

Horizontes

NEWSLETTER OF THE LATIN AMERICAN CENTRE



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Meet the editorial team

Horizontes, the Newsletter of the Latin American Centre, was to a significant extent made possible thanks to the enthusiasm of our students: Johanna Andrango, André Blackburn, Gustavo Hirsch, Nicolás Prados (absent from picture) and Adriana Unzueta, accompanied in the photo by Lucy Driver, Carlos Pérez Ricart and Eduardo Posada-Carbó.



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Elvira's 30th celebration

Elvira reaches a milestone this year as she celebrates 30 years at the LAC - congratulations! To mark this fantastic achievement, and to thank Elvira for her dedication and hard work, the LAC organised a lunch in her honour and SIAS presented her with a beautiful bouquet of flowers.

LAC staff at Elvira's celebratory meal. L to R clockwise: Carlos Pérez Ricart, Tim Power, Elvira Ryan, Leigh Payne, Sam Truman, Lucy Driver, Diego Sánchez-Ancochea, Rebeca Otazua, Eduardo Posada-Carbó.

Director's Report



The celebration of the Latin American Studies Association conference in Europe for the first time in its history constituted a great opportunity to reflect on the unique place of our Latin American Centre. We are one of the few research and teaching centres in the world that combines strong links to other parts of Europe with close institutional and personal ties to the United States and a continuous presence in Latin America. Unfortunate events like Brexit could paradoxically further strengthen our role of connector between the three regions.

The LASA conference, where we hosted a joint reception for alumni and friends with the Institute of History of the Universidad Pompeu Fabra, capped another great year at the LAC. In addition to our main weekly seminars and our History seminar series (which celebrated its fifth anniversary with a lecture by Chilean historian Iván Jaksic), we had a number of special events. Let me mention just a few. In October, thanks to Eduardo Posada-Carbó's initiative, we hosted Jeremy Adelman. An Oxford alumnus and an enthusiastic supporter of the LAC, Professor Adelman delivered the Astor Visiting Lecture and participated in other events across the university. A few months later Sergio Jaramillo, one of the chief government negotiators of the Colombian government with the FARC in Havana, now Ambassador in Brussels, gave a talk about the achievements and challenges of the peace process in Colombia. During the first two terms, we also organised a series of lunches with Latin Ambassadors with support from the Dominican ambassador to the UK, Federico Alberto Cuello. The Brazilian Studies Program had its annual conference, "Rethinking Brazilian Politics: New Directions in Research", in February, and in May received former President of Brazil Dilma Rousseff. Speaking to a packed auditorium, President Rousseff reflected on her career, her controversial removal from office and Brazil's future.

Our students were responsible for some of our most successful events. In December, Julia Zulver organised the conference "Colombia after the Peace Accords: New Challenges, New Paths Forward from a Multidisciplinary Perspective". This one-day event, which was supported by Andrés Salgado Ragan, combined plenary lectures by Mariana Escobar and Jorge Restrepo and panel presentations from doctoral students. In March, Adriana Unzueta and Sebastián Cajias invited former President of Bolivia, Eduardo Rodríguez Veltze, to discuss the maritime dispute between Bolivia and Chile with funding from the Malcolm Deas Fund. This Fund, supported by contributions from many alumni, also made possible the Malcolm Deas Annual History Seminar, delivered this time by Professor Hilda Sabato from the Universidad de Buenos Aires, as well as some research projects.

As you will see in the following pages, I could have written several additional paragraphs describing the highlights of the year. However, since this is my last report as director of the LAC, let me instead conclude with some reflections on our on-going strengths and some of our challenges. I am thankful for the opportunity to work with such a great team of administrators (Elvira Ryan just celebrated thirty years working here) and academics. We also count on the support of a great team of librarians – thanks to their initiatives our collection has grown significantly. We continue undertaking path breaking research on many areas, including the role of the business sector in transitional justice, the characteristics of Coalitional Presidentialism around the world, the political impact of remittances, the history of democracy in the region and the evolution of drug policy in Mexico, while maintaining our tradition of high-quality, personalised teaching.

The LAC is also in continuous renewal and full of new ideas. At the moment, we have a unique team of post-doctoral researchers: Simon Escoffier, Carlos Solar, Carlos Pérez Ricart—who completed his first year as post-doctoral fellow in Mexican history and public policy—and Francesca Lessa—who will return to Oxford in September after three years of fieldwork in the Southern Cone. We are also pleased to welcome Andreza de Souza Santos as Departmental Lecturer in Latin American Studies for the next four years. Additionally, the LAC not only receives great graduate students every year but it is also the second home for a number of doctoral researchers working on Latin American issues across history and the social sciences.

The LAC also occupies a unique position within the University of Oxford. We are part of the growing School of Interdisciplinary Area Studies, recently renamed Oxford School of Global and Area Studies (OSGA), which will be led by Timothy Power from September 2018. In recent years, we have built growing links to other departments thanks to our affiliates programme, the Latin American DPhil seminar (this year led by Camila Mella from Social Policy), the History seminar series and other initiatives.

Lastly, we continue benefiting from our broad network of alumni in Europe and the Americas. I have enjoyed the opportunity to meet some of them this year in Peru, El Salvador and here in Oxford and have appreciated all the support they provide to the LAC. We have also built close collaborations with multiple Latin American institutions from FLACSO in Mexico (who is working with Leigh Payne in a Newton Fund) to the Universidad del Pacifico in Peru and the Universidad Adolfo Ibañez in Chile, to name just a few.

Of course, there is still much to do to build on our strengths, increase our research and policy influence and enhance our presence in Latin America. We would love to raise new funds for scholarships, partly to compensate for the end of the CAF scholarships after six years of generous support. Funding for our MPhil programme, which provides students with the unique opportunity to study in Oxford for two years and undertake fieldwork during the summer, is particularly urgent. We would also like to continue attracting post-doctoral fellows with dynamic research agendas and build an endowment for new posts. We hope to create new links to Latin American institutions, support some of our most ambitious research projects, and increase our participation in policy debates.

It is an exciting agenda that we can only continue to develop with the support of our students and alumni. I know Eduardo Posada-Carbó, our new director, and David Doyle, our new course director, together with all my colleagues are excited to confront these challenges and look forward to remaining in contact with all of you in the upcoming year.

Diego Sánchez-Ancochea
Director, Latin American Centre

Latin American Seminar Series



The Main Seminar series is the occasion on which the LAC academic community comes together. During this academic year staff members, academic visitors, affiliates, recognised students and others interested in Latin America met every Tuesday during Michaelmas Term and every Friday during Hilary Term to hear exciting talks on topics of interest.

This year, we had the pleasure to attend many sessions dedicated to the analysis of current issues and problems in the region. The inaugural seminar was delivered by Ken Shadlen who presented his paper “Coalitions and compliance: the political economy of pharmaceutical patents in Latin America”. Luisa Felipe Freier gave a presentation on the expansion of refugee protection in Latin America (week 8 Michaelmas). She focused her talk on the Venezuelan crisis and the reaction of neighbouring countries. María Gwynn presented a paper on another current topic; the renegotiation of the Itaipú Treaty between Paraguay and Brazil on renewable energy (week 8 Hilary).

Laurence Whitehead presented on the topic of the politics of Trump on Latin America, and Carlos Malamud, Maryhen Jimenez, Oswaldo Amaral and Carlos Pérez Ricart discussed the electoral year in 2018 at a round table jointly organised with the Spanish Real Instituto Elcano (week 5 Hilary). A second roundtable dedicated to discussing current political issues took place in week 7 of Hilary Term. On that occasion, Carlos Aurélio Pimenta de Faria, Daniela Campello, Jairo Nicolau and Octavio Amorim Neto delved into the Brazilian political conjuncture. Two other sessions were dedicated to Brazil: Mahrukh Doctor’s presentation on “Business–state relations in Brazil: the challenges of institutional modernisation”, and Jessica Rich’s on “The Politics of AIDS in Brazil”.



Sergio Jaramillo, former High Commissioner for Peace in Colombia

A highlight of this academic year was the visit of Sergio Jaramillo, Former High Commissioner for Peace in Colombia and current Colombian Ambassador in Belgium, in week 1 of Hilary Term. Jaramillo focused his talk on his experience in la Habana as a member of the Colombian delegation during the negotiations with FARC. That evening, the LAC seminar room filled with colombianists, Colombians and friends of Colombia from all over Oxfordshire!

This year we attended three exciting sessions on the history of Latin America. Patience Schell gave a presentation on ‘Natural history values and meanings in 19th-century

Chile” (week 3 Michaelmas) and Rory Miller on the history and emergence of Latin American Studies in Britain during the Cold War (week 5 Hilary). Both attracted considerable interest. However, the most popular talk took place in week 2 of Hilary when Jeremy Adelman (this academic year’s Astor visitor) delivered a presentation on the global history of humanitarianism to a packed Nissan Lecture Theatre.

Was there a recurrent topic running through the LAC seminars this year? Yes, the challenges of democracy in the region. Theoretical accounts on this topic were presented by Daniela Campello and Cesar Zucco (week 2 Michaelmas) and Andreas Schedler (week 7 Michaelmas). Sian Lazar spoke about the Argentinian experience in her talk “The social life of politics: ethics, kinship and union activism in Argentina” (week 5 Michaelmas).

Finally, Joe Foweraker presented (week 8 Hilary) his new book “Polity: Demystifying Democracy in Latin America and Beyond”. David Doyle and Eduardo Posada-Carbó joined the conversation and commented on this attempt to reshape our understanding about democracy in general, and Latin American political systems in particular.

The LAC Seminar series offered us a great opportunity to hear about our colleagues’ latest research and to get closer to that complex region which is Latin America.

We look forward to another stimulating series of talks next year.

Carlos Pérez Ricart

Rethinking Brazilian Politics



From left: Oswaldo Amaral, Cesar Zucco Jr, and David Samuels

“Rethinking Brazilian Politics: New Directions in Research” was the title of the workshop hosted by the Brazilian Studies Programme on 23 February 2018. Featuring 19 speakers from universities in Brazil, the UK, France, Switzerland, and the USA, the workshop took stock of the Brazilian political scene as the country entered the crucial electoral year of 2018.

The day began with the launch of a new book by David Samuels (University of Minnesota) and Cesar Zucco Jr. (Fundação Getúlio Vargas, Rio de Janeiro), entitled *Partisans, Antipartisans, and Nonpartisans: Voting Behavior in Brazil* (Cambridge University Press, 2018). Samuels and Zucco claim that although Brazil is often characterized as a society with weak partisan identification, increasingly the country has featured a form of “negative partisanship” — strong views against, rather than for, a specific party. In Brazil, both positive and negative partisanship are shaped by how people feel about one party - the Workers’ Party (PT). The authors reflected on the decline of the PT’s fortunes in the wake of the Lava Jato scandals and the most recent municipal elections.

Participants debated five new research papers based on the 8th Wave of the Brazilian Legislative Survey (BLS) conducted in mid-2017. The BLS, founded by Timothy Power in 1990, has been conducted in every legislature since redemocratization in Brazil, and since 2009 has been co-directed by Cesar Zucco. The two scholars presented a paper on party fragmentation in Brazil, showing that the extreme fractionalization of the party system (with 32 parties represented in Congress in 2018) cannot be explained by ideology or policy preferences; in fact, two parties would be sufficient to capture the ideological diversity of Brazilian parliamentary elites. With Mariana Batista (Federal University of Pernambuco), they also presented a second paper on portfolio salience, i.e. how legislators rate the desirability of Brazil’s three dozen cabinet-level posts. In a surprising finding widely reported in the Brazilian media, they discovered that the most coveted cabinet post is actually the *Ministério das Cidades* (Urban Affairs), most likely because of its role in allocating local infrastructural investment.

