



45th

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**BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**



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## **Panel 1 – Iberian Politics and the Far Right**

### **Return of History or ex-novo politics? Explaining the emergence of contemporary far-right movements: the case of Vox in Spain and Chega in Portugal**

Jesús M. Benítez-Baleato (online) & Manuel María de Artaza Montero (online)

(co-author: Susana Sotelo Docío)

Universidade de Santiago de Compostela: Rede Galabra

Far-right movements are increasingly gaining political saliency in Europe. Are they a fundamentally new phenomena, or do they represent an update of those supporting earlier 20th century autocracies? The Iberian case provides an interesting opportunity for analysis, with Spain and Portugal both shifting to democracy in the 1970s, and having far-right movements re-entering political institutions in the 2010s. We apply an interdisciplinary approach to explore that simultaneous coincidence combining the analytical power of History with the utility of Data Science. First, we evaluate the switchover of Spanish and Portuguese far right movements from governmental leadership in autocracy to irrelevance in democracy. After that, we apply Data Science techniques to retrieve and analyze the political discourses supporting the entrance of Vox and Chega in their respective parliaments. We present our preliminary results, showing the relative importance of both the historical pathway and the importance of electoral politics.

### **Israel y el antisemitismo en el discurso político de Vox y el Partido Popular (2018-2023). Un análisis crítico**

Davide Aliberti (University of Messina)

El objetivo de esta contribución es analizar las evoluciones recientes en el discurso político del Partido Popular y Vox en relación con Israel y el antisemitismo entre 2018 y 2023. Ambos partidos españoles siempre se han mostrado favorables a Israel y a sus políticas de defensa territorial. Sin embargo, en los últimos años, el apoyo a Israel se ha convertido en una estrategia para eliminar la connotación "fascista" de la imagen del partido, con el fin de reasignarla a los adversarios políticos, considerados los "nuevos antisemitas". El corpus analizado se compone de discursos políticos, debates parlamentarios y artículos de prensa. El enfoque empleado se centrará en el análisis de las cinco principales estrategias discursivas identificadas por Wodak dentro del Enfoque Histórico del Discurso (Wodak, 2015), complementado con un análisis retórico y

sociocognitivo (Reisigl y Wodak, 2005; van Dijk, 2014). El objetivo es mostrar cómo el apoyo a Israel se ha convertido en una estrategia destinada a renovar la imagen de los partidos y desacreditar a sus principales oponentes políticos, así como las diferencias en la forma en que ambos partidos emplean esta estrategia.

### **Racism and nativism in the discourse of Chega party in Portugal**

Samuel de Paiva Pires (co-authors: Isabel David and Pedro Fonseca)  
(Universidade de Lisboa)

In this article, we analyse racism and nativism in Chega party's discourse. Our research is aided by a MAXQDA-based content analysis of the party's discourse on its social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram) and its newspaper *Folha Nacional*. The analysis focuses on the framing process employed by Chega, which involves three cognitive mechanisms: opposition between in-group and out-group, blame attribution, and emotional triggers. Our results show that Chega builds the opposition between in-group (the righteous Portuguese and Europeans) and out-groups (Roma, people of African descent and immigrants) by associating the out-groups with criminality, violence, subsidies, and parasitism, with an emphasis on the Roma. The blame for the failure of democratic governance in dealing effectively with minorities is attributed mainly to the political left (government, parliament, Socialist Party, socialism, Left Bloc), corruption of the political institutions and Europe. Emotional triggers (anger, frustration, insecurity, injustice, and fear) are simulated by emphasizing the connection between out-group criminality and parasitism and elite acquiescence, which harm the in-group sense of security and economic status. Through this research, we fill a gap in literature on Chega, but also on the populist radical right in Western Europe, by featuring a specific brand of racism and nativism focusing on the Roma. By framing populism as an opposition between the pure people (in-group) and societal out-groups (racialized minorities) that is articulated by agentic populist entrepreneurs, this article also contributes to bringing nativism to the fore of populism studies, adding to the debate on the challenges posed to liberal democracy by PRR parties.

## **Panel 2 – Explorar a identidade local e a dinâmica turística do Caminho de Santiago: Desafios e perspetivas**

*Rede Galabra*

### **Galiza como comunidade: alguns desafios de coesão e desenvolvimento**

Elias José Torres Feijó (Universidade de Santiago de Compostela)

Apresentam-se o enunciado e linhas genéricas de análise de alguns desafios cruciais que, nestas primeiras décadas do século XXI, a Galiza vive para o seu desenvolvimento como comunidade nos planos económico, político, social e cultural e que se colocam como dilemas ad futurum. Identitariamente, na definição ou elaboração de fatores de inclusão coletiva, desde a língua ao território, passando pelo autogoverno ou fórmulas de vida comunitárias. Socioeconómica, cultural e demograficamente, em como enfrentar o despovoamento e falta de atenção ao rural, a turistificação e eucaliptização do país como monocultivos e o crescente desenvolvimento da fachada atlântica frente ao interior do país. Centramo-nos, particularmente, nos casos do Caminho de Santiago, a língua e o denominado “diamante galego”.

### **O Caminho de Santiago através de imagens.**

#### **Análise de narrativas a partir das imagens em tweets dos/as peregrinos/as**

Carlos Pazos-Justo (Universidade de Minho) & Álvaro Iriarte (Universidade do Minho)  
(co-author: Susana Sotelo Docío (Universidade de Santiago de Compostela))

Com o objetivo de conhecer as narrativas em jogo acerca dos caminhos de Santiago, particularmente no contexto da Península Ibérica e, deste modo, contribuir para gestão das políticas públicas de cultura e turismo, serão analisadas imagens incluídas em tweets (em espanhol, inglês e português) de peregrinos/as. Para tal, a partir de um banco de imagens (67325) incluídas em tweets (2019-2021), anotadas automaticamente com recurso a Google Vision API, pretendemos identificar quais os elementos (espaços, produtos culturais, pessoas, etc.) que tendencialmente mais e menos aparecem vinculados aos caminhos de Santiago de forma a contribuir para a descrição das narrativas digitais dos/as peregrinos/as.

## **A definição de quadros normativos para os Caminhos de Santiago: Portugal e Galiza**

Maria João da Cruz Rodrigues Moreira (online)

Em Portugal o fenómeno “Caminhos de Santiago” teve início na segunda década deste século, tendo despoletado preocupações ao nível da regulamentação dos traçados. As primeiras iniciativas nasceram da sociedade civil, tendo-se estendido às autarquias, que viram os peregrinos como fator de desenvolvimento económico. O turismo olhou o fenómeno como uma oportunidade na criação de um produto turístico, aparentemente com o mesmo objetivo. Sob a pressão destes diferentes atores o poder central foi forçado a intervir, criando um corpo de normativo para os Caminhos de Santiagos. Sob o jugo do Decreto-Lei nº 51/2019, de 17 de abril, a Cultura e o Turismo reconheceram cinco dos múltiplos troços que existem em Portugal rumo a Santiago de Compostela. Esta comunicação, pretende mostrar comparativamente o desenvolvimento do quadro legal português e galego que tem por objeto os Caminhos de Santiago, permitindo uma reflexão acerca da sua tutela jurídico-cultural.

### **Panel 3 – Contemporary Iberia: Social and Political Issues**

#### **Narrativas de resiliência: reflexões e expressões artísticas de estudantes internacionais em Portugal durante a pandemia de Covid-19**

Bianca Lyrio (co-authors: Thais França and Cosmin Nada)  
Instituto Universitário de Lisboa--CIES-Iscte

A pandemia de Covid-19 teve um impacto significativo na mobilidade estudantil internacional, apresentando diversos obstáculos nas experiências dos estudantes nas comunidades académicas e países anfitriões, incluindo o contexto português. Este estudo integrou um projeto de pesquisa com o objetivo de compreender os desafios da integração de estudantes internacionais em Portugal durante a pandemia. Um desdobramento desse projeto foi a criação do museu virtual “Estudantes Internacionais em Portugal e Suas Memórias: Afeições e Experiências em Tempos de Pandemia” (<https://i-student.iscte-iul.pt/gallery/>). Documentando as percepções desses estudantes que estiveram em Portugal a partir de março de 2020, a metodologia adotada baseou-se em histórias orais e narrativas de vida. A coleção abrange fotografias, desenhos, pinturas, poesias, gravações de áudio e outras expressões visuais, oferecendo insights sobre como esse grupo enfrentou

questões pessoais, sociais e de aprendizado durante esse período desafiador em suas jornadas.

### **Cities and their Universities: Studies from Portugal and Spain**

David Eaton (California State University, Chico)

This talk will explore how several Iberian cities have been shaped by their universities in the modern era, and by these cities' own representation of their long-term histories in the light of increased tourism and global exposure. Analyses and photographs from the author's recent research will complement insights from other cultural and historical sources. Coimbra and Salamanca, the two inland cities, host the two oldest universities in Iberia, of course, but they otherwise contrast strikingly from some perspectives. The two seaside venues, Porto and Tarragona, are home to large state institutions that help shape regional identity, national capacity, and international presence in distinct ways. The goal will be to articulate and compare the changing realities of these cities and their universities within the affairs of Portugal and Spain, and to assess their larger significance in North Atlantic, Mediterranean, and European contexts.

### **Parliamentary diplomacy in Portuguese foreign policy: from the 9th to the 14th Legislature (2002-2022)**

Nádia Teresa dos Santos Loureiro (Universidade Nova de Lisboa)

In the 1960s and 1970s, international relations intensified and diplomacy ceased to be the exclusive practice of governments, with the emergence of new actors, including parliaments, and consequently new forms of diplomacy, such as parliamentary diplomacy. In this way, parliamentarians seek to influence international affairs, not only by addressing issues that are constitutionally assigned to Parliament, but also in matters of international politics, thus seeking to be involved in foreign policy. Although the formulation and conduct of national foreign policy is the responsibility of the government, the Assembleia da República (Portuguese Parliament) has established relations with various international actors in recent decades. The aim of this study is to analyze the evolution of parliamentary diplomacy from the beginning of the 21st century to the present day, analyzing its influence on foreign policy, while positioning this Parliament as an actor in Portuguese international relations.

### **Panel 4 – Comics, Music and Theatre in Spain**

## **Nihilismo Pop *Spain is different*: Mortadelo y Filemón y Los Ganglio**

Pedro Santa María de Abreu (online)  
Instituto de História Contemporânea/Universidade Nova de Lisboa

Esta ponencia contrastará historietas de Francisco Ibáñez y canciones burlescas del grupo musical Los Ganglios, entre los años 1990 y 2015, años de crisis sociales y económicas. En ambas creaciones artísticas, las palabras y su interacción con las imágenes y el sonido, producen un efecto netamente grotesco en consonancia con las teorías de Kayser, Bajtín, Harpham o Connelly. Décadas después de las obras esperpénticas de Ramón del Valle-Inclán, estos dos universos artísticos han alargado hasta nuestros días la estética grotesca del esperpento, criticando con todos los recursos propios de ese modo de representación (en versión pop, si se quiere) amplios ámbitos de la sociedad española contemporánea, desde el can más humilde hasta los grandes de España, en la tradición picaresca del cervantino *Coloquio de los perros*, o de *El diablo cojuelo* de Vélez de Guevara.

## **De l'abisme de l'oblit a la patrimonialització de la memòria: la història de Leoncio Badia a través de la literatura dramàtica i el còmic**

Isabel Marcillas-Piquer (Universitat d'Alacant)

El dret a la memòria de la pròpia història, que posseeix qualsevol societat democràtica, es contraposa al silenci i l'oblit com a instruments de buidament de la consciència identitària col·lectiva. L'eclosió memorialística de les darreres dècades en les societats occidentals s'ha materialitzat a l'Estat espanyol en manifestacions artístiques de diversa índole entre les quals la literatura ocupa un lloc destacat. Entre els anys 1939 i 1945, Leoncio Badia, conegut com l'enterrador de Paterna, es va encarregar de soterrar les víctimes afusellades en el Paretó d'Espanya i de guardar-ne de cadascuna algún element personal perquè les famílies pogueren identificar-les. La humanitat i la tendresa d'aquesta història ha saltat de l'oblit a la consideració de proesa personal que s'ha patrimonialitzat a través de la literatura dramàtica –El que guarda de Mafalda Bellido (2020) i L'enterrador de Gerard Vázquez (2023)– i del còmic –L'abisme de l'oblit de Paco Roca (2024)–. La comunicació es proposa analitzar i contrastar aquestes obres que han permès recuperar per a la nostra història la figura de Leoncio Badia.

**Recordando el pasado en imágenes: *Los llazos coloraos* (Vázquez García, 2019) y**



## ***Doña Concha, la rosa y la espina* (Carla Berrocal, 2021)**

Mercedes Carbayo-Abengozar and Daniel Zubía Fernández (Maynooth University)

En los últimos años la difusión de la novela gráfica ha conocido una excepcional expansión. Son numerosos los títulos publicados que popularizan y profundizan, de la mano de la ficción y la imagen, la relación entre la sociedad española y su pasado en el campo de la memoria cultural. Esta comunicación se propone una lectura de las novelas gráficas *Los llazos coloraos* (Vázquez García, 2019) y *Doña Concha, la rosa y la espina* (Carla Berrocal, 2021). Escrita en asturiano, *Los llazos coloraos* presenta y reivindica el periplo de lucha de dos mujeres: Anita Sirgo y Tina Pérez que dan voz e imagen al movimiento minero asturiano de las huelgas del periodo de 1957-62. Por su parte *Doña Concha, la rosa y la espina* es un homenaje a las cantantes de copla, especialmente a la popular Concha Piquer quien se ganó la respetabilidad del público negociando con ideas que tenían sus raíces en estereotipos de clase y de género.