Other papers included a study by Daniella Campello (FGV) and Francisco Urdinez (Catholic University of Chile) on legislative attitudes toward trade with China; a paper by Malu Gatto (University of Zurich) on elite preferences concerning gender quota legislation; and an essay by Mariana Borges (Northwestern University) on popular understandings of clientelism in local elections in the Brazilian Northeast. The day concluded with a roundtable on scenarios for Brazil as it slowly emerges from recession during the wide-open presidential race of 2018.

LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES IN THE UK

How did Latin American Studies in the United Kingdom come about? On 9 February 2018, Professor Rory Miller answered this question during his presentation at the LAC titled “*Public Policy and the Growth of Latin American Studies in the United Kingdom during the Cold War*”.

Professor Miller explained that it was the lack of knowledge about Latin America, particularly at a time of political changes in the 1960s, as well as the British Government’s desire to expand trade with the region, that motorised interest in the study of the region in the UK. As a result, The University Grants Committee was established to report on Latin American studies, which gave birth to the Parry Report in 1965, and with it, Latin American Studies in the UK.

One of the recommendations that came from the report was for the establishment of 5 specialist centres. As a result, “Parry Centres” were set up in Cambridge, Glasgow, Liverpool, London and Oxford and ten postgraduate awards for PhD studies were offered, funded by the Ford Foundation.

The hope of the British government in promoting Latin American Studies was that there would be intersectionality between scholarship, government and business. Miller explained, however, that this did not happen, in part because academia and government were at two ideological extremes. In his words, “academia went left, while Government went right”. Therefore, the emergence of Latin American Studies did not have its original desired impact. British trade with Latin America did not increase as expected.

Professor Miller also noted some of the key figures who pioneered Latin American studies in the UK, including Robert Humphreys, Jean Franco, Clifford Smith and Bill Deakin.

André Blackburn, MSc student

Colombia after the Peace Accords

Julia Zulver (DPhil Candidate in Sociology, conference organiser), Mariana Escobar (Director of the Agencia para la Renovación del Territorio), Diego Sánchez-Ancochea (Director of the Latin American Centre) and Malcolm Deas (LAC Emeritus Fellow) were among the participants in the conference: "Colombia after the Peace Accords: New Challenges, New Paths Forward from a Multidisciplinary Perspective." The event was held on 1 December 2017 at the Latin America Centre, and included panels about the challenges of politics, equitable development, and justice in the context of post-Accord Colombia. Through presentations representing diverse social science approaches, the conference outlined the obstacles that Colombia faces and also provided suggestions for a roadmap toward a more peaceful future. The conference was supported by the Colombian Embassy in the United Kingdom and funded by Andrés Salgado and the Malcolm Deas Fund.



Jeremy Adelman Astor Visiting Lecturer



Professor Jeremy Adelman delivering his Astor Lecture at the Nissan Centre

Hosted by the Latin American Centre, Professor Jeremy Adelman (Princeton) was an Astor Visiting Lecturer in Oxford during Michalemas Term. He delivered his Astor Lecture on the topic 'Is There a Global History of Humanitarianism?', at the Nissan Institute on Tuesday 31st October. The Nissan's Lecture Hall was packed: the lecture attracted colleagues and students from faculties and departments across divisions, both from the social sciences and the humanities. It also attracted colleagues from other universities outside Oxford. In his lecture, Professor Adelman tackled the questions: What motivates sympathy for people in distress in far-away places? Is the rise of humanitarianism recent or ancient? The Astor Lecture was introduced by Professor Rachel Murphy, Head of SIAS, and chaired by Dr. Erica Charters, Director of the Oxford Centre for Global History. His lecture was followed by a wine reception and dinner at High Table in St. Antony's College, presided by the College's Warden, Professor Roger Goodman. In addition to his lecture, his activities included an interview, mostly with students, convened by Dr. Carlos Pérez-Ricart

(see summary by Adriana Unzueta in this issue); an informal seminar meeting to discuss the Oxford-based research project, 'Re-Imagined Democracy in Latin America and the Caribbean'; and a presentation of a paper at the Latin American History Seminar on the topic, 'Where is Latin American History Going?' His final activity took place at Brasenose College, a seminar discussion and lunch with members of the university to discuss the project 'The Global History of Capitalism', directed by Professor Christopher McKenna and Dr Rowena Olegario, and based at the Oxford Centre for Global History.

Jeremy Adelman met Oxford students to discuss 'What is global history now?'. Adriana Unzueta Saavedra, MSc Student at the LAC, offers a summary of the conversation

Jeremy Adelman is the Henry Charles Lea Professor of History at Princeton University, where he also directs the Global History Lab. He has lived and worked in seven countries and four continents. After graduating from the University of Toronto, he earned a masters' degree in economic history at the London School of Economics (1985) and completed a doctorate in modern history at Oxford University (1989). Previously, he served as the director of the Council for International Teaching and Research, the director of the Program in Latin American Studies and chair of the History Department at Princeton. His areas of interest and expertise include global history and Latin America.

In October 2017, as part of his Astor Visiting Lecturership, he met a group of Oxford students to discuss his article "What is global history now?", published in the digital magazine *Aeon*. Convened by Dr. Carlos Pérez Ricart, the meeting took place at the LAC. Adelman's article is a provocative piece. It considers "narratives of global life that reckon with disintegration as well as integration", and motivates the re-examination of mainstream assumptions on the impact of global processes on a local scale.

He started the conversation by talking about the relationship of area studies and global history, in which he acknowledged that area studies have a significant future within the overall architecture of the production of knowledge. He noted that there is an increasing importance in re-signifying the meaning of area studies in the larger global setting.

"I think there is an epistemological question at stake," he said, "one of the critical breakdowns happens around the way people from places, let's say Latin America, treat the global as the context, and folks, very often working at the global level, treat the place as the detail." Professor Adelman believes that global historians must get around that

and the strategy lies in finding a new way to do multi-scalar history. During the conversation, he sustained that global historians wrote many patriotic national histories as a result of the very strong bounded ways in which methodological nationalism assumes certain kind of fixed boundaries. Nonetheless, he believes there is much more than that, as "the very strong impulse at the beginning to go global was precisely to get beyond methodological nationalism." Thus, he highlighted the importance of understanding the scales of analysis much more clearly. It is precisely there where the 'global' term actually helps; it spotlights the special properties of global historians' thinking.

Then, he went back to the importance of area studies. He believes that area studies can tell us things about imperial histories and that it provides an important counterpoint for the functioning of power, economic, political culture and so on. Even though there is no contradiction between area studies and global history, Professor Adelman acknowledged the existence of some tensions. "There are people that think that global history is not their history" he said "whether is the people marginalised by the process of global integration or

people that are figuring out their own narrative since the national narrative was the way of thinking about themselves as empowered beings." For instance, some Latin American historians see global history as something that was invented in the North.

Adelman believes that if global historians want to perform well, they will need to be very mindful of this other side. In fact, they could look for new words. For instance instead of calling it 'global' they could call it 'growth making' ('mundialización'). He also encourages global historians to try to be good listeners. He trusts that a crucial skill of a historian lies on the capacity to hear voices without judging, without placing them in a wider hierarchy.

He finished the conversation by challenging the audience to reconsider the importance of recapturing the meanings of local lives. "How do we re-conjugate village or local live into the global?" he asked; then he added "that is how we come back to the multi-scalar. Think of 'global' as a way of re-signifying 'local' rather than replacing 'local' and look at 'local' as a way of telling global stories, reconnecting people and places."

Jeremy Adelman (left) during his seminar 'Where is Latin American History Going?', one of the talks he gave during his Astor Visiting Lecturership. In the audience Dr. Angel Smith, Reader in History at the University of Leeds and visiting fellow at St. Antony's College.

Lunches with Ambassadors

During the academic year 2017-18, the Latin American Centre launched a new initiative to build closer links with the Latin American diplomatic community in London. Thanks to the support from the Ambassador of the Dominican Republic in the UK, Dr Federico Alberto Cuello, we had the opportunity to invite a series of Latin American Ambassadors to speak to the Oxford community. The Lunches with Ambassadors took place fortnightly during the Michaelmas and Hilary terms and included presentations from the ambassadors of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Haiti, and Paraguay as well as a seminar with Central American representatives and an additional talk by the High Commissioner of Trinidad and Tobago (organised by the LAC student Andre Blackburn). The lunches provided Oxford students and faculty with a great opportunity to better understand country-specific challenges and learn more about relations between Latin America and the UK post-Brexit. The audience also had the opportunity to ask the Ambassadors about their careers and perspectives on diplomacy.

Talk by the Chilean Ambassador in the UK

On 26 January 2018, LAC students and guests had a fascinating discussion with Chile's Ambassador Rolando Drago Rodríguez about the country's characteristics and international relations. The Ambassador talked about Chile's natural endowments; the Pacific Alliance and its relationship with the Mercosur; and he also responded to questions about the territorial dispute with Bolivia.

Trinidad and Tobago

On 1 May 2018, the High Commissioner of Trinidad and Tobago to the United Kingdom, H.E Orville London visited the Latin American Centre for the first time, where he was invited to speak about the 'Opportunities in Latin America for the Caribbean', from the perspective of Trinidad and Tobago. Education and training, tourism and trade were some of the fields where the High Commissioner highlighted as possible areas for stronger collaboration between Latin America and the English-speaking Caribbean.

Meeting with Ambassador Calzadilla

On 16 November 2017, the Bolivian Ambassador Roberto Calzadilla gave an informative overview of Bolivia and its economic history since the late 1980s. Ambassador Calzadilla started by offering a brief history of the country focusing on the last 20 years. He highlighted some of the most important social conflicts registered in the country since 2000: the Water War, the Coca War and the Gas War, before looking at the rise of Evo Morales. He also examined the various economic scenarios since 1985 under an optimistic tone, since Bolivia moved from the most dramatic hyperinflation in its history to be one of the fastest growing economies in the region. He concluded his talk by stressing the importance of strategic alliances such as ALBA and the challenges ahead for Bolivia.

The Ambassador of Haiti on Natural Disasters

On 20 October 2017, His Excellency Bocchit Edmond, Ambassador of the Republic of Haiti to the United Kingdom, gave a spirited talk at the Latin American Centre on the negative effects of natural disasters on the economic growth of the Caribbean.

The Ambassador highlighted that natural disasters have become increasingly frequent and intense, citing the devastation caused by hurricane Maria in Dominica.

He argued that the main obstacle that small island nations face, as it relates to hurricane preparedness and management, is limited, or the general lack of, financial resources. He contended that when small countries with scarce resources have been affected by a natural disaster, finances that should be put towards the development of other parts of these countries, such as healthcare, infrastructure and education, have to be diverted to rebuilding efforts, further retarding their economic growth.

While H.E Edmond acknowledged the important role of international financial assistance, he pointed out that often these funds are delayed or do not cover all the costs that are required to rebuild.

As a result, he recommended the creation of the Caribbean Solidarity Fund, which would be the first point of monetary assistance to Caribbean countries affected by a natural disaster. The fund, according to the Ambassador, would be funded and operated by the countries of the Caribbean. The aim of the Fund is not to substitute international aid, but rather supplement it.

The attendees of the event, mainly students and academics of the Latin American Centre, pressed the Ambassador on the criteria by which countries will ascribe to contribute financially to the Fund, as well as the feasibility of such a Fund considering the difficulty of getting all Caribbean countries to cooperate.

In response, H.E Edmond admitted that all of the fine details still had to be worked out, but he remained optimistic that countries of the Caribbean will come together and collaborate, especially for the region's development and prosperity.

He also stressed the importance of education and training to mitigate the impact of natural disasters in the region, but lamented that these efforts also require finances.

André W. Blackburn, MSc Student



Daniela Campello

CAF Visiting Fellow, 2017-18

What are you researching during your visit to Oxford?

I have three main projects. One is to conclude a book about merits and luck: How voters distinguish what is merit and what is luck and how they assess the quality of governments. The other project is looking into media bias in Brazil in the coverage of corruption scandals. I am looking at the 'Lava Jato' [a large-scale criminal investigation that has so far resulted in more than 90 convictions] and see if the media coverage favours any particular party. The third deals with perceptions about Chinese trade relations with Brazil. We are examining if the political economy factor can explain perceptions on whether China is a threat or an opportunity for Brazil: winners should be more prone to see China as an opportunity and losers as a risk.

Can you talk a little more about the book?

The book is about merit, luck and how voters distinguish one thing from the other and how they assess the quality of government. By luck, I mean exogenous factors that matter to the people's welfare but are beyond the control of the government. So, one thing that we show is that in Latin America, for structural reasons, the economies are very exposed to international shocks, and these shocks matter a lot for the welfare of the people. From the perspective of democratic accountability voters should only blame and judge their government by things they do, but it's hard to distinguish. What we show in the book is that Latin Americans do not make this distinction, so they tend to reward and punish the governments based on their luck on the fact they are there in the good times and punish when they are governing during tough times without assessing the quality of the government. That's problematic for democratic accountability.

Can we generalise that idea to all Latin American countries?

Our focus is on South America. There are two exceptions: Peru and Chile. In Peru, there is no economic voting at all; voters don't vote with the economy. But that's not the focus of our work, because we are interested when there is an economic vote to know if they vote on things the government can't control. Chile is a very interesting case. It has a counter-cyclical framework, which was created under Pinochet, reinforced by the Lagos government and became law under Bachelet. There what happens is that the relationship between popularity and

the good and bad times inverts. During good times, incumbents are less popular, and in bad times they are more popular because they can spend more; they are supposed to spend more in bad times as a counter-cyclical policy. That reverses the relationship. It can somehow shield the economy from exogenous shocks and then people do not to the shocks.

And that also contributes to economic stability

Yes, from an economic point of view it is quite established that it makes sense to have a counter-cyclical policy, especially if you are an exporter of commodities. But from a political perspective, I think it's something that has been overlooked in the literature, that is, we can't compare governments, which is a big problem. An example that I always like to give is Ecuador when from Gutierrez to Correa there was an increase in fiscal revenue in 14 percentage points. So, it's impossible for people to compare, even if Gutierrez was the best president ever and Correa the worst because there was so much money to spend. It's hard to say what is a good or bad government given that the budget changes so heavily. So, the story about stabilisation is that it levels the playing field between governments.

And this relates to institutions

Yes. The reason why you would adopt this framework is that you (the government) care about the future. In order to have that, you need strong parties, parties that exist in the future and care about being there. But that is something that is lacking in Latin America. You only have Chile and maybe Uruguay. If you don't care about the future, why would you establish this kind of framework?

Considering that even in Chile, where this framework you mentioned was put in place, there is pressure for the government to spend more, how can you respond to the social needs but also control the economy?

That's the tension. The pressure is indeed huge. Sometimes scholars use the example

of Norway when discussing this, but Norway is not a comparable economy. It doesn't have people starving, and here you have a big electoral reward for spending because you have many needs like education, health etc. Resisting this pressure must involve somehow caring about the next one because if you spend it all the next one is not going to have a budget.

What made you decide to come here to Oxford to work on these three projects?

Besides loving being here, I think Oxford has a very nice mix of professional political science – I am not referring to opinions or ideas and essays – but to the concern with policy, which elsewhere sometimes gets lost. So, I think this mix is very nice here in Oxford. Most of the conferences I participated here in Oxford were conferences with very academic public but with a concern with the reality. This mix is very rare.

What is your relationship with the LAC and has it contributed to your work?

I'm not sure if I would have come here without the help of the LAC. To me is very nice to have the chance to be connected to two different places, one where there are more political scientists and can deal with people who are doing similar things and the other where I connect with people who know Latin America, its history, and politics. Putting these two together was perfect to me.



5 YEARS OF THE OXFORD LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY SEMINAR

Launched in October 2013, the Latin American History Seminar reached its fifth year. The Chilean historian Iván Jaksíć gave a special lecture to mark the occasion (further details below). Since its inauguration, the seminar meets once a week every term of the academic year. Over the past five years, the programme has included joint seminars with the Centro de Estudios de Historia Política (CEHIP) at the Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez, Chile; the Universidad del Pacífico, Perú; and Johns Hopkins University, USA. In addition, we regularly hold joint seminars with the Oxford Rothermere American Institute, the Sub-Faculty of Spanish and the Oxford Centre for Global History. With the support of the Oxford Maison Française, we launched the François-Xavier Guerra Seminar, a joint initiative with the Université Paris I, Sorbonne-Pantheon (further details below). This year we also co-organised an international conference on the business history of Latin America, together with the Oxford Global History of Capitalism Project and the Business School of the Adolfo Ibáñez University.

Professor Iván Jaksíć at the Taylorian Institute



Special lecture by Iván Jaksíć to celebrate the History Seminar's Fifth Anniversary

To celebrate the fifth anniversary of the Oxford Latin American History Seminar, Professor Iván Jaksíć, Director of Stanford University's Bing Overseas Studies Program in Santiago, Chile, gave the inaugural lecture of the 2017-18 seminar series. 'Lessons from Empire: The First Hispanists in the United States, 1820-1880' was the title of his lecture, in an event jointly sponsored by the History Faculty, the Rothermere American Institute, the Oxford Centre for Global History and the Sub-Faculty of Spanish. Additionally, Professor Jaksíć, gave another talk hosted by the Spanish Sub-Faculty at the Taylorian Institute, entitled 'The London Notebooks of Andrés Bello, 1814-1820'.

Rebecca J. Scott at our History Seminar

Rebecca J. Scott, Charles Gibson Distinguished University Professor of History and Professor of Law at the University of Michigan, presented a seminar paper on 'Luisa Coleta and the Capuchin Friar: Slavery, Salvation, and the Adjudication of Status (Havana, 1817)'. She is currently completing a manuscript titled "No Safe Harbor," tracing three nineteenth-century life histories that unfolded in the shadow of unlawful enslavement. In the photo from left: Rebecca J. Scott and her students Andrew Walker and Ana Silva, who just completed their doctoral studies in History at Michigan University.

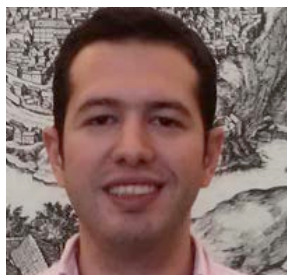


Guerra seminar in Paris



Romy Sanchez (Caen-Normandie) and Jesús Sanjurjo (Leeds) were the guest speakers at the Fourth Guerra Seminar that took place at the Sorbonne in Paris during Michaelmas Term. They presented papers on 'Blancura, separatismo y anti-abolicionismo en el exilio cubano del siglo XIX' and 'Cuba es todo': Abolición, anexionismo y equilibrismo metropolitano, 1845-1861', respectively. The purpose of the François-Xavier Guerra seminar, launched in 2016, is to encourage regular academic exchanges between fellow historians of Latin America based in France and the United Kingdom. It is jointly organised by the Latin American History Center, Université Paris I Pantheon-Sorbonne and the Oxford Latin American History Seminar, with the Support of the Oxford Maison Française

Joint seminar with Johns Hopkins University



We held our first joint history seminar with Johns Hopkins University. Alvaro Caso Bello, doctoral student at JHU, gave a paper on 'The representatives of Spanish American interests at court in the age of Bourbon Reforms'. In his seminar, he explored how Spanish administrators in the age of the Bourbon reforms altered the institutions of the representation of Spanish American interests at court. In so doing, reformers also paved the way for Spanish American interests to challenge policy changes underway in the Americas from within the institutions of the Monarchy in Madrid.

Roger Brew Memorial Seminar

Maria Teresa Calderón, from the Universidad Externado, gave the Roger Brew Memorial Seminar. She presented a paper on the topic: 'Conflicto político y Constitución. La crisis de la primera república de Colombia, 1826-1832'.



Hilda Sabato at the Malcolm Deas Annual History Seminar

Professor Hilda Sabato, from the Universidad de Buenos Aires, was our special guest this year at the Annual Malcolm Deas History Seminar. She presented her recent book, *Republics of the New World. The Revolutionary Political Experiment in Nineteenth-Century Latin America*, recently published by Princeton University Press. This event is supported by the Malcolm Deas Fund



President of Promigás, Colombia, Keynote Speaker at Latin American Business History Conference

Mr. Antonio Celia, CEO of Promigás, the leading natural gas company in Colombia, delivered the Keynote Speech at the Latin American Business History international conference that took place in Brasenose College on 27-8 April 2018. Based on his personal experience in Promigás, Mr. Celia offered a history of the company in the context of Colombia's past, highlighting its major contributions to the country's economy and society. He stressed the significance of social entrepreneurship for the development and sustainability of capitalism. The conference gathered a group of international scholars who discussed their work on the business history of the region during the XIXth and XXth centuries, including papers on the Venezuelan oil industry; the Colombian Coffee Federation; women on company boards; the banking system; family networks; and the relationship between business groups, governments and foreign capital.

The programme included papers by Rory Miller (Liverpool, UK), Matias Braun (Adolfo Ibáñez, Chile), Brian McBeth (LAC, UK), Marcelo Bucheli (Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, USA), Erica Salvaj (Universidad del Desarrollo, Chile), Martin Monsalve (Universidad del Pacífico, Perú), Sebastián Alvarez (University of Genève, Switzerland), and Aldo Musacchio (Brandeis, USA). The conference was convened by Christopher McKenna (co-director of the Oxford History of Global Capitalism Project), Matias Braun (Director of the doctoral programme in finances of the Business School at the Adolfo Ibáñez University in Chile), and Eduardo Posada-Carbó (convener of the Latin American History Seminar in Oxford).



Professor Chris McKenna introduces the conference's Keynote Speaker, Mr. Antonio Celia



From left to right: Erica Salvaj, Rory Miller, Marcelo Bucheli, Martin Monsalve, Chris McKenna, Bernardita Barros, Matias Braun and Sebastian Alvarez

MSc Students 2017-2018



Daniel Barker Flores

I am currently a student at St Antony's College, undertaking the MSc Latin American Studies. While my background is principally in Latin American literature, I am eager to get a firm grounding in the social sciences so as to be able to contribute more authoritatively to the debates and scholarship surrounding contemporary Latin America, its development and its democratic institutions. In the long-term, I hope to apply my understanding in the world of policy. My independent research is currently focussed on populist governance in Latin America, the suppression of freedom of speech, and the debasing of truth as a means of undermining democracy.



Natasha Fairweather

I am from the UK and spent the last three years in Oxford studying PPE at Pembroke College for my undergraduate degree. My area of interest is gender politics, in particular female social movements, and I am planning to write my extended essay on reproductive rights with a focus on abortion. In my free time you can find me training with the university boxing club or organising events for Atalanta's, the society for elite sportswomen in Oxford.