## **Panel 5 – Literary and Visual Iberia: Ecology and rural life**

### **Rural Imaginaries in Contemporary Catalan Film**

Neus Penalba (online) (Bryn Mawr College)

This communication explores the representation and construction of rural imaginaries in contemporary Catalan cinema from a perspective that combines film analysis, theories of place, and how gender and race inform the portrayals of native Catalans and immigrants in four films produced in Catalan that fall within a current trend of auteur cinema with rural themes: *La plaga* (2013) by Neus Ballús, *Alcarràs* (2022) by Carla Simón, *Suro* (2022) by Mikel Gurrea, and *Tros* (2021) by Pau Calpé. I argue that all four films, across diverse cinematic genres, acknowledge contemporary anxieties regarding the prospective demise of rural life and may be interpreted as narratives of extinction. Through a comparative analysis, this communication investigates how the local perspective addresses a range of concerns. While some of these issues possess a distinct Catalan character primarily rooted in language, they also exhibit global relevance: the communities inhabiting rural areas amidst the era of climate change; the shift towards renewable energies and their impact on agricultural regions; the lack of generational turnover; the labour of migrant seasonal worker and the dynamics of racism and gender

roles in rural settings.

**Ecological entanglements and the realist turn in *O que arde* (Oliver Laxe, 2019)  
and *Alcarràs* (Carla Simón, 2022)**

Tom Whittaker (University of Warwick)

The recent films *Alcarràs* and *O que arde* can be seen as providing an urgent visual and sonic archive of communities and natural environments in the process of extinction. Winner of the Golden Bear in Berlin in 2022, Carla Simón's Catalan-language film *Alcarràs* focusses on the final harvest of a large family of peach farmers in the eponymous village of Alcarràs. Oliver Laxe's 2019 Galician-language film *O que arde*/Fire Will Come's central drama revolves around a forest fire which envelops a tiny rural community in Os Ancares, Lugo. This paper situates these films within a broader trend recent Spanish film which has seen a radical renewal of realist aesthetics. They form part of a generation of filmmakers that have emerged from 2005/6 onwards — which include, amongst others, Isaki Lacuesta, Albert Serra, Meritxell Colell, Pilar Palomero, Neus Ballus, Eloy Enciso — who place great emphasis on non-professional acting, environmental sound design and a vivid sense of place. In particular, the paper shows how their use of realist aesthetics privileges questions of locality and locatedness in the context of our growing planetary crisis. I show how in *O que arde* and *Alcarràs* the harvesting of eucalyptus and peach trees respectively is entangled with the extinction of fragile livelihoods and ecosystems alike; moreover, I examine how these entanglements have also been shaped by Spain's recent history of political conflict and capitalist accumulation. Through their sensuous and sonic encounters with the environment, the films look anew at the natural world and impel us to rethink our relationship with the non-human.

**Like Lichen on Stone: Remembering Ecological Change in the Poetry of Aníbal  
Núñez**

Manus O'Dwyer (Oxford University)

Spanish poet Aníbal Núñez's (1944 - 1987) commitment to environmental issues has been noted by critics. In this paper, however, I historicize Núñez's ecologism, reading him as a "world-ecological" poet whose position in a "semi-peripheral" space undergoing rapid modernization allows for insights into the ecological and cultural traumas provoked

by capitalist modernity, registering these traumas on both a thematical and a formal level. I will argue that the destabilization of poetic voice that marks his work, his use of irony, collage, and allegory, relate to the disorientating effects of rapid modernization, reflecting a profoundly critical view of the ways in which human and natural resources are set to work in capitalist economies, a perspective that radically decentres human temporal scales in ways that are pertinent to what is often termed the “Anthropocene”.

## **Panel 6 – Interações comerciais e culturais em Santiago de Compostela: Análises de dinâmicas locais, comunicação e narrativas visuais** *Rede Galabra*

### **Consumo de comercio e hostalería por parte dos visitantes en Santiago de Compostela**

Emilio V. Carral Vilariño (Universidade de Santiago de Compostela) (online)

As interrelacións entre a oferta e a demanda comercial, hostaleira e gastronómica nos destinos turísticos enfróntanse ao reto de responder con éxito ás demandas da comunidade local e dos visitantes e turistas, e en Santiago de Compostela, ademais, das/os peregrinas/os. Importa. Precísase saber que demandan os visitantes, como valoran a oferta e, en definitiva, se ven cumpridas as súas expectativas. Para iso, levouse a cabo un extenso traballo de campo con entrevistas aos visitantes, o que invita a abrir un debate sobre o actual modelo turístico da cidade.

### **Preferimos um tipo de turista diferente? Perceção dos habitantes de Santiago de Compostela sobre as consequências do turismo**

Irina Malyuchenko (Universidade de Santiago de Compostela)

O desenvolvimento do turismo frequentemente tem várias implicações socioculturais para a comunidade local, uma vez que pode reforçar a identidade comunitária e ajudar a preservar a sua continuidade, bem como alterar os modos de vida e as estruturas geoculturais devido ao aumento do número de visitantes. Dependendo do local da cidade onde vivemos, expressamos opiniões diferentes sobre o turismo e o impacto que a sua presença tem na vida quotidiana da comunidade. A partir de numerosos inquéritos realizados pela Rede Galabra durante o outono e o inverno de 2023 aos

comerciantes a trabalhar em Santiago de Compostela e na primavera de 2024 aos habitantes compostelanos, pretende-se analisar as perceções da mudança dos modos da vida e transformações da cidade pelo turismo, elementos que ajudam a determinar os impactos do Caminho de Santiago na comunidade local e, conseqüentemente, contribuir para a gestão das políticas públicas de turismo.

### **Me voy de compras: Análisis comunicativo del comercio local de Santiago de Compostela a través de sus escaparates físicos**

Zósimo López (Universidad de Santiago de Compostela)

El presente trabajo tiene como objetivo analizar posibles decodificaciones de significado de los escaparates de una muestra de comercios locales de la ciudad de Santiago de Compostela. Esta muestra está compuesta por 168 fotografías tomadas en el año 2023 mientras se realizaban encuestas cualitativas a esos y otros comercios locales por parte del grupo de investigación Galabra. Para realizar el análisis de estas imágenes se ha optado por un enfoque teórico basado en la multimodal. En lo que se refiere a la metodología, se ha utilizado como herramienta de apoyo la API de Gemini de Vertex AI para el análisis sistematizado del contenido de las imágenes.

## **Panel 7 – Portuguese-Brazilian Connections**

### **Impactos da imigração brasileira em Portugal após o Impeachment de Dilma Rousseff**

Francisca Maria Neta (Universidade de Lisboa) (online)

O estudo faz uma reflexão acerca da imigração brasileira para Portugal após 2014 e, principalmente, durante o governo de extrema direita Jair Bolsonaro de 2019 a 2022, período de retrocesso político, econômico e social. O objetivo do artigo é entender quais as razões que levaram os brasileiros imigrarem para Portugal e, por outro lado, qual nível de receptividade dos portugueses em relação ao povo brasileiro. Não obstante, vale salientar quais as perspectivas de inserção social e econômica desse contingente que represente cerca de 40% de imigrantes em Portugal. Diante da diversidade cultural entre brasileiros e portugueses perguntamos: o país está preparado para receber a demanda de imigração? A variação linguística influencia nas relações interpessoais? Há conviência social amigável?

## **Arte brasileira na era da censura**

Tatiane de Oliveira Elias (online)

O objetivo desta comunicação é examinar a obra de artistas ibero-americanos dos tempos pós-coloniais. A migração ibero-americana tem uma longa história nos movimentos da região. Esses artistas retratam em seus trabalhos questões políticas e sociais e abraçam o discurso das transferências culturais. Esta apresentação é sobre a ditadura brasileira (1964-1985) e como ela é retratada na arte brasileira. Examinarei as formas como artistas brasileiros, como Hélio Oiticica, Cildo Meireles e artistas portugueses Antonio Manuel e Artur Barrio que vivem no Brasil, expressaram e responderam à crise social, econômica e política da ditadura. O período da ditadura inspirou uma nova forma de arte e trouxe uma grande mudança na vanguarda brasileira, que foi muito importante para a construção da arte brasileira.

## **Trabalhadoras sexuais e políticas públicas em saúde: um estudo entre Rio de Janeiro e Lisboa**

Alessandra Senna Ferreira (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro and Universidade Nova de Lisboa) (online)

O presente trabalho visa apresentar os resultados encontrados após realização de pesquisa de campo com trabalhadoras sexuais da Vila Mimosa, no Rio de Janeiro e as trabalhadoras sexuais de rua, em Lisboa. Trata-se de um estudo interdisciplinar realizado a partir dos conhecimentos da História social, História Comparada e da Ciência Social da Saúde. Para tal, nos apropriamos da metodologia qualitativa, pois, segundo Minayo (2004), contempla qualquer investigação social. E considera sujeito de estudo: gente, em determinada condição social, pertencente a determinado grupo social ou classe, com suas crenças, valores e significados. Ao fim, espera-se que os resultados obtidos possam colaborar, sobretudo, com as políticas públicas em saúde direcionadas a este grupo de mulheres na contemporaneidade.

## **Panel 8 – Post-war Memory, Propaganda and Ideology**

### **La revista *La Ametralladora* (1937-1939) paradigma de propaganda e ideología a través de la poesía escrita por los soldados del bando nacional durante la Guerra Civil española**

Pilar Molina (Technological University Dublin)

La delegación del Estado para Prensa y Propaganda creó el 18 de enero de 1937 La Trinchera, semanario destinado a los combatientes del bando nacional, bajo la dirección de Rogelio Pérez Olivares. A partir del tercer número la revista cambia el nombre de su cabecera y pasa a llamarse La Ametralladora y será dirigida por Miguel Mihura. Durante los 120 números que publica es constante la colaboración de soldados mandando poemas que se publican en las secciones ‘Sección fuego graneado colaboración espontánea de nuestros patrióticos soldados’, ‘Correo de los frentes’, ‘Colaboración del soldado’ o simplemente dispersos por la revista. Durante mi ponencia analizaré estos poemas para demostrar cómo la poesía se usó como arma propagandística en el bando nacional.

### **La memoria democrática de los maestros en la escena peninsular: De Alberto Conejero a Paula Carballeira**

Gabriel Sansano (Universitat d’Alacant)

En el marco de mi investigación sobre la memoria democrática en la literatura dramática catalana, me he interesado en comparar algunos aspectos de este tema con los realizados en la escena española y gallega. Así, en 2023, en el 44 coloquio de ACIS celebrado en Oporto, realicé una primera comparación entre la escena gallega y catalana. En esta ocasión centraré mi comunicación en la memoria de la represión sobre los maestros republicanos a partir de tres obras recientes: *El Mar. Visió d’uns nens que no l’han vist mai*, de Alberto Conejero, *As alumnas*, Paula Carballeira, 2022 (premio nacional de literatura dramática 2023), y la versión dramática de la novela de Josefina R. Aldecoa *Historia de una maestra*, adaptación de la dramaturga valenciana Paula Llorens. En el trabajo intento señalar algunos puntos de contacto entre los pilares de la memoria de los maestros republicanos, su renovación pedagógica y los modelos de escritura dramática.

### **From Political Enemies to Monstrous Others: The Discursive and Visual Depiction of the 'Rojos' as Monsters in Francoist Propaganda**

Begoña Garrido (University of Reading)

This paper draws upon David Livingstone's theory of dehumanisation to investigate the discursive and visual representation of 'the Reds' in Francoist propaganda during the Spanish Civil War and early Francoism. Through an analysis of comic strips and press cuttings from the newspaper *La Gaceta del Norte* and the satirical magazine *La Ametralladora: semanario de los soldados*, it examines how dehumanisation tactics were utilised to rationalise violence and persecution against citizens holding leftist ideologies. From politicians to militiamen, the 'others' were targets of this Francoist hate discourse and depicted as threats to citizens' safety and the stability of the nation. Livingstone's theoretical framework, though originally applied to different social contexts, elucidates the objective of dehumanisation: to erode empathy towards targeted groups, thereby facilitating acts of harm—an essential objective of the dictatorship. Furthermore, this paper scrutinises the gendered dynamics of dehumanisation, highlighting the prevalent depiction of male 'human monsters' in propagandistic representations. By elucidating the mechanisms of dehumanisation, this research illuminates the strategies of ideological manipulation and violence perpetuated by the Francoist regime.