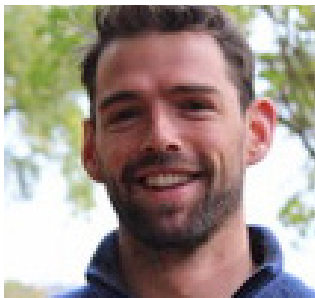
Yujing Wu

I was born and raised in Hangzhou, China. During my undergraduate studies in Spanish language and literature in Shanghai International Studies University, the exchange experience in UAG, Mexico for one year stimulated my affection for Latin America. Later, I got the chance to work in Chile as well as to travel around Easter Island and some Caribbean islands, and I was fascinated by the diversity of Latin America, which finally brought me to the LAC. My research focus will be the welfare system of Chile in relation to gender inequality.



Philippe Voigt

I was born and raised in Mexico City, where I graduated from the Universidad Iberoamericana with a B.A. in International Relations. I have a strong passion and interest in history, politics, and public service, which is what led me to the LAC. My research focuses on the Mexican political system, particularly on the Presidential figure. I am the current President of the Oxford Latin American Society, where we promote the cultural and political diversity of our region. My free time activities include reading and discussing Mexican politics, as well as cycling around Oxford's beautiful landscapes.



Finn Lowery

Finn completed his undergraduate studies in law, philosophy and French. His areas of interest in these disciplines included the settlement of historical grievances, the interplay between indigenous worldviews and mainstream legal systems, and the impact of counter-terrorism strategies on the criminal justice system. Finn has received a number of awards for his academic performance in these areas and gained experience in his fields, including an internship at the United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. In the MSc in Latin American Studies, Finn hopes to broaden his skills by learning basic development economics and political science. He has always been passionate about Latin America, he speaks fluent Spanish, and would embrace the opportunity to work there for a time.



Paola Bruni

My interest in Latin American history and politics is a personal one, as I grew up in Caracas, Venezuela. Having spent the last few years in London, I graduated with an LLB law degree, but maintained my connection to Latin America via legal internships in Venezuela and Brazil. I am keen to continue studying the region in an academic context, gaining insight into economic and political conflict drivers in my home country and others, as well as exploring complex issues such as transitional justice. In my free time I practise debating at the Oxford Union, and volunteer at the Innocence Project London.



Gustavo Hirsch

I am a Brazilian lawyer with a specialisation in international relations. I am interested in Latin American politics, geopolitics, history, economy, sociology, music, and literature. I am currently focused on country risk analysis. Before coming to Oxford, I practised patent law and civil law in Rio de Janeiro; then studied international relations at IUPERJ, where I wrote a paper on the Brazilian foreign policy toward Africa. I also worked at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ) as an international advisor in the Graduate Institute of Engineering (COPPE).



Thomas Webb

I'm a Zimbabwean Brit who studied Spanish and Portuguese at Bristol. I spent the third year of my BA living between Bogotá and São Paulo and almost didn't come back. After graduating, I set aside a year to "find myself", but ended up working in London in Public Affairs and for a Member of Parliament. My research interests here at Oxford include Brazilian foreign policy and LGBTQ law in Brazil. Aside from all things Latin America, I split my time between playing rugby for Wadham Trinity RFC and stepping on toes in salsa bars.



Johanna Andrango

I am from Quito, Ecuador. One of my main motivations in order to do a double major in Economics and International Relations was Latin American Development. Throughout my undergraduate programmes I worked as a research assistant for five years. I assisted with different projects ranging from economic experiments, analysing macroeconomic data, assisting the legislative observatory of the Ecuadorian Assembly, among others. With my training in political economy, I came to the LAC to deepen my understanding of the relationship between populism, economic growth and inequality within the region. During my free time, I enjoy dancing to Latin music, reading and photography.



Sebastián Cajias

Sebastian Cajias is a former Australian Award Scholar. He has a BA in Public Administration and a Master in Public Policy specialising in economic policy from the Australian National University. Sebastian is the current President of the Oxford Bolivian Society and Secretary of the Oxford Latin American Society. In his free time he enjoys rowing with the St. Antony's Boat Club and hanging out with his friends in the cafeteria. He has lived and worked in Chile, Mexico and Bolivia, and has travelled extensively in Latin America, Europe and South East Asia. He has taught public policy issues to several audiences and has focused most of his work on educational issues, corruption, migration and democracy.



Julián Valladares Urruela

The Guatemalan Peace Accords were signed when I was two years old, yet my upbringing was shaped by their shortcomings, which resulted in the continuation of violence, extreme poverty and racism. As a member of Guatemala's initial post-conflict generation, I recognised a sense of duty towards aiding the consolidation of a long lasting culture of tolerance and peace. Therefore, I've always been attracted to the study of politics and economic development. Last year I completed my undergraduate degree in International Relations and Management at the University of St. Andrews. I decided to further my studies at the Latin American Centre at the University of Oxford to obtain a holistic interpretation of the issues and challenges that Latin American countries have faced since their independence. I believe that studying the economic and political development of Latin American countries abroad is ideal to avoid the ideological polarisation that still dominates perspectives in some of these countries. The MSc in Latin American studies is perfect for Latin American students who have the desire to not only understand the region from a local perspective, but also through an international lens.



Caylin Louis Moore

Caylin Louis Moore was awarded a 2017 Rhodes Scholarship and is attending the University of Oxford to earn an MSc in Latin American Studies. He is a recent graduate of Texas Christian University, earning a degree in economics, with minors in mathematics and sociology. He was raised on the border between Compton and Carson, California. He overcame poverty, gang violence, and the incarceration of his father to distinguish himself as a standout high school and college football player and a dedicated student. He was a Division-One athlete in college Football for TCU, and was selected to the Fulbright Summer Institute to study the trans-Atlantic slave trade at the University of Bristol in 2014. The following year, he was chosen to attend the PPIA Junior Summer Institute at Princeton University. He is the founder and president of SPARK (Strong Players Are Reaching Kids), a youth outreach organization of student-athletes who encourage middle and high school youths to strive to attend college. Caylin is also expanding influence as a community organiser with a venture he is starting called "Fades for Grades" to offer young black men in the inner-city free haircuts for bringing their reports to the barbershop. Caylin also has previous experience as a reading teacher for middle school students as part of the Children's Defense Fund Freedom schools reading-enrichment programme.



Adriana Unzueta

I was born and raised in Bolivia, and I moved to Peru when I was 14 years old. I majored in Business Administration at IE University in Spain and attended an exchange programme focused on development management at McGill University in Canada. After graduation, I started working at the Organization of American States (OAS) in Washington DC. During my time at the OAS, I realized that I wanted to delve deeper into the political and economic dynamics of Latin America and, therefore, I applied to the MSc in Latin American Studies. My research interests include poverty, informality and water issues in Bolivia. I truly aspire to become a professional with the necessary vision and skills to drive growth and boost economic development in my country. In my spare time, I love to play tennis, hang out with friends and drink coffee.



Andre Whitniel Blackburn

I hail from the twin-island Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, where I received all of my schooling. I hold a BA in Spanish and History (First Class Honours) and a Postgraduate Diploma in International Relations, both of which were awarded from the University of the West Indies. I worked as an English-language assistant in Bogotá and Bucaramanga, Colombia for 2 years. There, my passion for Latin American culture, history and people deepened. For the last 4 years, I had the privilege of working at the Embassy of the Argentine Republic in Trinidad & Tobago as the executive assistant to the Ambassador. For my extended essay, I will attempt to unpack the dimensions of South-South cooperation, specifically between Latin America and Caribbean states. I intend on making the most of my time in Oxford, therefore, when I am not at the library, you can find me on a tennis court, in mindfulness classes, or with my friends having good laughs, conversation and wine.



MPhil Students

First Year MPHILS



Juliana Tappe Ortiz

I have a background in International Relations and Politics. In the past few years, I have worked as a researcher at different think tanks in Santiago de Chile, Medellín, Hamburg, Cape Town and Rio de Janeiro. My research focuses on comparative area studies concerning peace and conflict studies. In particular, I am interested in political leaders' individual impact on peace processes and the power of psychology in politics. In my free time I love going to the theatre and hiking in the mountains of Colombia and Germany.



Nicolás Prados

I was born and raised in Madrid, Spain, before moving to the UK to do my undergraduate in History and Film Studies at Sussex University. It was when I was doing my dissertation in my final year that I turned towards Latin American history, and the revolutionary Caribbean in the 1950s in particular. After graduating I moved to Mexico City looking for work and a change of pace from peaceful Brighton. I worked as a journalist there for around 2 years, returning to the UK for a year in order to attend film school. I applied to the Latin American Centre to further explore the complex networks and relationships that bounded revolutionary exiles in the Caribbean during the 1940s and 50s.



Samuel León

I was born and raised in Mexico City. I am a graduate of Politics and Public Administration of the Universidad Iberoamericana. I have an extensive career in the public sector; I have worked in the Mexican federal government's social security sector, as an advisor for the Mexican Senate on two occasions, in the tourism sector, and in the Federal Electricity Commission (Mexico's former publicly-owned electricity monopoly). I have also had experience as a public security and energy analyst in Mexico's non-governmental sector. In my free time, I love to run and practise boxing. I am a huge fan of cinema, modern art, a foodie and an avid concert goer. I am looking forward to doing my research on Mexico's energy sector or the challenges the country is facing regarding public security, and I am deeply interested in how academic research can influence public policy.

Second Year MPHILS



Saskia Hoskins

I'm half British and half Polish though given recent events, I currently lean more towards my Polish side. I studied History at Mansfield College, Oxford for undergrad before completing an MSc in Development Studies at SOAS. My current research focuses on conceptualisations of pregnancy among adolescents in Peru from migrant indigenous communities. I currently work for two NGOs in Oxford, as a Recruitment Assistant for Mango, an Oxford-based NGO, and as the Regional Administrator for Christian Aid Oxford. In the future, I hope to work as a researcher in international development, particularly in women's sexual and reproductive rights.



Daniel Cuty Ninahualpa

I'm an Ecuadorean who has always been curious about how ideas could shape concrete circumstances regarding human life. I currently have two strong interests that I want to explore further which are social movements and narratives. I have always found it fascinating how initiatives coming from the civil society can challenge or put limits on power dynamics coming either from the state or economic elites. I'm currently researching the Ecuadorean indigenous movement and how its composition has been transformed from neoliberal times towards the rise of pink tie governments. In terms of narratives, I film documentaries with the purpose of understanding specific social contexts through the personal experience of its characters.



Clara Isabel Botero 1955-2018



Clara Isabel Botero died in Paris last April at the age of 63. She had a stroke while on a brief holiday in Morocco, after giving a paper in Paris on the anthropologist Paul Rivet and his Colombian connections.

I was first introduced to her by Darío Jaramillo, poet, novelist and at that time cultural director of the Banco de la República, the central bank of Colombia which has done so much for the country's culture. Darío has been a tireless promoter of talent. He insisted that Clara Isabel should do her doctorate in Oxford, and that I was to be her supervisor. Her subject was the early history of Colombian archaeology, in particular of the collectors, travellers and curators who were the first to find value in Colombia's pre-conquest cultures and in the gold and other artefacts that survived - in a phrase, the precursors of the Museo de Oro that the Banco founded and maintains.

So she became a doctoral student at St Antony's. She needed little supervision. Clara Isabel had a great gift for friendship, along with boundless enthusiasm in her investigation, and soon made friends with the staff of the British Museum, and as her studies progressed of all the European collections which from the time of Independence onwards had, often through obscure and surprising channels, acquired pre-columbian material. She rescued from oblivion the pioneers of appreciation in this field, and her thesis of 2001 is recognized as the fundamental authority on its history. It has been published in Bogotá: *El redescubrimiento del pasado prehispánico de Colombia: viajeros, arqueólogos y coleccionistas, 1820-1945*, Bogotá: Instituto de Antropología e Historia y Universidad de los Andes, 2006.

After her return to Colombia the Banco de la República realized the value of its investment naming her Director of the Museo de Oro. In her decade in office she saw through a major extension of its galleries and exhibitions. Typical also of her nature, when she felt her cycle there was complete, she retired to return to her own intellectual interests.

Malcolm Deas

Remembering Herminio Martins 1934-2015

On 4 May 2018 the Latin American Centre hosted the launch of a Festschrift dedicated to Hermínio Martins (1934-2015), who was a fellow at the LAC since his appointment in 1971 until his retirement in 2001. The event was organized by José Esteban Castro, a LAC-St Antony's Alumni (1993-1997), where he developed his DPhil with Martins' supervision. Castro is editor of the Festschrift, jointly with Bridget Fowler and Luis Gomes. The book launch was a lively occasion, featuring the editors and several co-authors including Laurence Whitehead, who chaired the meeting, Stephen Menzell, Richard Kilminster, William Outhwaite, Charles Turner, Peter Ells, and Martins' widow, Margaret.

Although Martins' work has been widely recognized in the Lusophone academic environment, which includes the publication of one Festschrift in Brazil and another in Portugal, this is the first Festschrift in English dedicated to commemorate his work, which he continued to develop after retiring in 2001, and his legacy. More details about the book in Publications section



From right to left: Luis Gomes (University of Glasgow); Peter Ells (Oxford); Margaret Martins, (Oxford); Jose Esteban Castro (CONICET, Argentina / Newcastle University, UK); Laurence Whitehead (Oxford University); Bridget Fowler (University of Glasgow); Stephen Menzell, (University College Dublin); William Outhwaite (Newcastle University); Charles Turner (University of Warwick); Richard Kilminster (University of Leeds); Elena Ene D-Vasilescu (Oxford)

Michael Reid interviewed by Nicolás Prados



Michael Reid is one of the most prominent analysts of contemporary Latin America in the English speaking world. Author of the Bello column in *The Economist*, Michael has been writing about the region since his days in Oxford, more specifically at the Latin American Centre. Back during the time of his undergraduate in PPE, he picked Latin America as the focus of two of his optional modules, tutored by Alan Angell.

“I had always had this strange fascination with Latin America which I think had to do with looking at maps; the geography was so extraordinary and the maps were far more interesting than the ones of Europe. And in 1971, in my first long vacation, I went to Spain and Morocco. *Franquista* Spain. For someone who had grown up in a democracy it was powerful and interesting to visit a country that wasn't, and talk to the people about what that meant. There was something about Spanish culture that I found very attractive.”

But there was a contextual reason as important if not more than the rest: “my undergraduate years coincided exactly with the years of Salvador Allende in the Chilean government. Like most of my generation I was on the Left; I never quite believed in the idea of Marxist revolution but I thought Allende's attempt to combine radical socialism and democracy was interesting.”

After living for some months in Peru and travelling between Bolivia and Ecuador, Michael joined *The Economist* in the 1990s, where he had posts as correspondent in Mexico and Central America, bureau chief in São Paulo and Americas editor in London.

His time at the LAC left him with “an abiding interest in development, and in Latin America” and thanks to “some friends from Oxford who were working in Lima and ended up spending up a lot of time in Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador. And I eventually moved, a couple of years later to Peru.”

We turned our conversation to contemporary Latin America, in what promises to be an eventful year in the region due to the multiple elections taking place.

“Elections are happening at a difficult moment because of the economic slowdown, the deterioration of security, the corruption scandals and the discredit of the political parties. There is a chance for outsiders and populists of various kinds which there probably wouldn't have been had it not been for those factors and timing.”

Elections this year are marked by a high degree of unpredictability. Using Brazil as a case-study, “the big question is to what extent this will be the election in which the rules have changed. The traditional factors that decide elections are the strength of party machines, money and television. Will that be different this time?”

Nevertheless, “there are reasons to be cautiously optimistic. Mainly in the changes in society. It's a very different Latin America than it was when I first went there in 1980. It's much less poor, more middle class, much healthier, less badly educated, and there's a much more active, vibrant, informed and demanding civil society. All those things give grounds for hope.”

Ana Santos Cepero, MSc (2016-2017)

My name is Ana and I was a St Antony's student on the MSc Latin American Studies programme (2016-2017) at the LAC. I am originally from Madrid, but I had lived in London for a few years prior to coming to Oxford. However, I am now living in sunny Barcelona, working for Dow Jones as a Research Editor for a global risk and compliance database. More specifically, I research politically exposed persons (PEPs) across Spain and various Latin American countries. This involves monitoring individuals in public office and tracking political changes to help banks and financial institutions, among others, comply with anti-corruption and anti-money laundering regulations. Working in a corporate environment has definitely taken some adjustment and is very different to the highly academic environment in Oxford, but at the end of the day, I get to use many of the skills and knowledge that I acquired at the LAC, as well as being able to continue to explore my interest in the region. What I enjoyed the most about my time at the LAC would have to be, without a doubt, all the great people I have met from all over the world, many of which I am still in touch with. Academically, I thoroughly enjoyed having the opportunity to attend all sorts of academic seminars on a wide range of topics, which allowed me to have a good understanding of the region, both in the past and present, and to question many of the challenges facing the continent. Having the chance to study in small seminar groups was also great. One of the modules I enjoyed the most was Andean Politics, which with only three people taking that class meant that we got to really delve into the topics covered.



So overall, my experience in Oxford at the LAC was very rewarding and was of great personal and academic development!

From MSc to DPhil:

Jamie Shenk, MSc (2016-2017)

I entered the MSc at the LAC in 2016 with the intention of using the interdisciplinary nature of the program to transition between disciplines. I majored in History, focusing on modern Colombian history during my undergraduate studies at Princeton University, but I had always been equally interested in politics and policy formation. For my extended essay, I decided to explore the same theme I had studied through a historical lens for my undergraduate research – the connection between peace processes and drug policy in Colombia – with a more contemporary political focus in the context of Colombia’s most recent peace process with the Armed Revolutionary Forces of Colombia (FARC).

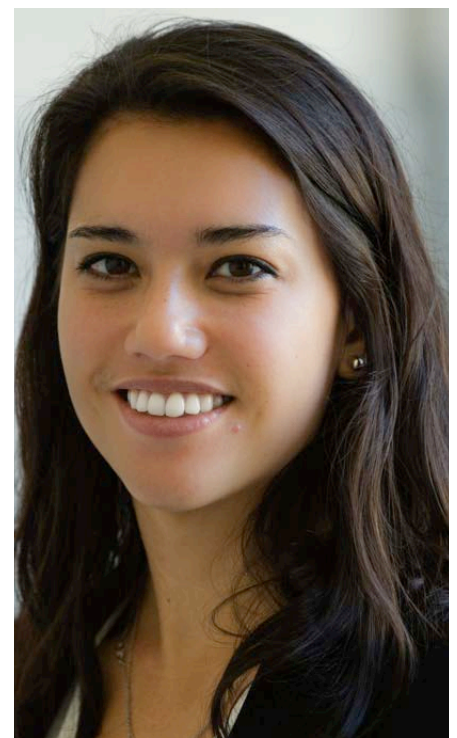
After finishing the MSc, I decided to take a year off from studying to make sure that continuing on to the DPhil was the right next step for me. My first internship, with a social impact and risk assessment consultancy based in Oxford, steered me away from Latin America, as most of the firm’s work is located in Africa and Europe. However, I found that some of the principles that I had studied during my MSc related to social mobilizations and rights helped me to understand and assess the effectiveness of social impact assessments our firm conducted for natural resource extraction projects.

In October, I moved to Washington D.C. to work for the Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars’ Latin American Program. The Wilson Center’s mission is to serve as a bridge between academia and public policy in the United States and abroad, so my internship afforded me a unique view to witness how academic research influences and informs policy decisions and programs, at least in the United States. Seeing the practical application of academic research was crucial in affirming my decision to return to Oxford for my DPhil.

When designing my DPhil project, I wanted to integrate my previous research with the new interests I had developed

during my internships in the U.K. and the U.S. My doctoral project seeks to apply the lens of the Colombian peace process to another industry—mining—to explore the tension between large-scale mining and community rights to land in Colombia’s post-conflict era. Specifically, I am interested in if and how communities have used the context of the peace process and the accompanying dialogue of community rights and land distribution to their advantage in mobilizations against (or for) large-scale mining projects in Colombia. My academic training will end up looking a bit like a tour of the social sciences, from History, to Inter-disciplinary Studies, to sociology. Both Eduardo Posada-Carbó, my MSc supervisor, and Leigh Payne, who will supervise my DPhil, have been incredibly supportive in helping me make sense of these transitions.

Although I will be based out of the Department of Sociology for my DPhil, I plan to be a frequent visitor to the LAC.



INTERVIEW WITH NATHALIA PASSARINHO

MSc (2016-2017)



Please tell us about your experience at the LAC and in Oxford

I had a wonderful experience at the LAC, both because of the lectures and seminars, but also for the friends that I made during my year there. In my MSc I took the following courses: Politics of Brazil, Introduction to Latin American Economy, International Relations and Research Methods.

I believe one of the high points of this master is the feedback I received from my tutors. I learned a lot from essay tutorials and the meetings with my supervisor, Timothy J. Power. These were good opportunities to debate, test arguments and discuss theories and methodologies. Being critical and accepting constructive criticism was a key element of my experience at the LAC.

But life in Oxford goes beyond lectures and seminars within the department. My colleagues and I would often attend seminars and conferences in other departments, the Oxford Union and in other universities (LSE, Kings College...). During my stay, I also co-coordinated the Brazil Forum-UK, a two day conference to debate some of Brazil's most urgent issues and helped with the fieldwork for the 2017 Brazilian Legislative Survey (BLS).

There was enough time for social life too! Our LAC group (class of 2016-2017) was very united. We explored the college bars, parties, punting, formal dinners, and Jericho's and Cowley's restaurants and bars. To celebrate graduation about 10 of us traveled together to San Sebastian, in the North of Spain.

What have you done since you finished the programme?

After graduation, I began working as a reporter for the BBC Brazil in London. At the BBC, I have written pieces and done videos on different subjects, from Brazilian politics, to abortion legislation, sex trafficking in Mexico and inter-caste marriage in India and Nepal. We are given plenty of freedom to investigate and write on various issues. The LAC has given me good stories to explore and write about. I believe it is important to transmit research findings to the public in an accurate but intelligible way, in order to help academic knowledge to go beyond universities and libraries walls.

FROM MPhil TO PHD

Aaron Watanabe

MPhil (2014-2016)



Please tell us a bit about your experience at the LAC and in Oxford

I loved my time at the LAC. The best part was undoubtedly the community. Learning about

Latin America with students from around the world helped me to think about the region, its successes, and its challenges in new ways. St Antony's provided a wonderful environment to get to know my classmates, and the faculty- I distinctly remember running back to my flat for a necktie to lend to a dinner guest of Tim and Dave. I had the most fun during my time at Oxford working at the Late Bar in the college (the Latin American Society's theme nights were, of course, the best).