## **Panel 9 – Nineteenth and Early Twentieth-Century Spain**

### **Del ¡Mueran los gachupines! al ¡Viva España! Relaciones entre España y México durante las celebraciones del Centenario de la Independencia mexicana (1921)**

Inmaculada Verdú Sánchez (Universitat de València)

La coyuntura conmemorativa del Centenario del inicio de la Independencia mexicana en 1910 permitió la reconciliación entre México y España, siendo esta última la gran invitada de honor de las celebraciones. Sin embargo, el estallido de la Revolución mexicana, iniciada justo después de las fiestas centenarias, supuso el retorno de muchos tópicos hispanóforos. El grito ¡Mueran los gachupines! fue recuperado como un elemento de movilización popular, especialmente entre los seguidores de Emiliano Zapata y Pancho Villa. Una vez finalizado el proceso revolucionario, el general Álvaro Obregón tomó posesión de la presidencia de la República mexicana el 30 de noviembre de 1920. De modo que fue su gobierno posrevolucionario el encargado de orquestar la conmemoración del Centenario de la consumación de la Independencia en 1921, el cual resultó muy interesante para el obregonismo por lo que podía comportarle en términos

de legitimación interna y externa. El presidente imaginó las celebraciones como el escenario idóneo para conseguir el reconocimiento internacional de su gobierno, pues no todos los países habían observado por entonces la validez del mismo. Por ello, la política exterior se convirtió en uno de los ejes principales para el ejecutivo durante el Centenario y las naciones de las que se necesitaba apoyo fueron invitadas a participar en los festejos. En el caso de España, el gobierno designó a Antonio Saavedra de Magdalena como enviado especial; al tiempo que el literato Valle-Inclán fue invitado por el Ministro de México en Madrid para participar como representante de la intelectualidad española. La presente comunicación abordará cómo, a pesar de las vicisitudes sufridas durante la Revolución mexicana, la conmemoración centenaria se erigió como un escenario idóneo para renovar los estrechos vínculos con España, así como para reivindicar la herencia española de México. El espíritu hispanista fue parte de los festejos, hasta el punto de que el Centenario constituyó “un prolongado, solemne y férvido homenaje a la Madre Patria”. En todos los actos y ceremonias que se verificaron durante las celebraciones de 1921, España volvió a ocupar el sitio de honor que había gozado en 1910.

### **Spain and Morocco in the Basque nationalist imagination (1892-1936)**

María Reyes Baztán (Girton College, Cambridge)

As Stuart Hall argued, ‘colonisation was never simply external to the societies of the imperial metropolis. It was always inscribed deeply within them’ (1996: 246). This was certainly evident in the Basque Country, where from the late nineteenth century Basque radical nationalists framed their struggle as a colonial one. Basque nationalists strategically employed anticolonial discourse to align their struggle with that of Spain’s colonies. Yet, they also demonstrated strong orientalising and paternalistic attitudes towards Spain and colonised countries, inspired by the rhetoric of Northern Europe’s imperial powers. This paper analyses the set of complex and often contradictory ideas that Basque radical nationalists deployed when examining the situation of Morocco from the late nineteenth century until the 1930s. By analysing these attitudes, this paper elucidates not only the complexities of western anticolonialism but also its strategic nature. More broadly, the paper provides insights into the paradoxical and unique case of modern Spain, which was seen by both imperial powers and peripheral nationalist movements as both ‘orientalized and orientaling’.



## **Liberalism and Land Reform in Nineteenth-Century Spain**

Nick Sharman (University of Nottingham)

For Spain's nineteenth century Liberal reformers, a commercial agricultural sector based on individual property rights was an essential foundation for the country's modernisation. Competitive markets for rural land and labour would stimulate investment and expand food production. Achieving this meant abolishing feudal property entitlements and selling off Church and municipal land. With this policy, Spanish liberals were following the free market logic of Adam Smith and the British classical economists. For liberals in both countries, giving economic freedom to individual private landowners was the key to national prosperity. However, Spain's fragmented economy and feudal-dominated class structure meant the imposition of a free property market became a major source of political instability throughout the century. The paper uses examples from three different liberal regimes to support Karl Polanyi's proposition that treating land (along with labour and money) as a commodity, whose price is determined only in the marketplace, undermines the social fabric of a country. As a consequence, broad-based political alliances emerge to defend the integrity of the wider society. The measures then introduced to protect social order in turn frustrate the effective operation of the free-market model. The paper highlights Britain's ideological dominance of Spain's nineteenth century economic thinking and challenges accounts of conflicts over land which interpret them in simple class terms, as resistance by reactionary forces to a progressive bourgeois revolution.

## **Panel 10 – Iberian Film: Gender and Borders**

### **Cinema from the border: contemporary female perspectives between Galicia and Northern Portugal**

Ana Vera (University College Dublin)

From Galicia to Minho, there is just a short hop. The old saying may hold some significance in light of the recent release of films that bridge Portuguese and Galician cinema, particularly by female filmmakers. This paper examines the new Galician-Minho cinematic axis that is being built through co-productions that address the relationships between territory, language, identity, and filmmaking. Through an analysis of works of women directors within this axis, such as Jaione Camborda's *The Rye Horn (O Corno)*,

2023) and Diana Gonçalves's *Women from the Border* (*Mulleres da Raia*, 2009), this paper explores the emergence of new female perspectives and relationships between Portuguese and Galician cinemas. While their relationship with the territory and their filmmaking is different, these directors portray women resisting between two countries under the dictatorships of Franco and Salazar, and their female characters share elements by being physically and symbolically at the border.

### **Contexto ibérico y *Costume Studies* en el cine: Un estudio de la colaboración entre Silvia Grabowski y João Botelho**

Caterina Cucinotta (Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Madrid)

Silvia Grabowski y João Botelho han colaborado desde 1997, destacando la importancia del diseño de vestuario en el cine. Grabowski, con experiencia en Alemania y Portugal, aporta una perspectiva única y una habilidad notable para trabajar con presupuestos limitados. Ha dirigido arte en varias películas de Botelho, creando vestuarios meticulosamente elaborados a mano, como en ‘Os Maias’ y ‘A Peregrinação’. Las restricciones económicas y la necesidad de creatividad son constantes en sus proyectos. En Portugal, los roles de diseño de vestuario, dominados por mujeres, han enfrentado subestimación y desafíos financieros. Sin embargo, estas profesiones son cruciales para la narrativa visual y requieren reconocimiento académico y profesional. En comparación, España muestra una leve disminución en la representación femenina en estos roles. El estudio de las condiciones laborales y creativas de las figurinistas revela la necesidad de valorar su contribución al cine, destacando la intersección de lo técnico y lo estético en su trabajo.

### **Cine de monjas: *Teresa* (2023), *La Abadesa* (2024), and the genre that won't die**

Mary Farrelly (University College Dublin)

With films such as Paul Verhoeven's *Benedetta* (2021), James Wan's *The Nun franchise* (2018, 2023), and Michael Mohan's *Immaculate* (2024) achieving major international success, global audiences have been reawakened to the narrative and aesthetic potential of the nun on screen. Spain is not immune to this trend with Paco Plaza's surprise Netflix hit *Verónica* (2017) and its prequel *Hermana Muerte* (2023) embracing the tropes of classic nunsploitation cinema. This paper, however, will examine a secondary trend in Spanish cinema towards reviving the more jarringly anachronistic

*cine de monjas*, a genre that reached its zenith in the *desarrollismo* years of the 1960s and supposedly vanished with the transition to democracy. Recent hagiographic films like *Teresa* (Paula Ortiz 2023), *La Abadesa* (2024), and *Si todas las puertas se cierran* (Antonio Cuadri 2023) challenge the marginalization of religious feeling in contemporary cultural production and provide an important counterpoint to nunsploitation's cynicism.

## **Panel 11 – Art, Dance, and Intermediality**

### **The matter of sin: *Jardín autómatas* (2018) by Olga Diego**

Eva Bru-Domínguez (University College Dublin)

In 2018 multidisciplinary Alicante-based artist, Olga Diego, presented her immersive installation *Jardín autómatas* at the Centre del Carme. Cultura Contemporània (València). The large-scale exhibition consisted of around one hundred inflatable kinetic sculptures consisting of hybrid creatures, beings of indeterminate sexuality, naked humans, and animals of different species. Suspended in the air and illuminated from within, these automata are operated by simple electronic devices which simulate their breathing and limb movement. With this installation, Diego fell into temptation and refigured the universe of unlimited pleasure of Hieronymus Bosch's *The Garden of Earthly Delights* (1490 -1510). Instead of sanctioning the pleasures of the flesh, with her use of plastic as the main material for her sculptures, she draws attention to the sins of contemporary society. Informed by Paul B. Preciado's notion of *capitalismo petro-sexo-racial* elaborated in *Dysphoria Mundi* (2022), this paper explores Diego's critique of the binary taxonomies of the modern world.

### **Intermediality Theatre in Contemporary Spain**

Anton Pujol (University of North Carolina at Charlotte)

Intermediality has become a ubiquitous term when discussing new theatrical productions. It is, however, a highly malleable term whose many definitions fail to encompass its many possibilities. The term also depends on the co-occurrence of the different media, how they affect each other and the results it yields. After having reviewed the main definitions of the term, I would like to analyze the artistic output of the Mal Pelo dance company and their usage of other media on stage, mainly poetry. Since 1989, Mal

Pelo has become a referent for Catalan and Spanish dance companies. The company was co-created and is co-directed by María Muñoz and Pep Ramis who also choreographed and danced in Double Infinite at the Teatre Nacional de Catalunya last year. The piece is comprised of two dance monologues and a final duet. During the same time period, the company also presented The Bluebird Call at different museums. They have also created a work entitled “Dense Forest” which is based on John Berger’s poem “Separation”. This piece has been described in many ways including as an art exhibit and a performance without dancers present. For this talk, I want to analyze these pieces and explore how intermediality allows Mal Pelo to challenge our preconceptions of what a dance troupe can accomplish.

### **Cantigas e Agarimos na década dos 60. Galeguismo de massas do coro ao teatro**

Noa Insua Amigo (Grupo Galabra – Universidad de Santiago de Compostela) (online)

A agrupación folclórica Cantigas e Agarimos de Santiago de Compostela (Galiza) e, mais especificamente, o grupo de Teatro Galego de Cantigas e Agarimos foi uma entidade que representou com certa continuidade obras de autores galegos (e em galego) na década dos 60 do século XX. O tipo de obras e mensagens que elas veiculam é relevante para compreender o ideário cultural galeguista que surgiu e ganhou força durante esses anos da ditadura franquista. Assim, Cantigas e Agarimos foi produtor e promotor de diversas narrativas que foram uma expressão de galeguidade, através de espetáculos de massas, primeiro corais e, na altura, teatrais. Será analisado, pois, o papel que a referida entidade teve na década dos 60, permitindo a criação de público teatral em língua galega e as dificuldades que tiveram que ultrapassar perante a censura do regime ditatorial.

## **Panel 12 – Ireland, Great Britain and Spain: the Spanish Civil War and World War II**

### **Continuing the Fight: Republican Spaniards in the British Army 1939-1946**

Séan F. Scullion (Independent Researcher) (online)

Very little, if nothing at all, is known and has been told about the over one thousand Spanish Republican volunteers and their service as members of the British Army during the Second World War, men who were “Continuing the Fight” against fascism from 1939 to 1946. This is not the story of the Spanish Civil War, nor the equally well-known one

of the International Brigades. It is the story - against the backdrop of Churchill's efforts to keep Spain out of the war – of the recruitment, training and deployment of often battle-hardened Spaniards into the service of the realm. These fighting men served across the British Army: from the elite SAS, Commandos and Special Operations Executive to the ranks of the Infantry and Pioneer Corps. Using wide ranging material from Britain, France and Spain, previously unpublished eyewitness, and official accounts along with groundbreaking new research, Séan F Scullion tells the story of these fighting men.

### **Aileen O'Brien, Pro Deo, and the Irish Christian Front's support for the Nationalists in the Spanish Civil War**

Margaret Woods de Vivero (Independent Researcher)

Aileen O'Brien was a young Irish American who lived in Dublin in 1935-1936. Before that she had studied in Fribourg in Switzerland where she got involved in anti-Communism. She was one of the founders of the Irish Christian Front in August 1936, an organisation that supported and raised funds for the Nationalist side in the Spanish Civil War. This paper examines her activism both in Ireland and in Spain.

### **Community of Refuge? Displacement and the Basque children in South Wales 1937-1939**

Siân Edwards (Cardiff University)

This paper is based on my research into the Basque children who came to south Wales as refugees during the Spanish Civil war and the support that they received from the Rhondda valleys. Involvement and support for the international brigades fighting in the Spanish Civil war from communities in South Wales has received considerable interest over the years. However, there have been far fewer investigations into the support provided by communities in other ways: fund raising, disseminating information, and building links between the local communities and the international context. All of these provided invaluable support for the Spanish Republic during the war. The paper focuses on the work of a former Cardiff university graduate who was employed to teach the children and who took them on fundraising concerts and football games around the Rhondda valleys. It discusses the community work of organisations, institutes and associations who supported the children, along with articles published in the press of the time, and the campaigns set up by the children themselves. The broader aim of the paper

is to explore how communities in Britain perceived the war in Spain, their attitudes towards refugee children at a time when Britain itself was on the threshold of war, and how they saw themselves as communities of refuge.