What have you done since you finished the programme?

Since finishing at Oxford, I have started a PhD in political science at Harvard University in the United States. My research continues to focus on Latin America, particularly on the rise of populist leaders. Although I worked on Peru while at the LAC, I have recently learned Portuguese and will be spending this (Northern Hemisphere) summer in Brazil.

'The Bolivian Arguments'

Talk Organised by the Oxford Latin American Society

Organised by the students of the Latin American Society of Oxford (OLAS), former President of Bolivia and current officer of the Bolivian delegation before the Hague, Mr Eduardo Rodriguez Veltze, presented a talk entitled 'The Maritime Demand before the International Court of Justice: The Bolivian Arguments'. The event took place at the LAC on 20th February and was coordinated by the Bolivian students Adriana Unzueta and Sebastian Cajias.

The purpose of OLAS is to increase the knowledge about the cultures, economies, and contemporary issues of the Latin America nations, as well as to promote cooperation and understanding among the people of the region. The society regularly invites speakers from the region with the purpose of promoting awareness and the generation of open debates on topics concerning the development of Latin America. Naturally, resolving local disputes in accordance with international law is one of those important challenges for the region.

In his talk, former President Rodriguez offered the Bolivian perspective of the case and stressed the need to seek solutions to the problem between Bolivia and Chile for the benefit of the countries and the region in the long term.

Carlos Aurelio Pimenta de Faria, Rio Branco Professor at the LAC writes about his experience in Oxford



Nowadays knowledge production has frequently been driven by funding opportunities, by career calculations, and by the “publish or perish” rule. The University of Oxford, as we all know, is renowned for fostering cutting-edge research, for its tutorial system, and for its “federal” organization. Academic visitors at the University may understand their experience in Oxford as a way to reinforce these already traditional standards. They may also be seduced by the many local peculiarities or by college rituals and daily life. However, it is my understanding that they will make the best out of such a precious opportunity if Oxford, town and gown, is experienced beyond usual research requirements, methodological obligations and disciplinary restraints.

As the 2018 Rio Branco Professor at the Latin American Centre, I soon realized that the four months fellowship I was awarded would hardly be enough for me to become familiar with the particularities of the ancient University. However, the Latin American Centre, with its welcoming fellows, staff and students and its intrinsic interdisciplinarity, was the perfect base for both the development of my own research and for the exploration of the countless opportunities and resources provided by the University. If contemporary academic life to a large extent requires hyper specialization and disciplinary self-restraint, the University of Oxford reminds us all the time what a University is supposed to be and invites us to look beyond our usual references.

While trying to snatch and taste as much of the abundant art, science, and rhetoric

produced and shared at the University as my time in town allowed me, it was also possible to further advance my own research agenda. In the last few years my research interests have been concentrated on the internationalization of national public policies and, more specifically, on the ways policy diffusion may be employed as an instrument of foreign policy. My interest on the latter question was first sparked when I realized, by the middle of Lula’s second term as Brazilian President, how the “exportation” of policy innovations developed in the country became a centrepiece of Brazilian foreign policy. As a matter of fact, my research has tried to show how the international diffusion of Brazilian innovations in several different areas, which was eagerly promoted by Lula’s government, became the backbone of the country’s foreign policy. As I have been trying to show, policy exportation played complementary roles during those years when the world believed that Brazil had finally managed to take off, as it was central to: (a) The manufacturing of a renewed international identity for the country; (b) The promotion of post-liberal regionalism in Latin America; (c) The defense of new or expanded roles for the International Organizations; (d) The revitalization of the South-South coalition; (e) The presidential diplomacy; (f) The promotion of a bilateral cooperation with other Latin American and African countries.

But the success of Brazil as an exporter of its own policy innovations was possible not only because the country had previously experienced and researched so widely in several distinct fields or only because Lula performed as a tireless international policy entrepreneur. If Brazilian diplomatic capabilities were also rather important, international organizations have also played a crucial role in transforming Brazilian innovations into best practices to be emulated worldwide. More recently I have broadened my research agenda in order to encompass the role played by distinct international organizations in the process of policy diffusion in Latin America. I am also interested in comparing the varied ways in which policy exportation and importation have served foreign policy interests in Brazil and other Latin American countries.

FELIPE CIFUENTES, VISITING DOCTORAL STUDENT, MT 2017

My visit to Oxford was very useful for my doctoral research, as well as being an incredible life experience. While I was there, I spent a great deal of time at the Bodleian Library, where I found valuable information for the chapter of my thesis I was then writing under the guidance of Eduardo Posada Carbo. I am currently a doctoral student at the Universidad de los Andes in Colombia, working on Latin American regionalism during the 1860s, supervised by Professor Lauren Muriel. Attending the seminars at the LAC allowed me to be acquainted with the most recent research on a wide range of Latin American topics. It was so interesting to meet so many people from different disciplines and parts of the world who were studying the region. Going to the informal dinner after the History Seminar was a great occasion to continue the seminar conversation and establish further links with other members of the LAC community. Those moments made my visit to Oxford all the more pleasant. I enjoyed both the informal and formal occasions, including a newly established reading group on Latin American History.

Oxford is a wonderful city, offering the perfect setting to study and make friends, always around an interesting chat. The city is full of culture and I tried to go to as many cultural events as I could handle. It is also close to London, so one can benefit from its wonders.

I was lucky to have this unique opportunity to enjoy the facilities that Oxford offers. My time at Oxford was truly wonderful and I hope to return soon.



Academic Visitors 2018

José Antonio Alonso



José Antonio Alonso is professor of applied economics at the Universidad Complutense de Madrid. He was adjunct professor at Columbia University (SIPA), general director of economic cooperation at the Instituto de Cooperación Iberoamericana, vice-chancellor at the Universidad Internacional Menéndez Pelayo and director of the Instituto Complutense de Estudios Internacionales (ICEI). He is a member of the Committee for Development Policy (ECOSOC, UN), and the Consejo de Cooperación para el Desarrollo (Spain). His main research areas focus on growth and development, international economic relations and foreign aid policies, with several articles published in academic and specialised journals. His most recent books are: (with J.A. Ocampo), *Development Cooperation in Times of Crisis*, (2012); *Alternative Development Strategies for the Post 2015 Era* (with G.A. Cornia and R. Vos) (2013); *Global Governance and Rules for the Post-2015 Era* (with J.A. Ocampo) (2015); and *¿Es útil la ayuda al desarrollo?* (2017).

Oswaldo Amaral



Oswaldo Amaral is a professor at the Department of Political Science and director of the Public Opinion Studies Centre (Cesop) at the State University of Campinas (Unicamp), Brazil. He has been visiting professor at the Universidad de Salamanca (Spain) and visiting researcher at the universities of Oxford and Notre Dame. Between 2013 and 2017, he was co-coordinator of the Research Group on Political Parties and Party Systems of the Latin American Political Science Association (Alacip). He has published several books and articles on the Workers' Party (PT), the Brazilian party system, party organisation, and electoral behaviour.

Alfredo Arahuetes



Alfredo Arahuetes is professor of applied Economics at ICADE, and senior research fellow at Royal Institute Elcano. He was Dean of the Faculty of Economic and Business Sciences at ICADE from 2008 to 2017. He has published several articles, research papers and book chapters on European foreign direct Investments in Latin America, economic globalisation, and international financial flows. In recent years, he has published extensively on economic relations between Spain and Brazil, and on trade and investment opportunities in Mexico and Brazil. Professor Arahuetes has a degree in Law from the Universidad de Deusto (Bilbao), and in Economic Sciences and Business from the Universidad Pontificia Comilla. He has a master's degree in economics from the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean Countries (Cepal-Ilpes, United Nations, Chile), and a postgraduate qualification in Economics from the Universidad Estadual de Campinas (Sao Paulo, Brazil). He has a PhD in Economics and Business Sciences from the Universidad Pontificia Comillas de Madrid.

Isabel Novo-Corti



Isabel Novo-Corti is associate professor of Economic Analysis at the Universidade da Coruña (UDC-Spain) and tutor at the Associate Centre of A Coruña at the Spanish National Open University (UNED). Her research focuses on public policies and sustainability in the framework of Knowledge Society. She is a member of the University Institute of Maritime Studies and was head of the Department of Economic Analysis and Business Administration at the UDC. She is the director of the Atlantic Review of Economics. She has published in prestigious academic journals such as *Journal of Cleaner production*, *Ocean & Coastal Management*, *Sustainability*, *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, *Computers in Human Behavior*, *Progress in Industrial Ecology*, *Management of Environmental Quality*. She has been a visiting scholar at Washington University (Missouri, USA), Reading (United Kingdom) and Harvard University (Massachusetts, USA).

Visiting doctoral students

Xose Picatoste



Xose Picatoste is a PhD student and staff member at the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. His research is focused on Public Economics, particularly the labour market, knowledge society and sustainability. He was awarded first prize in sociological research for master's students (Faculty of Sociology-UDC, 2015) and was a finalist at the COTEC innovative program in 2018. He has published books (Aranzadi-Thomson Reuters) and articles in prestigious journals such as *Journal of Cleaner Production*, *Telematics and Informatics* or *Economic Computation and Economic Cybernetics Studies and Research*. He has been guest editor of the *Central European Review of Economics and Management (CEREM)* and the *International Journal of Innovation and Sustainable Development (IJISD)*. He has attended and presented papers at numerous international conferences, such as the Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics SASE (Berkeley-USA and Lyon-France) and the Iberoamerican International Conference RISE-SASE (Porto Alegre-Brazil and Cartagena de Indias-Colombia). He was a visiting researcher at the Constantin Brancusi University of Targu-Jiu (Romania) in 2016. At the LAC, he works under the supervision of Diego Sánchez-Ancochea.

Monize Arquer



Monize Arquer Arquer was a recognised student at the Latin American Centre under the supervision of Professor Timothy J. Power. She was in Oxford for two terms as part of her PhD in Political Science at the State University of Campinas (Unicamp) in Brazil. She has a master's degree and a bachelor's degree in political science from the same institution and is a member of the Research Group in Brazilian Politics, which is affiliated to the Public Opinion Research Centre (CESOP) at Unicamp. She dedicated her time at the LAC to improving her thesis in both theoretical and methodological ways. Her thesis title is "Construction and Functioning of São Paulo's Party System (1982-2014)" and is supervised by Professor Rachel Meneguello (DCP-Unicamp). The focus of this research is on the electoral predominance of specific political parties in heterogeneous contexts with high political fragmentation and high levels of competitiveness.

Rafael Mesquita



Rafael Mesquita is a journalist, PhD student in political science at UFPE (Recife, Brazil) and an associate research fellow at the GIGA Institute (Hamburg, Germany). His thesis compares the foreign policies and regional strategies of three regional powers (Brazil, South Africa and Turkey) from the 1990s to the 2010s. By gathering original data on these countries' diplomatic activities, his thesis assesses how central their own regions have been in their foreign policies and whether the regions have, in turn, granted them the status of leaders. Rafael has published in journals in Brazil (*Contexto Internacional*, *RBPI* and *BPSR*) and abroad, on the topics of Brazilian Foreign Policy, Regionalism, BRICS countries and the UN. He was a visiting student during Michaelmas term 2017 and worked under the supervision of Professor Timothy Power.