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## **Panel 13 – Twentieth-Century Spain: Sexual and Class Politics**

### **Memoria de la Revolución: los jacobinos como modelo de masculinidad en las culturas políticas obreras en España (1900-1939)**

Miguel Ángel Rubio Lapeña (Universitat de València) (online)

La historia de las masculinidades se ha consolidado en los últimos años como uno de los principales vectores de investigación dentro del campo de los estudios de género. La presente propuesta indaga en dos cuestiones que han recibido poca atención hasta el momento: las identidades masculinas obreras y la memoria de la Revolución Francesa desde una perspectiva de género en España. El estudio basado en fuentes de hemeroteca parte desde una mirada cronológica amplia que arranca en el último tercio del siglo XIX y finaliza en la Guerra Civil Española (1936-1936). La investigación analiza cómo las culturas políticas obreras movilizaron una serie de imaginarios históricos asociados a la Revolución Francesa y, en particular, a los jacobinos como recursos que ayudaron a consolidar la idea del buen o el mal militante, de una virilidad bien entendida o de una virilidad bárbara. Mientras que socialistas y anarquistas rechazaron el ideal jacobino, el comunismo lo reivindicó como un ejemplo a seguir.

### **Los productos de higiene femenina en la España de 1950-1960. Un acercamiento a los cambios y continuidades en la experiencia cotidiana de la menstruación a través de la publicidad**

Elia Arce Isabel (Universidad Complutense de Madrid) (online)

En la década de los sesenta en España asomaba una incipiente sociedad de consumo. En este contexto, la vida cotidiana se empezó a ver alterada en muchos aspectos. Los devenires cotidianos relacionados con la menstruación, presencia constante en la vida de las españolas, no fueron una excepción. Sin embargo, la ausencia de estudios centrados en esta materia no permite calibrar hasta qué punto la apertura económica de la España franquista supuso una transformación de la vida cotidiana e íntima de las mujeres en este sentido. A través del estudio de la publicidad, la presente comunicación ofrece un análisis del mercado de productos de higiene femenina en España, que tiene por

objetivo conocer qué productos se introdujeron en este momento, qué cambios implicaban respecto a contextos previos y en qué medida su introducción y comercialización tuvo, o no, un impacto real en la vida de las mujeres.

### **Pro-choice politics in modern Spain**

Deborah Madden (Lancaster University) (online)

From the seminal *Aborto y su tratamiento* (1927) by gynaecologist José Maria Otaola, the question of abortion, in theory and practice, bespeaks political, cultural, and social conflicts in Spain. From one of the world's first abortion decrees, passed in anarchist-ruled Catalonia in 1936 during the Civil War (1936-1939), to the current 2022 law – which is frequently attacked by the political right – Spain has borne witness to extreme political turmoil and drastic changes in policy. Drawing on materials from feminist archives, this paper will interrogate and historicise the pro-choice movement of the 1980s that led to the 1985 abortion law, which included a stipulation for 'eugenic reasons', echoing anarchist discourses of the 1920s and 1930s. My analysis will focalise the intersection of state, leftist, and feminist politics, and reflect on representations of illegal abortion in the 1980s press.

### **Panel 14 – Economic Drivers and Regional Development: Case Studies from Navarre and Santiago de Compostela**

#### **Efectos da demanda na oferta comercial en Santiago de Compostela**

Sara María Torres Outón (Universidade de Vigo: Rede Galabra) (online)

A través da análise da información recollida en máis de catrocentas entrevistas realizadas a comerciantes y hostaleiros no ano 2023 na cidade de Santiago de Compostela, esta investigación explora las dinámicas del comercio en relación con la afluencia turística y la clientela local. Las variaciones o el mantenimiento de las relaciones establecidas entre el comercio y el consumidor, ya sea local o visitante/turista, perfilan el tejido comercial, hostelero y de servicios de oferta privada, e invitan a reflexionar sobre la configuración y especialización de los espacios según el tipo de población que se siente atraída o rechazada por las distintas zonas de la ciudad o por la ciudad en su conjunto.



## **Locational advantages for Foreign Direct Investment in Navarre: The Role of Investment Promotion Agencies**

Makiko Narita (Nagasaki University) (online)

This study assesses Navarra's economic performance and analyzes the factors that shape the decision-making process for establishing businesses within the region. Despite its relatively small size, Navarra boasts a high income level and favorable economic performance. In terms of industry, the region is highly competitive in the high-tech sector. This study concentrates on foreign direct investment in Navarra, which contributes significantly to the region's economic success, and investigates the nature of the location advantage in Navarra. As investment promotion agencies play a crucial role in attracting foreign companies to Navarra, this study focuses on Invest in Navarra-Sodena, an agency in Navarra, and through interviews with the investment bureau, clarifies how the location advantage is evaluated.

## **Panel 15 – Literary Institutions and the Editorial Field**

### **The International Institute of Ibero-American Literature: an imperialist extension or a democratic openness from the USA?**

Manuel López Forjas (Sapienza University of Rome)

In this presentation, I will explore the first editions of the Congresses of Teachers of Latin American Literature -renamed as the International Institute of Ibero-American Literature-. The Institute was founded in 1938 in Mexico City and later it celebrated most of its conferences in the USA, with some exceptions in the Caribbean and, again, in Mexico City. I will focus on the development of the identity and nature of the role that they conferred to the tension between Spain and Latin America, in terms of metropolis and colonies. At the same time, the case of the USA as an illegal and illegitimate expansionist power will be examined, to measure the level of consciousness or awareness that Spanish and Latin-American authors kept -or not - regarding the increasing academic power of the American universities and institutions. I am afraid they just took profit of the occasion to continue with their careers, after the impossibility to return to their own countries.

### **Exploração de ferramentas bibliográficas para o conhecimento do Campo Editorial na Galiza autonómica**

Pablo Pesado (Xunta de Galicia (Secondary School / Department of Galician Language and Literature) (GET-UDC e Rede Galabra) (online)

A comunicação pretende, por um lado, apresentar um projeto de investigação virado para o conhecimento da cultura autonómica galega através do estudo do campo editorial (<https://livrogalego.net/>). Partimos do entendimento de que este campo se conforma como um objeto de estudo privilegiado para a compreensão 1) do funcionamento do sistema cultural galego no seu conjunto, 2) dos programas e estratégias de ação dos grupos e agentes que nele participam, e 3) das relações internas e externas destes agentes e grupos. Por outro lado, serão apresentados os primeiros resultados atingidos neste projeto, com ênfase nas possibilidades de abordagem da informação presente na base de dados construída para recolher o conjunto do conhecimento sobre o campo editorial da Galiza autonómica. A exploração dessa rede de conhecimento é analisada para mostrar algumas das potencialidades desta ferramenta bibliográfica, tais como a definição de subconjuntos, a geolocalização ou a Análise de Redes Sociais.

## **Panel 16 – Lusophone Film and Literature**

### **Cinebiografia: Eça de Queiroz como personagem**

Filomena Antunes Sobral  
(Instituto Politécnico de Viseu & Universidade Católica Portuguesa) (online)

Nome inquestionável do universo cultural português, o escritor José Maria d' Eça de Queiroz é um autor cuja criação literária motivou, por diversas vezes, o fascínio do cinema e da televisão em projetos de adaptação audiovisual que transcendem as fronteiras de Portugal. O próprio escritor surge como personagem principal no filme *O Nosso Cônsul em Havana* (2020). Esta singularidade motivou precisamente o enfoque analítico do presente texto que objetiva observar a representação dramática fílmica desta figura icónica do ambiente literário, cultural e político de Portugal do século XIX. A abordagem metodológica é qualitativa em análise narrativa mediática ficcional setorial, avaliando como a personagem é representada para fazer sobressair a sua pouco conhecida faceta humanista. O resultado destaca especificidades do género cinematográfico biopic e características do perfil humanista e diplomático do escritor.

### **Como se constrói o medo em Moçambique? Um estudo antropológico de O**

## **Regreso do Morto e Vozes Anoitecidas**

Helena González Do Val (Rede Galabra, Universidade de Santiago de Compostela) (online)

Partindo da consideração de que os textos literários fornecem informação social e antropológica e confiando na importância dos mesmos para compreender a configuração da vida humana, apresentamos um estudo das coletâneas de contos *O regreso do morto*, publicado em 1997 pelo autor moçambicano Suleiman Cassamo e *Vozes Anoitecidas*, publicado em 1986 por Mia Couto. Em concreto, será aplicado o método de análise literário-antropológica proposto por Carmen Escobedo de Tapia e José Luis Caramés Lage no trabalho *El comentario de textos antropológico-literario, análisis de cinco representativos de la novela indo-angla contemporânea* (Universidade de Oviedo, 1994), tencionando outorgar coerência a informações soltas do texto e oferecendo assim uma reconstrução cultural dentro da realidade e ficção das personagens. Focando o estudo das emoções como universais culturais, focar-se-á o medo como um dos eixos articuladores de dita análise, apresentando-se como um elemento dinâmico, motor da evolução, no sentido de cambio, cultural. Atender-se-á, portanto, a como as estratégias de criação/descrição do medo numa sociedade se integram na sua personalidade cultural e van moldando o sue jeitos de funcionar, apoiando-nos em fatos contextuais (nomeadamente a situação de colonialidade, pós-colonialidade e neocolonialidade a respeito de Portugal) que ajudem a compreender determinados movimentos dentro do (poli)sistema da cultura moçambicana.

## **Panel 17 – Contemporary Spanish Film**

### ***Vasil* (2022): el retrato de una masculinidad envejecida**

Néstor Muñoz Torrecilla (co-author Francisco A. Zurian) (Universidad Complutense de Madrid) (online)

La exploración de la representación de la masculinidad y sus consiguientes implicaciones sociopolíticas ha experimentado un notorio desarrollo en los últimos años como disciplina de estudio. De manera paralela, los Estudios Etarios o aquellos dedicados al proceso de envejecimiento han comenzado a ganar cierto protagonismo en el contexto de una sociedad europea que atraviesa un proceso de envejecimiento demográfico. Este estudio se centra en el análisis del personaje principal de *Vasil*, película de Avelina Prat

estrenada en el año 2022, cuyo perfil encarna un arquetipo arraigado en la realidad sociocultural española: el hombre mayor, viudo, caracterizado por una comunicación limitada y habilidades sociales reducidas. La narrativa de Vasil se distingue por una deconstrucción que delinea su evolución a lo largo del relato, incidiendo de manera específica en la masculinidad cisheterosexual y, más precisamente, en el contexto de una persona envejecida. La película aborda diversas dinámicas interpersonales, destacando las relaciones familiares y de amistad, con un énfasis particular en esta última entre el protagonista Alfredo [Karra Elejalde] y Vasil [Ivan Barnev].

### **Tough Love: Violence in contemporary Spanish romcom**

Matthew Hilborn (King's College London)

This paper analyses the recent boom of violent romantic comedies in Spain that, following the economic crises of the late 2000s and early 2010s (Perriam 2019), swap adoring courtship for marital discord, divorce, and destruction; e.g., *Mi amor perdido* (Emilio Martínez-Lázaro, 2018), *Bajo el mismo techo* (Juana Macías, 2019), and *Mamá o papá* (Dani de la Orden, 2021). Unlike screwball 'comedies of remarriage' (1920s-30s [Cavell 1986]), however, this is seldom a temporary maladjustment along the pathway towards conjugal reaffirmation. Instead, unnerving physical and emotional cruelty interrogates the politicised implications of eros, affection, and gender relations within heterosexual relationships. Via morbid gallows humour, they stretch genre boundaries, blending flirtation with extreme ferocity bordering on fatality. Of course, romcom has always fostered jousting; friction guarantees that sparks will fly. But how 'rough' can romcom become before risking its own collapse? By analysing casting, paratextual materials, mise-en-scène, and structure, I explore how violence simultaneously invites, spurns, and denounces final (re)union, rejecting the genre's supposed 'predictability' (Stevens 2020). Post-crisis Spanish romcoms are often deemed 'utopian', eschewing political critique in favour of assuaging, reconciliatory aesthetics (Pérez 2020); however, these films offer irreconcilable differences, satirising the housing emergency, childcare burdens, and the passive "wife's role" fundamental to Francoist nation-building (Barrera 2020).

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### **El precio del poder: Political Corruption and Immobilism in the Spanish Film *B* (David Ilundain, 2015)**

Raquel Martínez Martín (PG Bursary) (University of Strathclyde)

The Spanish film *B*. (David Ilundain, 2019) follows the testimony of Luis Bárcenas (former treasurer of the PP) before Judge Pablo Ruz on 15 July 2013 in one of the biggest corruption scandals of post-crisis Spain: the Bárcenas case. This paper analyses this courtroom thriller as an idiosyncratic representation of political immobilism in corruption narratives. To convey such a paradigm, *B*. confines the characters to a courtroom of the Spanish National Court, where the trial took place. I analyse how the immobility of the characters suggests issues of agency and political privilege that underpin the political paradigm of post-2008 Spain.

### **Panel 18 – Iberia: Brazilian Connections**

#### **Por uma ética da Orixalidade: perspectivas estéticas e epistemológicas referenciadas na filosofia popular brasileira e uma ética ancestral em Áfricas-Brasis**

Raphael Ribeiro da Silva (PG Bursary) Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro

Este projeto de pesquisa se apresenta como um exercício crítico e ao mesmo tempo, enquanto uma experimentação estética. Neste trabalho, alguns códigos estéticos, culturais e éticos da cultura brasileira, mais especificamente os que circundam uma geopolítica das religiosidades afro diaspóricas e do pensamento popular, são consideradas em simultaneidade. Em diálogo com a filosofia popular brasileira (Haddock-Lobo, 2020) e outros campos do conhecimento, propomos uma perspectiva ética atravessada por múltiplas linguagens artísticas. O que cunhamos por Orixalidade, enquanto conceito, trata-se de um espaço ético-estético-político, estruturante no processo de construção de

identidades e agenciamentos culturais e ético-cosmogônicos na contemporaneidade. Neste sentido, enquanto plataforma criativa e multidisciplinar, serve enquanto material de análise ético-filosófica, ou seja, é experimentada enquanto objeto-acontecimento. Enquanto uma categoria ética-estética-filosófica, oriundos do lugar de saber dos terreiros ou roças de candomblé e Umbandas no Brasil.

No que tange às relações ibéricas, há de se destacar a relação do catolicismo português no entrelaçamento, negociações ético-políticas e agenciamentos estéticos com outras formas religiosas praticadas no Brasil. Nesse sentido, apoiamo-nos na leitura culturalista de Luiz Antonio Simas, na obra Santos de Casa: fé, crença e festas de cada dia (2022), no esteio de mapear as brasilidades dos nossos Brasis, muitas vezes cindidos, em uma espécie de breve mapeamento do “catolicismo popular brasileiro”. O catolicismo que desembarcou em terras brasileiras a partir da colonização portuguesa foi se moldando por aqui de maneira um tanto polifônica, incluindo a veneração aos santos canônicos, aos santos populares e a espiritualidades cruzadas por influências indígenas e africanas. No panorama histórico e cultural apresentado, interessa-nos entender não apenas como a igreja santificou as mulheres e os homens ao longo do tempo, mas, sobretudo, como o povo humanizou os santos nas invenções cotidianas. Assim, entram em cena festas, quermesses, crendices, benditos, ladainhas, cheiros, sabores, procissões, novenas, simpatias, ventos, fogueiras, encruzilhadas, presépios e outras expressões da paixão e da fé do povo, em perspectiva das relações Áfricas-Brasis-Portugal.

### **Caso Ferréz: uma tradução das periferias paulistanas para o mundo hispano-falante**

Irene López Batalla (Grupo Galabra, University of Santiago de Compostela) (online)

As manifestações literário-culturais chamadas de “periférico-marginais”, de destaque na literatura brasileira contemporânea em termos de produção, nasceram a inícios do presente século vinculadas, nomeadamente, com a realização de saraus nas periferias da cidade de São Paulo e posteriormente foram replicadas em diferentes partes do Brasil. Com eco nacional -visível nessa proliferação de saraus e coletivos por todo o país-, foram ganhando espaço também internacionalmente, chegando, a título de exemplo, a representar a cidade de São Paulo como convidada de honra na Feria Internacional del Libro de Buenos Aires (2014). Neste sentido, a proposta visa analisar uma parte dessa circulação internacional para tentar apontar alguns dados sócio-culturais, econômicos e políticos que entram em jogo nessas dinâmicas. Para tal, abordar-se-ão as

obras do autor Ferréz (1975-) que circulam no âmbito de fala espanhola, com foco nas traduções de sua obra para esta língua -e em diferentes espaços- e partindo de uma análise já existente sobre o caso da recepção dentro de Espanha (Sánchez Flores, 2020).

### **Análise comparada do diálogo entre as artes visuais e a criação literária na Galiza (Espanha) e no estado de Goiás (Brasil) no séc. XX**

Antón Corbacho Quintela (Universidade Federal de Goiás – Rede Galabra)

A partir da análise das ilustrações nas capas e nos miolos, foi desenvolvido um estudo acerca da história da contribuição, ao longo do séc. XX, das artes visuais (desenho e fotografia) na produção do livro literário na Galiza (Espanha) no Estado de Goiás (Brasil). Assim, observou-se o processo de incorporação, nas tipografias galegas e goianas, das ilustrações à criação literária mediante os clichês e a fotocomposição e foram examinadas as transformações acontecidas, desde a década de 1990, na concepção do livro literário devido à informatização e ao design gráfico. Nesse sentido, na etapa final da pesquisa, visou-se a verificar a hipótese de que, na virada de século, começou, tanto na Galiza quanto em Goiás, um distanciamento entre artistas plásticos e editoras, ficando agora as capas a cargo de equipes de designers. Esse estudo está enquadrado no interesse pela memória gráfica, tal como é apresentado por Priscilla Farias e Marcos Braga, e parte da concepção de capa expressa por Genette em Paratextos editoriais.

## **Panel 19 – Spain’s Transition to Democracy**

### **Alberto Cardín and the Democratic Intellectual**

Rodrigo López Martínez (Maynooth University)

Why has Spanish cultural history ‘forgotten’ Alberto Cardín? How can rediscovering his life and works reshape our understanding of the links between culture and democracy in post-Franco Spain? This paper examines the works of a prominent cultural figure during the democratic transition who was relegated to oblivion due to his belligerent and iconoclastic intellectual stances. Throughout a prolific career that spanned from the mid-1970s until his death in 1992, and which ranged from periodicals and essays to poetry and fiction, Cardín debated pressing issues that are still controversial, such as peripheral nationalisms, civic participation, and sexual liberation. I therefore approach

Cardín's multifaceted oeuvre as a continuous reflection on the role of the intellectual in a democratic scenario, and argue that Cardín embodied the figure of the intellectual as dissident in order to test the cultural limits of the transition and its restrictive framework of political participation.

### **Cartas a un desconocido: cómo el asesinato de Miguel Ángel Blanco cambió la respuesta social al terrorismo en España**

Pilar Ramón Jiménez and Roncesvalles Labiano Juangarcía (Universidad de Navarra) (online)

Entre 1968 y 2010, la organización terrorista ETA causó más de 800 víctimas mortales en España y Francia. Durante mucho tiempo, la respuesta social a sus atentados fue inexistente o tibia. El asesinato de Miguel Ángel Blanco en 1997 generó una respuesta ciudadana masiva que sentó precedentes en el comportamiento colectivo ante el terrorismo. Esta se tradujo en el envío de miles de cartas anónimas de pésame a la familia y que hoy se encuentran en el Archivo de la Universidad de Navarra. En esta investigación se analizan las misivas enviadas desde la provincia de Vizcaya para comprender las motivaciones que llevaron a personas anónimas a ponerse en contacto con la familia del concejal o a afirmar que con ese caso habían perdido el miedo al terrorismo, así como por qué se denominó a Blanco mártir de la democracia. Esas microhistorias permiten poner de relieve un acontecimiento de la Historia.

### **From Anger and Pain to Social Change in Spain: Letters Following the Miguel Ángel Blanco's assassination**

María Jiménez Ramos and Antonio Martínez Illán (Universidad de Navarra) (online)

July 13, 1997: The body of Miguel Ángel Blanco, a city councilor from Ermua (Vizcaya), is found fatally wounded near Lasarte in the Basque Country, an area where ETA terrorism originated and developed. Two days earlier, the terrorist organization ETA had kidnapped him and threatened the government to kill him if ETA prisoners were not brought to Basque Country prisons within 48 hours. The terrorists used his assassination to pressure the government. Spanish society reacted in a way it had never done before or since. Six million people demonstrated. The memory of the crime committed sparked a wave of solidarity and anger and changed the perception of terrorism and the history of the country. Thousands of citizens wrote to the family of the murdered man. This



communication analyzes a selection of those letters to show how the spiral of silence established in the citizenry about terrorism was broken. The letters have been selected from where ETA violence and the pact of silence were greatest.

## **Panel 20 -- Portugal and Galicia: Philosophy and Identity**

### **Galicia or “the Celtic half of Portugal”: Landscape and mysticism in the thought of Dalila Pereira da Costa**

José Pedro Lopes Angélico (Rede Galabra – Universidad de Santiago de Compostela)

Dalila Pereira da Costa (1918-2012) was born and raised in Porto (Portugal), where she lived most of her life. She studied history and philosophy at the University of Coimbra and dedicated her life to the study of Portuguese culture. With a strong mystical sensitivity, as well as conservative, she undertook simultaneously the task of doing archaeology of the roots and hermeneutics of the horizons of Portuguese culture, arguing for the idea of a certain stable essence of the spiritual feature of the national identity. She is in favour of the hypothesis that the Portuguese way of being is rooted in a common matrix shared with Galicia, ideas anchored in Atlantism and Celtism, understood as well as identitarian categories frequently used by Galician nationalism throughout the 20th century. With this paper, we aim to ponder critically her arguments as she wrote in *Corogra.ia Sagrada. Temas Portugueses (Sacred Chorography. Portuguese Issues)*, published in 1993.

### **Portuguese thought: From situated philosophy to cultural profiling**

João Pedro Silva (Universidade do Porto) (online)

Can a culture have an identity? A complex question to which we can add another one no less intricate: What are we talking about when we talk about Portuguese identity? Twentieth-century Portuguese authors such as Teixeira de Pascoaes, Francisco Cunha Leão and Dalila Pereira da Costa tried to enlighten us in this regard, despite the lack of interest this subject aroused among intellectuals of the time. The diffusion of universalist currents of thought, combined with new social perspectives has contributed to this lack of interest. However, the proposal of cultural profiles by Dutch psychologist Geert Hofstede has revalued the importance of the Portuguese identity debate. Thus, this communication intends to answer the above mentioned questions in two sections: 1) Contextualising the reflections on Portuguese situated thought; and 2) presenting the Portuguese cultural profile according to Geert Hofstede's proposal and contrasting it with

the results of the European Values Study. It is suggested here that there are invariant cultural traits among the Portuguese that are not fixed, but rather plastic.

## **Panel 21 -- Poland, Russia and Spain**

### **The double game. Poland and the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939)**

Jan Stanislaw Ciechanowski (University of Warsaw)

In this paper, I will present the conclusions of my most recent research on the attitude of the Republic of Poland to the Spanish Civil War in the years 1936-1939. I will mainly analyse the political aspects, focusing on the most crucial ones, such as the treatment of both sides of the Spanish conflict and its evolution, the situation of diplomatic representations, including the diplomatic asylum granted by the Polish Legation in Madrid, the interest of the Polish espionage services in the Spanish conflict, the treatment of the participation of Poles and other persons related to Poland in the conflict (especially in the framework of the International Brigades) and the sale of arms, as Poland was probably the second supplier of arms to the Republic after the Soviet Union during that conflict.

### **Crónicas de Polonia y Rusia de Sofía Casanova para el “ABC” madrileño de los años 1915-1944**

Cristina González Caizán (University of Warsaw)

En mi ponencia voy a presentar el tema de las crónicas de Sofía Casanova (1861–1958), célebre poetisa y escritora, en 1926 candidata al Premio Nobel en literatura, esposa del filósofo polaco Wincenty Lutosławski, mundialmente conocido por sus trabajos sobre la lógica de Platón. Entre 1915 hasta 1944 la española escribió 867 crónicas dedicadas a Polonia y Rusia, siendo, entre otros, testigo de la revolución rusa y primera corresponsal de guerra mujer en su país. Sus escritos constituyen una fuente invaluable sobre estos dos países, vistos por la representante de una cultura del otro extremo de Europa que, sin embargo, conocía muy bien la historia, cultura y lengua tanto de Polonia como de Rusia. En la presentación se va a incluir los resultados de las recientes investigaciones sobre las biografías de Casanova y Lutosławski, realizadas con ocasión de la edición crítica de las mencionadas crónicas en la Universidad de Varsovia.

## **Panel 22 -- Contemporary Spanish Film: race, class and transcultural representations**

### **Las representaciones transculturales: Un estudio comparativo de *Élite* y *Class***

Aajma Manoj (The English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad, India)

En 2023, la popular serie española de Netflix *Élite* (2018-) encontró su adaptación india en *Class*, con temas que van desde las jerarquías de clases hasta la islamofobia en las sociedades contemporáneas de Madrid y Delhi. *Class* dio un paso adicional al representar las jerarquías sociopolíticas interseccionales que existen en la sociedad india mostrando problemas más complejos como el castismo, el nacionalismo, el sexismo y el colorismo en una escuela (y la sociedad en general) ya segregada sobre la base de posiciones económicas. En esta época de globalización, en la que las adaptaciones transculturales entre sociedades más y menos conservadoras se han vuelto cada vez más comunes, intento hacer un análisis comparativo de *Élite* y *Class*, centrándome específicamente en las elecciones representativas hechas en *Class*. También analizaré las estrategias empleadas en ella para abordar temas que son en gran medida normales en la sociedad española pero que todavía se consideran “tabú” en la India contemporánea.