Fernanda Novaes Cruz



Fernanda Novaes Cruz is a Brazilian sociologist. She did her undergraduate and master's degree in social sciences at UERJ and a second undergraduate degree in Social Communication at UFRJ. She is a PhD student at the Institute of Studies of Sociology and Politics (IESP-Uerj). She is also a researcher at the Analysis of Violence Laboratory (LAV-Uerj) and part of GEPESP, an interdisciplinary group focused on the study and research of suicide and prevention. The use and abuse of drugs, Military Police and paramilitary groups are among her fields of expertise and interest. In addition to her academic activities, she has been part of the Human Rights Council of the State of Rio de Janeiro. The aim of her thesis is to discuss the use of drugs among police officers in the Military Police of the State of Rio de Janeiro and their strategies to manage it. She won a Brazilian scholarship from the Brazilian government to spend a term at the LAC supervised by Professor Leigh Payne.

POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWS CARLOS SOLAR AND SIMON ESCOFFIER TALKED TO THE STUDENTS ABOUT THEIR EXPERIENCES AT THE LAC

Carlos Solar



Tell us about yourself

I am a British Academy Postdoctoral Fellow at the LAC where I arrived from the University of York. I completed my PhD in Politics in 2016 and then worked first as a research fellow on security governance and later became an associate lecturer teaching public policy and international relations. I enjoy good music and spending time cooking, having a drink, or a nicely brewed coffee with family and friends. Who doesn't, right?

Please briefly outline your research background to date, including your publications and your experience

In 2018 I will have my first monograph out in the market entitled *Government*. This is a story of democratisation, institutional building and the creation of policy communities. You should read it! I also have several papers published in various political science and international relations journals, including, *Journal of Strategic Studies*, *International Politics*, *Global Crime*, *Democracy and Security*, and *Latin American Policy*, and other forthcoming pieces. In these articles I have tackled various issues related to the study of civil-military relations, international security, policing, and private security.

What about your current research and your role at the LAC

I am committed to explore how security governance is set up in the Americas – this is my main line of research. I am also working with cases in the advanced democracies, mostly the UK, as a result

of the work I did at York. I find useful to divide my time looking at the developing and the industrialised nations. Area studies tells you a lot about statecraft and polity in comparative perspective. Regards to teaching duties, I plan on co-delivering a module on the sociology of Latin America with the esteemed sociologist, Simon Escoffier. Do you know this guy? We will be tough with students, be aware!

Why did you choose the LAC and what advantages do you find here to facilitate your research?

The LAC is a world-class centre that bridges many disciplines that I am particularly keen on and that influence our understanding of how states deal with security, including, Political Science, Sociology, Political Economy and History. The LAC is a great place to plan and write on my research whilst networking with the vast amount of fantastic academics and speakers that gather weekly to discuss change and continuity in the Americas and the world. I personally chose the LAC for its lively atmosphere, great colleagues and awesome students, and the vast amount of expertise I can take home every day.

Simón Escoffier



Tell us about yourself

I originally trained as a psychologist and worked at Santiago's psychiatric hospital. Later, a career shift brought me to work in market research consultancy. In that new job, I was in charge of managing and conducting qualitative research projects to company's communication strategies. As a consultant, I learned the social and political value of analysing human behaviour in collective terms with very pragmatic purposes.

In my master's at the LSE, I became interested in how urban collectives relationally politicise their respective cities. My DPhil in Oxford was originally focused on the communities created through forced displacements within Santiago between 1978-1985. I wanted to analyse how their current collective identity resisted urban marginalisation and discrimination. Later, my project changed and I ended up examining other case studies.

I guess something else important about me is that I want my research to make a difference both to the communities I study and globally. Unfortunately, I have learned, contributing to democratic global change from scientific, academic research is a slow, uncertain and complicated process. For now, I am combining my academic work with a regular collaboration with different initiatives of activism in Chile. I want my research to have more impact and I think that I am working to make that happen. In the future, I hope to contribute to make societies more democratic by advancing new definitions and explanations about citizenship, collective action, exclusion and accountability.

Please briefly outline your research background to date, including your publications and your experience

My DPhil dissertation here at Oxford explained how and why Chilean underprivileged urban movements have sustained collective action since the 1980s. In my current postdoctorate position I am using that thesis to write a book on how highly excluded social movements are able to survive dictatorships and their ulterior democratic transitions. I have also published on governance and deepening democracy, social movements and political sociology. My work has been published (or is forthcoming) in edited volumes by Springer and Rowman and Littlefield, and in journals such as *Global Dialogue*, *Revista Iberoamericana de Estudios Municipales* (RIEM) and *Citizenship Studies*.

What about your current research and your role at the LAC

I am currently a Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the Latin American Centre. I am working on two main projects. My core project at the moment looks at why and how some social movements survived political exclusion during dictatorships and their subsequent democratisation processes. I answer that question using my ethnographic work in underprivileged neighbourhoods in Chile. This project involves providing a new conception of political incorporation that I call ‘mobilisational citizenship’. In addition, I am participating in a book project together with Professor Leigh Payne and Dr Julia Zulver on the new trends of Latin American social movements.

Why did you choose the LAC and what advantages are they providing to facilitate your research?

The LAC is an amazing place for me to continue critically learning about my research topics, build impact and produce new research projects. Here, I am always getting feedback from academics, experts and students to continuously challenge and improve my work. Moreover, the LAC’s connections with academics, politicians, policymakers and activists advancing democratic change in Latin America are great for me to enhance my work’s impact. I am also using these networks to create new, collaborative academic projects.

Former President Rousseff in Oxford



On 7 May 2018, the Latin American Centre and Oxford Women in Politics (OXWiP) hosted a lecture by Dilma Rousseff, president of Brazil from 2011 to 2016. Speaking to a packed auditorium, President Dilma reflected on her early life in resistance to the 1964-1985 dictatorship in Brazil, her two elections to the presidency, the challenges surrounding her removal from office by Congress in 2016, and the controversy surrounding the recent imprisonment of her predecessor, Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva. The visit was organized by Antonian MPP candidate Juliana Moura Bueno and was co-chaired by Profs Leigh Payne and Timothy Power.

Colombian Coffee

Colombia Coffee Roasters is a speciality, single-origin coffee roasters born and based in Oxford. The promoters are part of a generation of coffee growers in Colombia with a strong focus on delivering high-quality coffee and education, whilst supporting Fair Trade conditions to ensure their coffee is sustainable and ethical.

What is special about their coffee?

The coffee beans come from their family farm and neighbouring small coffee farms so they can trace the origins of every bean. As soon as the beans arrive they are roasted immediately and delivered, fresh and bursting with taste, to customers within three days. As a result “our coffee is fresh, aromatic and plump with flavour”.



Andreza A. de Souza Santos,

new Departmental Lecturer at the LAC



than confronting established powers in town. Thus, there is a negative relationship between participation and levels of economic dependency. Looking more specifically at heritage policy making, this relationship becomes vital because city spaces are preserved, presumably with the input of civil society. However, while participation works piecemeal, it may not only often be contrary to residents' interests, for example generating gentrification and residents pushed to informal housing; but also, preserved memories may not express the breadth of histories and identities in the area. The results of my DPhil will be published in my monograph: *The Politics of Urban Cultural Heritage: Contestations and Participation in Brazil*, by Rowman & Littlefield International, in 2019.

From September 2018, I will be contributing to the Latin American Centre, at first lecturing the course: Political Economy in Latin America; and later designing a syllabus on urbanisation in Latin America, with a discussion about mega-cities, informal housing, and social movements. As the director of the Brazilian Studies Centre for the next four years, I will have the opportunity to organise seminars and host visiting scholars and students working on a variety of disciplines discussing Brazilian inequalities and democracy, so please spread the word for those who might be interested!

In my free time I like to watch movies and hope to engage with LAC students and faculty watching films about the region over some popcorn; this is where work and leisure perfectly intersect.

I arrived in Oxford two years ago to be part of the School of Anthropology as a post-doctoral researcher. In this position, I have studied Brazil's urbanism, especially focussing on housing, infrastructure, and participatory city planning. I have done so with a strong comparative element, working together with colleagues from South Africa, India and China. This has been an exciting experience and I will be able to draw on such comparative aspects when discussing political economy in Latin America. As the new Departmental Lecturer in LAC, I look forward to working with a team of excellent researchers, adding ethnographic insights into the politics and economic development in the region.

My research is mainly concerned with the intersections and the dynamics between formal and informal political and economic systems. In my ethnography of Ouro Preto, Brazil, I have observed participatory opportunities (Policy Councils): who participates in meetings, how do meetings develop, and which impact does participatory politics have in the city? What I have seen is that participating is not the same as voicing concerns, and people may go to meetings but remain silent in the room. Sub-optimal decisions in policy councils are sometimes less costly for participants



Before coming to Oxford, Andreza completed her DPhil in Social Anthropology at the University of St Andrews, a Masters in Social Sciences at the University of Freiburg, University of KwaZulu Natal and Jawaharlal Nehru University, and her Bachelor's Degree in Political Science at the University of Brasilia. She also worked at the Ministry of Social Development, helping to establish the Zero Hunger Programme and Family Grant Programme, and at the Indian Embassy to Brazil, setting up collaborations between these two countries. At the United Nations, Andreza worked on reports on transnational organised crime and violence against women and girls.

Research Notes

from teaching staff

Carlos A. Pérez Ricart, who started his postdoctoral fellowship in Mexican History and Public Policy, writes about his research interests and his first months in Oxford

I arrived in Oxford at the beginning of the academic year 2017/2018. Before this, I spent seven years in Germany, where I wrote my PhD thesis and worked as a lecturer at the Freie Universität Berlin.

As a Postdoctoral Fellow and a member of both the Faculty of History and the Latin American Centre, I have three responsibilities: to research, to teach, and to encourage relations between Oxford and Mexican universities.

While my background is in political science my work is historically informed, including a great deal of archival research. My dissertation (*The narcotics agencies in the United States and the transnational construction of the war on drugs in Mexico*), was the outcome of an extensive research project in which historical sources were used to demonstrate the importance of the interactions between drug agencies in the United States and law enforcement agencies in Mexico, in establishing and designing narcotic policies in Mexico from 1938 to 1978. Most of the research was conducted in archives of public records and recently declassified files located in



A Mexican police officer in the early 1980s Source: El Universal/ Archivo

both countries. One of my main activities during my first months in Oxford has been working on my first monograph based on my PhD dissertation.

Based on ideas and interests that emerged while writing the doctoral thesis I just started developing a new research project on the study of the Mexican police in the 20th century. Strangely, historians, political scientists and *Mexicanists* have neglected the analysis of the structure of the Mexican police in the last century. To fill this gap, I am preparing a project focused on the institutional development of key local and federal law enforcement agencies. The objective is to examine their role in the process of state formation in Modern Mexico, their participation in dynamics of state violence, as well as in the development of criminal networks. I argue that a better comprehension of the formal and informal forces that shaped the professionalisation of law enforcement agencies is key to understand the security challenges that Mexico currently faces.

The high-quality research and world-class academic community at the Latin American Centre have provided me with the intellectual environment necessary to set out on this new project. Particularly relevant has been the continued exchange of ideas with the MSc and MPhil students of the Centre. It was their interest and curiosity that led me to prepare a new course on “State, organised crime and drug trafficking in Latin America” (Hilary Term 2019). This new course will examine the varying ways in which drug trafficking groups interact with state and society in contemporary Latin America, as well as the political, economic and social implications of this interaction.

I arrived in Oxford only a few months ago, yet I have already greatly benefitted from the vibrant academic community at the Latin American Centre and hope to equally be able to give back to it.