### ***Apagón* (2022): A New Racial ‘Balance’ in Post-pandemic Spain?**

Lidia Merás (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid)

*Apagón* (Blackout, Movistar, 2022) is a science fiction mini-series based on the podcast *El gran apagón*. This paper analyses the racial politics of casting in the last episode, filmed by Isaki Lacuesta. “Equilibrio” follows Alicia, a woman in her forties who escapes to her family rural home after a major blackout causes global chaos. I will focus on the development of power dynamics between Alicia and her employees. While vulnerability is associated with white individuals, the presence of North Africans and Romani characters highlights that collapse is experienced differently depending on skin colour. Unlike the traditional white-male hero in science fiction dystopias, the representation of racialized people portrays them as more capable of adapting to circumstances. Instead of taking advantage of Alicia’s property and goods, non-white characters collaborate by maintaining alliances with those who have subjected them to subordinate positions. *Apagón* revives a white fantasy: a near future which still preserves spaces of white privilege in the darkest of times.

## **Panel 23 -- Spain and the Anglosphere 1936-1975**

### **Making Spain different...and a danger to the dictatorship? Cultural exchange and the American military presence in Franco-era Spain (1953-1975)**

Scott Lancaster (PG Bursary) (University of California, San Diego)

Rooted in cultural studies, my proposed paper investigates forms of cultural contact between Spaniards and American military personnel stationed at air and naval bases in Spain. Using microhistory and ethnography to create an interdisciplinary reading of cultural change, my work examines the ways in which the influx of American servicemembers impacted Spanish cultural tendencies and gender norms during the Franco dictatorship. In doing so I adopt a bottom-up view of how popular culture, identity, and society changed along local and familial lines in unexpected and surprising ways. Moreover, I argue these transformations undermined the efforts of the Franco regime to keep Spain insulated from foreign influence and maintain a thoroughly Spanish society. In probing this unexplored history, I consider how Spanish-American interaction altered everyday life, coexisted with or disrupted local practices, traditions and identities. My paper frames civil- military relations as an overlooked source of socioeconomic change inside Franco Spain.

### **The Spanish Revolution: ¿A Bulletin of the POUM for English-Speaking Countries?**

Juan Andrés García Martín (Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Madrid) (online)

This proposal investigates the birth, development, and end of an original periodical: The Spanish Revolution. This was a bulletin published in English in Barcelona by the Marxist Unified Workers' Party between October 21, 1936 and June 13, 1937 with the aim of convincing the Anglo-Saxon world of the need to collaborate with the Second Spanish Republic against the military rebels. As an example of this purpose, this periodical was distributed in various centers in the United States and Great Britain: the New York Labor Book Shop and the headquarters of groups close to the British Labor Party such as The Marxist League or The Socialist League, among others. To carry out this proposal, the paper analyzes the contents of the eighteen issues of the newspaper published in the abovementioned period, allowing us to examine the editorial arguments and the description of the Spanish Civil War. In addition, this paper will explain the information difficulties suffered by this publication and the reasons for its end.

## **Panel 24 – Modern Spanish Literature**

### **‘Hombres-isla y hombres-río’: Juan José Lezama Lima and Juan Ramón Jiménez**

Nuria de Cos Lara (Independent Researcher)

In 1937, Juan Ramón Jiménez left the shores of Spain for the final time. After initially settling in the continental US, he made his long-term and final home in San Juan, Puerto Rico. During his time in the Caribbean, Juan Ramón engaged with the young poets that were active at the time. One of these poets, Juan José Lezama Lima, published in 1938 his *Coloquio con Juan Ramón Jiménez*, where both poets discuss their ideas on poetry. In the *Coloquio*, Lezama and Juan Ramón articulate their different ideas of the manner in which geographies, and in particular, insularity or lack thereof, may affect the way in which poets write and engage with their environment. This paper posits that this contextual and geographical element has often been underappreciated in Juan Ramón’s work and proposes a way to read some of Juan Ramón’s poems in light of his theories of poetic geographies.

### **Ecos sanjuanistas y teresianos: la “razón mística” de María Zambrano en diálogo con la “mística nuclear” de Salvador Dalí**

Veronica Tartabini (University of Glasgow)

María Zambrano es una figura central en la historia del pensamiento español contemporáneo. Destacó porque acuñó la llamada “razón poética” y porque defendió la Segunda República Española. Salvador Dalí es una figura central en la historia del arte español contemporáneo. Destacó por su filiación al surrealismo y al dadaísmo, así como por su versatilidad en distintos ámbitos artísticos: dibujo, pintura, cine y fotografía. Ambos recuperaron el magisterio de la mística castellana del siglo XVI de la mano de Teresa de Jesús y Juan de la Cruz. Ambos, horrorizados por la guerra civil española y la bomba atómica, recurrieron a la mística carmelitana descalza para hallar un saber alternativo a la lógica de destrucción técnica y bélica. Ambos buscaron un saber creador, mediador entre filosofía y poesía, ciencia y religión, ser humano y dimensión sagrada. ¿Sus propuestas filosóficas y artísticas siguen vigentes para afrontar los mayores desafíos socioculturales de la actualidad?

### **The influence of Oscar Wilde on Valle-Inclán’s dramaturgy: a case study of the *femme fatal***

Isabel Díaz Sánchez (Universitat d'Alacant)

This paper examines the influence of Oscar Wilde on Valle-Inclán's *teatro de marionetas* about the representation of the femme fatale archetype. Both writers are influenced by the most significant European proposals of the 80s and 90s of the nineteenth century; however, this paper does not aim to explore the various classifications that critics have made about Valle-Inclán nor to determine whether he is one of the so-called 'decadents'. Instead, the focus is on comparing Wilde's *Salome* and Valle-Inclán's *La cabeza del Bautista* as the two playwrights share formal and aesthetic features of the fin-de-siècle period. Wilde's *Salome* embodies the *femme fatale*, the epitome of the perverse female archetype. Valle uses mythical references and archetypes to create his aesthetic universe and shape the core of the *esperpento*. This paper examines the analogies and differences between the two tragedies with the central figure of the *femme fatale* as a representation of the fin-de-siècle/modernist misogyny.

## **Panel 25 –Spanish Literature**

### **Vision and Visuality in Luis López Carrasco's *El desierto blanco* (2023) and *El año del descubrimiento* (2020)**

Robert A. Myak (Princeton University) (online)

Luis López Carrasco's first novel, *El desierto blanco* (2023), reflects on the evolution of multimedia forms, vision, and visuality, notably through the exploration of compact discs, videogames, films, televisions, mirrors, and outer-space-based correspondences. Such evolution and exploration could be expected in López Carrasco's first novel, given his work as a film director and status as a founding member of the Madrid-based film collective Los hijos. Particularly, López Carrasco's *El año del descubrimiento* (2020) presents over three hours of rare archival footage of a largely forgotten worker's crisis in Cartagena that took place in 1992 with experimental visual techniques, notably the split screen that reinvent the spectator's relation to the archive through both a simultaneous distancing and "closing-in" (*acercamiento*); the screen fragments, allowing the spectator's gaze to more intimately approach the subject. Simultaneously, the archival material- both visual and auditory- contained in the "unseen"

/"unheard" or "less seen" / "less heard" fragment becomes less or, perhaps, entirely indiscernible. Such a technique, I argue, is theorized in López Carrasco's literary presentation of the split vision in *El desierto blanco*, in which the protagonist's lonely brother suffers a (purely visual) split that resembles the documentary technique of *El año del descubrimiento*. It elucidates the complexities of a "dual" perspective, which is key to López Carrasco's interrogation of the interwoven personal, financial, and planetary crises. With this presentation, I will examine the polyvalent concept of crisis across López Carrasco's film and novel-dialoging with Reinhart Koselleck-focusing on its representation through these aforementioned experimental documentary techniques. I sustain that the crises that López Carrasco considers offer pertinent points of metareflection, which these technologies facilitate by not only splitting, but also expanding the potential of vision and visibility, borrowing the eponymous key concepts of Hal Foster's seminal *Vision and Visuality* (1988).

**Ni paralelas ni perpendiculares: Ausencia y suplencia maternas  
en *Vozdevieja* (2019) de Elisa Victoria y *El lunes nos querrán* (2021) de Najat El  
Hachmi**

Matthew O Neill (Oklahoma State University) (online)

Con su cortometraje *Carta a mi madre para mi hijo* (2022), la cineasta Carla Simón declara firmemente su intención de entremezclar la autobiografía y la ficción en su obra por medio de la carta, escrita a mano e insertada al corto como si fuera del cine mudo, a la que hace referencia el título: "Creo que hago cine para poder inventarte e inventarme." Dos novelistas contemporáneas, Najat El Hachmi y Elisa Victoria, juegan abiertamente con esta misma dinámica autofictiva—lo cual no constituye ninguna revelación en la ficción española del XXI—dentro de un género sumamente tradicional: la novela de formación. Esta ponencia empieza por analizar las maneras en que dos novelas—*Vozdevieja* (2019) de Victoria y *El lunes nos querrán* (2021) de El Hachmi—aprovechan ciertas características del *Bildungsroman* tradicional y de ahí propone examinar la necesidad de las protagonistas de llenar el hueco profundo que produce la ausencia materna. El medio visual le permite a Simón aplicar todos los elementos técnicos del mise en scène hacia su meta y le resulta sencillo; tanto El Hachmi como Victoria se ven obligadas a actualizar un género milenario mientras lidian con temas nítidamente modernos. Así, se espera llegar a detallar unas tendencias técnicas y temáticas de la narrativa contemporánea.

## **Fairy Tales and the Gothic in “El balcón de la princesa” (1907) by Emilia Pardo Bazán**

Sandra García Gutiérrez (Lamar University) (online)

The short story “El balcón de la princesa” (1907) follows the traditional scheme of a fairy tale, depicting, under a Gothic aesthetic, the claustrophobic space in which a young princess lives in a palace tower under her father's direction. In this talk, I will explore how Emilia Pardo Bazán uses Gothic elements (following the works of López Santos, Aldana, DeVirgilis, Fleenor, Spooner) to examine the patriarchal violence that Spanish women endured at the beginning of the 20th century, highlighting that escape was not always possible. This short story reveals that when the main character attempts to flee her tower she does not find the happiness she seeks. The ending reveals that the princess experienced sexual violence and was forced to marry the perpetrator of that brutality.

## **Panel 26 – Portuguese Literature**

### **Digital Collections and their importance to literary studies: Fernando Pessoa's digital collection**

Maria do Céu Estibeira (Universidade Nova de Lisboa – FCSH)

One of the main goals of today's Libraries and Archives is to be able to display digital collections of the most important writers as they can provide to different publics and readers the possibility of getting in touch with the original documents (either unpublished or not). In this age of technological development it is important to understand to whom these digital collections are important and what their advantages are to humanities and literary studies. We intend to present the particular case of Fernando Pessoa's digital collection, particularly in what concerns to the National Library collection of manuscripts and other typed documents, as well as Fernando Pessoa's Private Library and other websites that present and overview on this poet's poetical and prose works.

### **Mário Cesariny u a revolução da linguagem**

Maria de Lourdes Pereira (Universitat de les Illes Balears) (online)



Quando atravessamos o ano do centenário do nascimento de Mário Cesariny e do centenário do primeiro manifesto surrealista, neste ano em que se celebram os 50 anos do 25 de abril, intensifica-se o interesse em relação a esse espírito revolucionário que a poética surrealista reclama, na dimensão eufórica de uma linguagem própria da arte, no seu sentido mais amplo. Falar de Cesariny é evocar o poder genesíaco -e por que não afirmá-lo?- redentor que a sua obra trouxe à cultura portuguesa, e com um cariz cada vez mais universal. Ao trabalharmos uma poética cesarinyana, não nos reduzimos a uma topologia surrealista, necessitando antes de percorrer um perfil abrangente em que poesia e artes plásticas convivem em espaços concomitantes e tangentes, ou até convergentes; nunca exclusivos ou eliminatórios. A obra de Mário Cesariny implica uma dinâmica única e revolucionária em que a linguagem se impõe, graças a uma destemida modernidade.

**The aesthetics of adaptation: portraying the whispering dialogues between literature and cinema in Vergílio Ferreira's essays**

Luís Miguel Oliveira de Barros Cardoso (Polytechnic Institute of Portalegre and Universidade de Lisboa) (online)

The bonds between Vergílio Ferreira and Cinema are characterized by several dialogues and monologues highlighting two primary themes: the attraction to the inexplicable and the irreconcilable rejection of the film's autonomy. As Vergílio Ferreira's initial position gradually evolved, an almost imperceptible metamorphosis takes place and, from irreducibility, we begin to feel a progressive attraction and desire towards the image. In this journey between Literature and Cinema, the Portuguese writer's essays constitute true ideological manifestos on the aesthetics of adaptation and the relationships between image and text, highlighting the author's positioning in the face of the multiplicity of semiotic connections between the two universes. In this research, we will examine the author's primary presumptions and whispering dialogues on film adaptations, emphasizing his methodical approach to cinema, which permeates both his writing process and his thoughts and will be a defining feature of his literary work.

**Panel 27 – Migration in Iberian Literary and Visual Culture**

**Invisible Bodies, Forgotten Stories: Spain's Migrants in Iberian Visual Culture**

Xosé P. Boán (University of Limerick) (online)

Emigrants, immigrants, refugees, exiles and expats have their own migration

experiences, which tend to be homogenized by and invisible to discursive centres of representation. Paco Roca's graphic narrative *Los Surcos del azar* (2010) contributed to making visible the history of "The Ninth" — composed primarily of Republican exiles that lead the liberation of Paris. This episode had been silenced by the official histories of both Francoist Spain and Gaullist France. *Retorno a Hansala* (Gutiérrez 2008) is loosely based on actual incidents surrounding the drowning of young Moroccan men from the remote village of Hansala. It depicts a near-bankrupt Spanish coroner travelling to Morocco to allow families to identify their beloved dead using abandoned garments, in order to be paid per repatriation. From this journey, clothes of the dead migrants arise as a core trope in the film, echoing the invisibility of the immigrant experience in Spain. Finally, *Vikingland* (Xurxo Chirro, 2011), inscribed within the New Galician Cinema, presents a found-footage video logbook. The director edits and manipulates the self-recorded experience of emigrant Luis Lomba "O Haia," a ferry worker in the Northern Sea. In all visual works, we encounter a wide range of circumstances that share an obliteration from official/centred narratives, salvaged, but soon after again forgotten personal experiences, within the liminal limbo of the phenomenon of migration.

### **Exile and childhood in María Luisa Elío's *Tiempo de llorar* and *En el balcón vacío***

Blanca Gómez García (University College London)

María Luisa Elío (1926 – 2009) was a Spanish writer who spent most of her life exiled in Mexico. Her family had to flee the country due to their links to the Republic when she was a child. Her autobiographical writings, which take different shapes – memoirs, short stories, and a film script, among others – have been published together by Biblioteca del Exilio as *Tiempo de llorar. Obra reunida*. Exile and the return to Spain after several decades in Mexico are at the heart of these writings. This talk aims to explore how exile is represented through the eyes of the child, both with Elío embodying her childhood experiences when remembering her past and with the experience of Elío's son, born in Mexico, especially when visiting Spain for the first time with her mother. The concepts of 'destiempo' (Balibrea 2007, Sánchez Zapatero 2008) and 'contrapuntal vision' (Said 2000) will be essential to understand the representation of the traumatic return after exile, the rupture of temporal linearity caused by their banishment, and the use of autobiographical writing as a way to express the pain produced by exile and give testimony of the Republican exiles' fate.

**Javier de Isusi's *Asylum*: Exile, migration and human rights: From the Spanish Civil War to contemporary times**

Deirdre Kelly (Technological University Dublin) (co-author: Diana Castilleja (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, UCLouvain Saint-Louis—Bruxelles))

This presentation examines Javier de Isusi's graphic novel *Asylum* (2016) through the lenses of migration studies, comics studies, and empathy theory. Focusing on themes of exile, migration, and human rights, *Asylum* traces the experiences of migrants from the Spanish Civil War to the present, portraying the transnational and transgenerational struggles of refugees. Drawing on theories of empathy from Suzanne Keen, Max Louwerse and Don Kuiken, as well as Sara Ahmed's work on emotions, the analysis examines how de Isusi employs specific comics strategies—such as colour, framing, point of view, and the depiction of violence and trauma—to evoke empathy for displaced populations. By examining the graphic novel's diverse portrayals of refugee experiences, the presentation focuses on how these visual and narrative strategies capture the emotional and political complexities of migration and displacement, in both historical and contemporary contexts.

**Panel 28 – Spanish-Portuguese Relations**

**A Spanish anonymous citizen serving a prison sentence in Portugal: a case study of Portuguese anti-Iberianism (1910–14)**

Paulo Rodrigues Ferreira (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) (online)

During the transition from the 19th to the 20th century, the emergence of political and cultural Iberianisms, alongside the Portuguese reactions against any convergence with Spain, captivated the attention of both Portuguese and Spanish intellectual circles. This phenomenon was not confined to the realm of the periodic press; it permeated political discourse and diplomatic exchanges as well. Rooted in the historical trauma of losing independence to Spain centuries earlier, coupled with a distinct Lusitanian inclination to perceive Spain as an existential “other,” these sentiments fuelled a profound aversion to Iberianism among certain sectors of Portuguese intellectuals. In this exploration, I delve into the intricate dynamics surrounding these anti-Iberian sentiments, focusing on the reactions of key Iberian figures—politicians, diplomats, and

intellectuals—who engaged in debates and discussions within the public sphere. Central to this analysis is the curious case of Leandro Gonzalez, a Spanish resident of Lisbon accused of insurance fraud fire in the early 20th century. Despite its seemingly localized nature, the “Leandro” affair ignited broader discussions about the perceived “Spanish danger” and prompted impassioned exchanges among Portuguese factions, including republicans and monarchists, regarding strategies to safeguard national sovereignty. By drawing upon a diverse array of primary sources, ranging from contemporary press coverage to diplomatic archives, this presentation seeks to elucidate the underlying essence of anti-Iberianism. It endeavors to unravel the complex web of patriotic sentiments and narratives that underpinned Portuguese identity formation during this pivotal period of transition. Through this nuanced analysis, we gain deeper insights into how historical traumas and nationalistic fervor shaped perceptions of the “other” and influenced interregional dynamics within the Iberian Peninsula.

### **Entre velhos receios e irredutíveis tradições: as relações culturais entre Portugal e Espanha nas décadas de 1940 e 1950**

Carla Patrícia Silva Ribeiro (CITCEM – Centro de Investigação Transdisciplinar «Cultura, Espaço e Memória», Universidade do Porto and Escola Superior de Educação, Instituto Politécnico do Porto) (online)

Historicamente, a Espanha foi vista por Portugal como uma ameaça, e o anti castelhanismo foi um ingrediente central do nacionalismo português. Para o vizinho ibérico, todavia, Portugal porque mais era do que um elemento secundário da sua política externa. Esta situação de suspeições, desconfianças latentes, conflitualidades e alheamento cultural entre os vizinhos ibéricos foi, no entanto, entrecortada por momentos de aproximação, ocasionais e conjunturais, promovidos por alguns intelectuais e políticos portugueses e espanhóis. Centro-me nesta comunicação no caso de António Ferro, um dos mais entusiásticos apoiantes de um intercâmbio ibérico, e o director do organismo nacional de propaganda do Estado Novo português, entre 1933 e 1949, analisando as suas tentativas para uma aproximação cultural peninsular ao longo da década de 1940, e avaliando os seus resultados. Em simultâneo, proponho um olhar invertido, sobre a actividade cultural espanhola em Portugal durante a década de 50, no período imediatamente a seguir à saída de Ferro do órgão que dirigia, examinando o papel desempenhado por Garcia Viñolas, adjunto do adido cultural espanhol em Lisboa.

### **Trazar la línea, construir la nación. Perspectivas «civilizatorias» en las negociaciones de límites entre España y Portugal**

Diego Vicente Sánchez (Universidad de Extremadura) (online)

Desde una marcada óptica historicista, imbuidas en las lógicas «civilizatorias» propias del liberalismo decimonónico, los gobiernos español y portugués conformaron una comisión mixta encargada de fijar los límites dudosos que en la frontera persistían a mediados del siglo XIX, con el objeto de «hacer desaparecer la anómala situación en que a la sombra de antiguas tradiciones feudales han permanecido hasta aquí algunos pueblos inmediatos a la línea divisoria de ambos Estados», como declaraba el preámbulo del Tratado de Límites de 1864. Desde una perspectiva cultural, con esta comunicación se realizará un acercamiento a las imágenes proyectadas desde los centros sobre estas poblaciones fronterizas («semisalvajes, míseros, generalmente criminales», como tildaban algunos administradores a los habitantes del Coto Mixto), destacando las contradicciones entre las cosmovisiones liberales y las prácticas comunitarias, en cierto modo, heredadas del Antiguo Régimen, que persistían en múltiples espacios de la Raya recién superado el ecuador del siglo XIX.

### **Policar a Fronteira de Portugal na 1ª República: A missão da Guarda Nacional Republicana**

José Pedro Reis (CIDEHUS) (online)

A presente comunicação pretende escrutinar o papel da Guarda Nacional Republicana no espaço temporal da 1ª República no patrulhamento das fronteiras luso/espanholas. Com base em documentação à guarda do Arquivo Histórico da Guarda Nacional Republicana e informações de outros arquivos distritais existentes no país, será estudada a forma como esta força policial garantiu o patrulhamento das fronteiras portuguesas que permitia combater sobretudo o contrabando que ia sendo praticado naquela franja do território. A historiografia tem centrado a problemática do combate ao contrabando na figura dos operacionais da Guarda Fiscal, mas, fundos documentais consultados recentemente demonstram que esta missão não era concretizada somente por operacionais dessa primeira força policial, mas tiveram em diversos momentos o apoio dos militares da Guarda Nacional Republicana. A GNR instituição recém criada no período em estudo, tinha diversas funções na segurança nacional e tentava ser uma presença de forma gradual em todo o território, estando ainda ausente dos debates historiográficos.

## **Panel 29 – El Atlántico como puente: algunas conexiones culturales y literarias contemporáneas en la esfera iberoamericana**

### **Intertextualidades na obra de Florbela Espanca e Alejandra Pizarnik: o desdobramento poético**

Isa Margarida Vitória Severino (Instituto Politécnico da Guarda) (online)

Apesar do hiato temporal existente entre a autora portuguesa Florbela Espanca (1894-1930) e a autora argentina Alejandra Pizarnik (1936-1972), do contexto geográfico e sociocultural em que transcorreram os seus percursos ser diferente, é possível estabelecer paralelismos e um cotejo de temas que perpassam as suas obras. Assim, a partir da análise de alguns poemas das autoras em questão, pretende-se ressaltar temáticas que as aproximam.

### **Hacia una caracterización del realismo mágico iberoamericano: la muerte como frontera nebulosa en *Pedro Páramo* (Juan Rulfo) y *Húmus* (Raúl Brandão)**

Mirta Fernández Santos (CITCEM, Universidade do Porto) (online)

Si bien durante décadas el realismo mágico como fenómeno literario se ha circunscrito al contexto geográfico hispanoamericano, hoy se está investigando esta corriente desde una nueva perspectiva metodológica basada en la premisa de que, en realidad, se trata de un movimiento de alcance mundial, en el que cabe incluir a autores como Murakami, Yan, Grass, Kundera o Saramago. En la literatura portuguesa, se podrían añadir también los nombres de Lúcia Jorge, João de Melo y Raúl Brandão. Por consiguiente, en esta comunicación, partiendo de las consideraciones previas de Nóbrega Serra (2005) y de Araújo Branco (2008 y 2013) sobre la recepción del realismo mágico en la literatura portuguesa, pretendemos presentar las conclusiones de un estudio comparado de *Pedro Páramo* y de *Húmus*, a fin de determinar si los rasgos que tienen en común -entre los cuales sobresale la muerte como condición imprecisa- podrían ser reveladores de la existencia de un realismo mágico no ya hispanoamericano, sino iberoamericano.

### **Redes culturales atlánticas en el periodo finisecular: el aporte de las compañías teatrales españolas**

M.<sup>a</sup> del Pilar Nicolás Martínez (CITCEM, Universidade do Porto) (online)

Durante el siglo XIX, la independencia de los territorios hispanoamericanos

provocó tensiones y distanciamiento entre España y las nuevas naciones, que buscaban su propia identidad. Sin embargo, las relaciones culturales y literarias con España nunca se rompieron del todo. Un ejemplo ilustrativo son las conexiones teatrales mantenidas a través de compañías dramáticas españolas que representaban en México, Cuba, Argentina o Uruguay. En las últimas décadas del XIX e inicios del siglo XX, estas compañías españolas incluyeron Lisboa en su itinerario, ciudad donde representaban antes de iniciar sus travesías transatlánticas, estableciendo así redes culturales entre la Península Ibérica y América. Esta comunicación se centrará en seguir los pasos de algunas de esas compañías que actuaron en Lisboa antes o después de sus giras americanas, reconstruir sus viajes, el repertorio representado y la acogida del público.

### **Los múltiples caminos del recuerdo: conexiones iberoamericanas en Julio Ramón Ribeyro**

Julio Manuel Sánchez Tello (CITCEM, Universidade do Porto) (online)

El peruano Julio Ramón Ribeyro es considerado uno de los mayores representantes de la literatura peruana e hispanoamericana del siglo XX. Formó parte de la denominada Generación del 50 en el Perú. En su obra *La palabra del mudo*, Ribeyro deja testimonio de su vida en Europa y de los recuerdos que allí le surgen del Perú añorado. Estas memorias con impresiones autobiográficas se convertirán en fascinantes historias protagonizadas por aquellos migrantes que «no tienen voz» o que claman poseer una, por aquellos que son marginados por su condición étnica, social y/o cultural, relatos que son en partes ficcionales y en parte historias basadas en sus propias vivencias. Ribeyro, estando en Europa, no escribe sobre la estereotipada experiencia literaria parisina, sino sobre la condición de migrantes de sus paisanos peruanos y sobre la suya propia, así como el modo en que la intimidad, como efecto implícito del lenguaje, y la memoria, individual o colectiva, se manifiestan en su escritura. En esta comunicación pretendemos analizar las representaciones de la migración plasmadas por Ribeyro en la reunión de cuentos *La palabra del mudo*, obra en la que afloran las memorias intimistas de un escritor temporalmente escindido entre dos continentes.

### **Panel 30 – Iberia: Tourism, Heritage, and Linguistics**

**Heritage valorisation and tourism promotion by local authorities. The case of S. Miguel de Gandra (Paredes)**

Carla Sequeira and Joana Lencart (CITCEM/ FLUP)

Recently, the Municipality of S. Miguel de Gandra contacted the Faculty of Arts and Humanities of the University of Porto to carry out a scientific study on the town of Gandra (Paredes). The aim was precise: to produce a monograph of a historical nature with a solid scientific research base and with the local community, the general public, as its target audience. This intention is a concrete example of how academia can and should work together with local organisations to enhance heritage – through historical and scientific texts – and to promote tourism – by presenting the public with a book that involves the community itself and arouses curiosity to explore the place. Research-based on historical sources led to the creation of a book from a diachronic perspective: *São Miguel da Gandra throughout History: from Medieval Ages to the Contemporary Times*. Alongside the historical contextualisation, this book was designed to promote the place, taking into account not only the promotion of the built heritage but also the enhancement of the so-called intangible heritage, such as customs, local traditions, festivals and pilgrimages. We also endeavoured to involve the local community directly, interviewing them and collecting testimonies to help perpetuate Gandra's customs and traditions. Initiatives such as this one promoted by the municipal authorities of Gandra are examples of how scientific research is not and should not be a closed endeavour exclusive to academia but should also be geared towards communities. With Agenda 2023's sustainable development goals in mind, these initiatives seek to promote inclusive, quality and transversal education. It's essential not only to involve children and young people in a school context, drawing their attention to the rich history and heritage of the place, but also to include the senior community and contribute to their participation in society, feeling valued.

### **Multilingual Linguistic Landscape in Tourism and its Influence on Language Attitude**

Sarah-Therese Mann (PG Bursary) (Universitat de les Illes Balears)

This study explored how tourism and multilingualism affect residents' language attitude (Garret, 2010, Labov, 1963) in a touristic region as popular as Mallorca (Aguiló Pérez & Rosselló Nadal, 2005). The focus was on tourism's visible impact on the island's linguistic landscape (Ben-Rafael et al., 2006) as it has integrated next to the local



languages also foreign languages (Bruyèl-Olmedo & Juan-Garau, 2009). To test the language attitude, a quasi-experiment was designed with six photos of public and private street signs, which were combined with distractors. The selected items showed street signs either in just the local languages (Catalan and Castilian) or in the local languages plus the foreign ones: German and English. The results indicate that local inhabitants' language attitude depends on social variables such as being born on the island or working in tourism. These positive effects can influence residents' attitude of language acquisition and learning.

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### **Energy and forest landscapes in the north-west of the Peninsula: ruins, new projects and obstacles to knowledge and resistance**

António Medeiros (ISCTE-IUL /CEI-IUL) and Xerardo Pereiro (UTAD/CRIA)

In the Northwest of the Iberian Peninsula, ruined landscapes of the exploitation of energy and forest resources are quite notorious. Even today new developments are being proposed – projects for new landscapes once again defined by major international financial interests. On the other hand, almost always, both the understanding of such landscapes and the active resistance the large new projects of exploitation of natural resources have had in the Euroregion a local scale. This paper proposes several historical

references, and data from two ethnographic approaches going on in Galicia and Northern Portugal, to illustrate and discuss the reasons for the impasses of discourse and mobilization already mentioned.

## Keynotes

### **Decolonising the Spirit(s) of April: Changing Memories of the Carnation Revolution**

**Teresa Pinheiro** (TU Chemnitz)

Teresa Pinheiro is Professor of Iberian Studies at the Institute for European Studies, Chemnitz University of Technology. She received her PhD in Cultural Anthropology from the University of Paderborn in 2002. In 2014 she was a visiting researcher at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem and in 2015/2016 was a visiting professor at Saarland University. In 2017–2018 she was awarded an Alexander von Humboldt research grant for experienced researchers at the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid. She is currently President of the Ettersberg Foundation's Council, President of the German Association of Catalan Studies and Vice-president of the German Cultural Studies Society. Within Iberian Studies, her research fields are representations of collective identity and politics of memory, on which she has extensively published in Catalan, English, French German, Portuguese and Spanish. Her recent publications include: *Cultura en transició. Estudis culturals a la catalanística* (2022, ed., Düren: Shaker Verlag); "Memórias revolucionárias: políticas e práticas (trans)nacionais de memória na transição democrática portuguesa", (2022, ed., Special Issue von Iberoamericana. América Latina – España – Portugal, 79); "Jewish (In)Visibility in Iberia: A View from the Margins", (2020, ed. with Silvina Schammah Gesser, Special Issue of Contemporary Jewry, 40:4); and *Iberian Studies: Reflections Across Borders and Disciplines* (2019, ed. with Núria Codina Solà, Berlin: Peter Lang).

### **States of Flux in Contemporary Iberian Theatre**

**Helena Buffery** (University College Cork)

Helena Buffery teaches and researches at University College Cork, in a number of areas related to contemporary Iberian Studies, including Iberian theatre and performance, cultures of exile, migration and diaspora, Translation Studies and Catalan Studies. Publications include *Shakespeare in Catalan: Translating Imperialism* (2007), *Reading Iberia: Theory/History/Identity* (with Stuart Davis and Kirsty Hooper), *Stages of Exile: Spanish Republican Exile and Performance Cultures* (2011), *Barcelona: Visual Culture, Space and Power* (with Carlota Caulfield), *Here and Beyond: Narratives of Travel and*

*Mobility in Iberian Culture* (with Sergi Mainer, David Miranda and Martin Veiga), and *Modern Literatures in Spain* (with Jo Labanyi, Elena Delgado, Kirsty Hooper and Mari Jose Olaziregi).

### **Guarenteeing *Last Rights* in the Spanish State: From Unidentified Border Graves to the Historical Memory Movement**

**Eoghan Gilmartin** (Journalist)

Eoghan Gilmartin is an Irish, Madrid-based journalist whose work has appeared in *Jacobin Magazine*, *The Guardian*, *Open Democracy*, *El Diario*, amongst other outlets. Alongside covering Spanish politics, his writing has focused on migration, Western Sahara, historical memory and lawfare. He is the host of *Sobremesa Podcast* and holds an M.A. in International Relations from the University of Westminster. He is also a member of the Border Graves Investigation team which received funding from Investigative Journalism for Europe and Journalism fund Europe to carry out a major cross border investigation into unidentified migrant graves in the European Union.

## **Workshops**

### **Cómo involucrar al alumnado en clase de ELE**

**María Concepción Julián de Vega**

Asesora de Educación. Consejería de Educación en el Reino Unido e Irlanda. Embajada de España

Concha Julián es asesora técnica docente en la Consejería de Educación del Reino Unido e Irlanda en Dublín. Ha sido profesora de lenguas extranjeras, jefa de estudios en centros de secundaria de Sevilla, asesora de formación y jefa de planes y programas en la Consejería de Educación de Andalucía. Fue profesora visitante en la Universidad de Aberdeen (Reino Unido) y obtuvo su doctorado sobre AICLE con mención internacional en la Universidad de Sevilla, donde también ejerció como profesora. Actualmente es profesora externa en el Máster Universitario en Enseñanza Bilingüe de la Universidad Pablo de Olavide (Sevilla) y de la Universidad Internacional de Andalucía (UNIA), formando parte del grupo de investigación ReALL de la Universidad de Huelva. Ha colaborado como formadora de profesorado con Centros del Profesorado y de Recursos en España y con instituciones educativas y universidades europeas. Sus publicaciones y líneas de investigación son acerca de la enseñanza-aprendizaje de lenguas desde una

perspectiva afectiva, AICLE, los procesos de colaboración del profesorado y liderazgo en centros educativos.

### **Publishing in an academic journal - A Guide for Iberian Studies Scholars**

Deirdre Kelly (TU Dublin), Anton Pujol (University of North Carolina at Charlotte) and Sarah-Therese Mann (ACIS PG Representative—Universitat de les Illes Balears)

This one-hour workshop offers a comprehensive overview of the publication process tailored to scholars in Iberian Studies. While especially beneficial for early-career researchers and postgraduate students, it is open to all academics in the field. The session will guide participants through key aspects of the scholarly publishing process, such as selecting appropriate journals, manuscript preparation, understanding the peer-review process, and overcoming common challenges in academic publishing. The workshop will be facilitated by Dr. Deirdre Kelly (TU Dublin) and Dr. Anton Pujol (UNC Charlotte), editors of the *International Journal of Iberian Studies*, with support from the ACIS postgraduate representative, Sarah-Therese Mann (Universitat de les Illes Balears).

### **Pleibéricos Book Presentation on Iberian Studies**

Dr Santiago Fouz & Dr Esther Gimeno Ugalde

Pleibéricos collaborates with the the Association for Contemporary Iberian Studies for the second year in a row. The 28<sup>th</sup> session of Pleibéricos will take place online, with presentations on the following books related to Iberian Studies:

- Santiago Pérez Isasi: *La forja del canon. Identidad nacional e historia de la literatura española (1800-1939)*. Editum, 2024.
- Jesús Ramé and Caterina Cucinotta (eds): *Cine: Femenino del plural: Mujeres y prácticas creativas en el ámbito ibérico*. Editorial Síndéresis, 2023.
- Elias J. Torres Feijó, Álvaro Iriarte Sanromán and Felisa Rodríguez Prado (eds): *Contar o Caminho de Santiago: Literatura, discurso(s) e efeitos sociais na comunidade local*. Edições Colibri, 2022.
- Bécquer Seguí: *The Op-Ed Novel: A Literary History of Post-Franco Spain*. Harvard University Press, 2024.



## Call for Papers for the *International Journal of Iberian Studies*

### CALL FOR PAPERS

#### *International Journal of Iberian Studies*

Dear ACIS Delegates and Friends,

We are pleased to introduce ourselves as the recently appointed Editors (since January 2024) of the *International Journal of Iberian Studies* (IJIS). IJIS is a peer-reviewed academic journal for scholarly research on contemporary Iberia, encompassing both the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. We invite you to contribute to the journal by:

1. **Submitting your manuscripts:** We welcome submissions of original research articles. For submission guidelines, please visit [this link](#).
2. **Joining our reviewer pool:** Sign up to become a reviewer and contribute to the peer review process by visiting [this link](#).

#### **Key Benefits of Publishing with IJIS:**

- **Rigorous peer review:** Article submissions undergo a double-blind peer review process, ensuring high-quality scholarly discourse.
- **Interdisciplinary focus:** We publish research from a broad range of disciplinary perspectives, with a particular emphasis on studies employing comparative or intertwined methodologies focused on Spain and Portugal. We especially welcome contributions that explore the diverse facets of Iberian identities, cultures, and nationalities, including research on

Andalusia, Asturias, the Basque Country, Catalonia, Galicia, Sephardic communities, Romani groups, immigrant populations, and more.

**Areas of Interest:**

We accept papers from a broad range of disciplines, including but not limited to:

- **History and Memory**
- **Social Sciences** (including diasporas and migrations)
- **Political Science** (with a focus on foreign relations, especially within the EU)
- **Urban Studies**
- **Educational History and Policy**
- **Literary and Cultural Studies** (including arts and film studies)
- **Translation Studies**
- **Media Studies**
- **Gender Studies**
- **Tourism and Travel Studies**
- **Economics**
- **Sociolinguistics**

**Submission Guidelines:**

- **Length:** Articles for the main section must not exceed 8,000 words. Articles for the Open Forum section must not exceed 5,000 words.
- If you would like to submit an article for consideration in the Open Forum section of the journal, please contact the Open Forum Editors, [Dr Deborah Madden](#) (Lancaster University, UK) and [Dr Ana Vera](#) (University College Dublin, Ireland). If you would like to submit a review, please contact the Reviews Editors, [Dr Maite Usoz de la Fuente](#) (University of Leicester, UK) and [Dr Mariana Liz](#) (Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal).
- **Formats:** We are open to innovative formats and approaches in your submissions.
- **Special Collections:** We welcome proposals for special issues focusing on specific themes and topics related to Iberian Studies.

For inquiries or further discussions about publishing with IJIS, please feel free to contact us using the details provided below.

We look forward to your contributions and to expanding the rich scholarly dialogue within the field of Iberian Studies.

**Best regards,**

[Dr Deirdre Kelly](#) (Technological University Dublin): [deirdre.kelly@tudublin.ie](mailto:deirdre.kelly@tudublin.ie)

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*International Journal of Iberian Studies (IJIS)*



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### Aims and Scope

The *International Journal of Iberian Studies (IJIS)* is the academic journal for scholars from around the world whose research focuses on contemporary Iberia. *IJIS* publishes work from a range of disciplinary perspectives, and it particularly welcomes articles that apply a comparative or intertwined methodology to the study of Spain and Portugal and consider other identities, cultures and nationalities (Andalusia, Asturias, Basque Country, Catalonia, Galicia, etc.) and communities (Sephardics, Romani, immigrants, etc.).


### Call for Papers

*IJIS* is interested in – but not limited to – research in areas such as: History and memory, Economy, Social sciences, Political science, Urban studies, Education history and policy, Literary and cultural studies, Translation studies, Media studies, Gender studies, Tourism and travel studies, Sociolinguistics and language learning.

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