Democracy in Latin America and the Caribbean During the Nineteenth-Century

Sponsored by the Fell and Sanderson Funds, the LAC hosted an international workshop on the changing conceptions of democracy in Latin America and the Caribbean during the period 1770s-1880s on 23-4 March 2017. Over thirty people attended the workshop, including our guest speakers from universities in Chile, Argentina, the United States, Mexico, Spain, France and the United Kingdom. In addition to those coming from abroad, the workshop was attended by academic colleagues and post-graduate students from a good number of universities in the UK (aside from Oxford): Warwick, Queen Mary London, UCL, Kent, Leeds, Winchester and Bristol. While a couple of papers offered general comparative perspectives of the Hispanic world and the Caribbean, most presentations covered aspects of the topic related to a wide range of national cases in the region: Chile, Mexico, Peru, Colombia, Cuba, Argentina, and Haiti. The programme included papers by the following scholars: Javier Fernández Sebastián (Universidad del País Vasco, Bilbao), Carrie Gibson (PhD Cambridge), Jo Crow (University of Bristol), Annick Lempérière (University of Paris I, Sorbonne-Pantheon), Iván Jaksić (University of Stanford, Santiago), Juan Luis Ossa (Centro de Estudios de Historia Política, School of Government, Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez, Chile), Gabriel Paquette (John Hopkins University, USA), Jose Antonio Aguilar (CIDE, Mexico), Eduardo Zimmermann (Universidad San Andrés, Argentina), Natalia Sobrevilla (University of Kent), Eduardo Posada-Carbó (Oxford University), Marcela Echeverri (University of Yale), and Jesús Sanjurjo (University of Leeds). A selection of the papers will be submitted as a ‘dossier’ on the topic to a peered academic journal. Further details of this project can be consulted at:

<https://re-imaginingdemocracy.com/re-imagining-democracy-the-global-project/re-imagining-democracy-in-latin-america-and-the-caribbean/>

Research Notes

from teaching staff

US–Mexican relations during the 1970s

In May 2018, Dr Halbert Jones visited the Roosevelt Institute for American Studies in Middelburg, The Netherlands, where he presented his current research on US–Mexican relations during the 1970s. Expanding on archival work carried out for the US State Department's *Foreign Relations of the United States* series, this project examines the re-emergence of issues such as undocumented migration and narcotics control as key factors in the bilateral relationship during the presidency of Luis Echeverría (1970–76). This research thus highlights the extent to which the dynamics of the contemporary relationship can be traced back to a particular moment some four decades ago. Dr Jones, an Associate Fellow of the LAC, offers an optional paper on “Mexico, North America, and the World” as part of the teaching programme in Latin American Studies.



From left: Halbert Jones with Giles Scott-Smith at the Abbey square in Middleburg. (Photo: Roosevelt Institute for American Studies).

From David Doyle

In this academic year, David Doyle was on sabbatical leave. He used this leave partly to oversee the implementation of original survey experiments (with Néstor Castañeda at UCL and Cassie Schwartz at Royal Holloway) in Mexico City and Bogotá, to explore the individual-level determinants of tax morale and attitudes towards the social contract. The results from these survey experiments will ultimately end up as part of the monograph that David is working on with Néstor and Cassie at the moment. In 2017/2018, David Doyle (with Christian Arnold and Nina Wiesehomeier) published a paper on the ideological compromise of Latin American executives in the *Journal of Politics*, together with a paper on the measurement of legislative power (an active debate in political science) in *Legislative Studies Quarterly* (with Tim Power and Svitlana Chernykh). Added to this were chapters on state capacity in Latin America in the edited volume from Joe Foweraker and Dolores Treviso, *Democracy and its Discontents* and a chapter on the individual-level determinants of populist support (with Kirk Hawkins, Nina Wiesehomeier and Ethan Busby) in *The Ideational Approach to Populism*, edited by Kirk Hawkins, Ryan Carlin, Levi Littvay and Cristóbal Rovira Kaltwasser.

From John Crabtree

John Crabtree has continued to work around the theme of the power of business elites in Peru since the publication in 2017 of his book (co-authored with Francisco Durand) entitled ‘Peru: Elite Power and Political Capture’ and published by Zed Books. He has sought to widen the focus to other countries in Latin America. To this end, he organised a panel at the 2018 Latin American Studies Association (LASA) conference in Barcelona, which included papers on business power in Brazil, Bolivia and Mexico (as well as Peru). But thanks to British Airways and the French air traffic controllers, he was unable to arrive in time for the panel (which went off successfully without him)! As well as teaching his annual course on the politics of the Andean countries (which this year attracted six MSC students), he has been an active participant in the Centre for Global Politics, Economy and Society (GPES) at Oxford Brookes University at which he is a visiting researcher.

In July 2018, he will be presenting papers at the annual Andean Development Corporation (CAF) conference, organised jointly with the Latin American Centre, in La Paz, as well as a conference in Lima, organised as part of the institutional alliance between the LAC and the Universidad del Pacifico.



Julio Guzmán (right), former candidate for the presidency in Perú, addressed the LAC about patters of Peruvian growth and development, at a seminar organised by John Crabtree (left).

Francesca Lessa presents her research on Operation Condor in the US

Between April 3 and 21, the LAC's Dr Francesca Lessa was in the US, conducting field research for her project on accountability for Operation Condor. On April 7, she presented a paper entitled "Fragments of Evidence: The Role of Archives in Judicial Accountability for Operation Condor" at the 59th International Studies Association Annual Convention in San Francisco.

Subsequently, on April 10 and 12, she presented her research on Operation Condor at the Washington Office on Latin America and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. She discussed preliminary findings on a new database on victims of transnational human rights crimes during state terror in South America in the 1970s and 1980s. Finally, she outlined 26 criminal proceedings across Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Italy and the USA that investigated Operation Condor atrocities over time.



Challenges of globalisation in the contact of digital innovation



The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) celebrated its 37th session in Havana between 7 and 11 May 2018. All member countries met to evaluate the Commission's performance in the previous two years and define the work program for the following two. This year's report focused on the economic costs of inequality and called for better integration between economic and social policies as well as a more effective management of the international economy. Diego Sánchez-Ancochea was one of just two academics invited to participate in the plenary panels. He was part of a discussion on the challenges of globalization in the context of digital innovation. He used insights from his own research as well as the experience of Brexit to highlight the way domestic policies shape the international arena. Diego Sánchez-Ancochea also demanded an increase in policy space at the global level and more attention to equitable policies in Latin America and beyond.

Diego Sánchez-Ancochea, Visiting Fellow at the Kellogg Institute

After stepping down as director of the Latin America Centre, Diego Sánchez-Ancochea will spend the next academic year with his family at the University of Notre Dame, where he will be Visiting Fellow at the Kellogg Institute for International Studies. During his time in Indiana, he will begin a project on the links between political and economic inequality in Latin America. The project aims to explore the extent to which political and economic inequality always go together and, more importantly, what are the mechanisms linking the two in different contexts. In the first stage of the research, Diego Sánchez-Ancochea will collect proxy measures of political and economic inequality to then explore the cross-country relation between the two dimensions through cluster analysis. A second stage will include a comparative case study of Chile, El Salvador and Uruguay. Drawing on insights from structuralist economics and comparative political economy, the research will pay particular attention to the role of labour markets—where social, political and economic policies converge—in mediating the two types of inequality. Diego Sánchez-Ancochea will also continue working with Juliana Martínez Franzoni on a series of papers that deepen our understanding of universal social policy and explain some of the recent policy changes in Latin America.

Business and the armed conflict in Colombia



In March 2018 Professor Leigh A. Payne, Dr. Gabriel Pereira and Dr. Laura Bernal-Bermúdez attended a set of meetings in Bogotá, Colombia, for the launch of "Cuentas Claras: El Papel de la Comisión de la Verdad en la develación de la responsabilidad empresarial en el conflicto armado Colombiano", a report on business involvement in the armed conflict. This report was written as a result of a joint project between the University of Oxford and Dejusticia (a leading NGO in Colombia) funded by Open Society Foundation. The team also met with the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights in a meeting where they provided data and analysis on corporate complicity in the region, and started a working relationship with several units of the Commission to support their work on business and human rights.

News

from the LAC Library

Frank Egerton and the library team, Rebeca Otazua and Sam Truman

As always it is a pleasure to support the Latin American Centre. The library's involvement in the Global Collections Initiative represents, as Carlos writes, an exciting opportunity for scholars to access the wealth of Latin American material in the Center for Research Libraries' collections. We have created a web page explaining how the ILLs work as well as how online resources can be accessed by those within the Oxford domain and those using the VPN service. See: <https://www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/lac/services/center-for-researchlibraries-ills>. The turnaround time for delivery of international microfilm ILLs is five business days and the loan period is ninety days.

One of the very special aspects of LAC is that you never know who will be visiting. On Monday 7th May, it was a privilege to meet the former President of Brazil Dilma Rousseff before she gave her lecture at the college and to show her round the Bodleian on behalf of Bodley's Librarian, Richard Ovenden. The tour included a display of historic items from the Bodleian's Brazilian collections and taking in the magnificent views from the Weston Library's roof terrace.

The library is very fortunate in the generosity of its donors. In addition to Alvaro Rey's gift, this year we have received donations from the Bolivian Embassy, alumnus Liliana Baltra, Dr John Crabtree and Enrique Ayala Mora.



The LAC has received three volumes of newspaper clippings about Colombia, kindly donated by Alvaro Rey: 'I began the collection of mostly British press cuttings when Colombia started to attract frequent newspaper attention, particularly in relation to drugs. It was a way of monitoring the country's image in the UK. The collection also contains items on sport, tourism and human rights'. In the picture, Alvaro Rey and Frank Egerton.

Given increased interest in the Caribbean region, it is timely that Rebeca Otazua has created a valuable Caribbean Studies online LibGuide: <https://libguides.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/caribbeanstudies>.

The library recently benefitted from the Bodleian Libraries Disability Sub Committee's funding bid for equipment to improve facilities at site libraries and now has an electronic height adjustable desk and ergonomic chair. The desk is easy to use and although wheelchair users would have priority, it is anticipated that it will also be popular with readers who wish to stand while working.

The Global Collections Initiative in the LAC

Since the beginning of 2018, the Latin American Centre Library is taking part in the Global Collections Initiative (GCI), a project developed by the University of Chicago-based Center for Research Libraries (CRL).

The CRL is an international consortium of university, college, and independent research libraries which has the purpose to preserve and make available to scholars a wealth of rare and uncommon primary source materials from all world regions.

In the aim of extending the audience of its Latin American collection, the CRL developed the Global Collections Initiative (GCI), a pilot project focused on Latin American collections. Through the GCI, Oxford students and staff members have access to the digitalised resources about Latin America held at the CRL. These include historical and current newspapers, political, economic, and cultural journals, government documents and archival resources and publications pertaining to the Latin American Diaspora. The resources also include up to 2,000 volumes of historical Latin American legal publications among other incredible collections.

Besides the Latin American Centre Library, other members of the GCI are the Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut (Berlin, Germany), The University of Glasgow, the University of Liverpool and the University of London, Senate House Library.

LAC students and staff members can search the catalogue using a university computer or via the University VPN service. They have access to CRL collections listed in the catalogue through electronic delivery and interlibrary loan at no charge. Thus, for instance, microforms can be requested as an Inter-Library Loan for 90 days free of cost.

CRL's digital service offers to digitalise individual titles, volumes or microforms within five working days free of charge. If notice is given in advance, larger runs of material can be scanned to meet research needs.

Not every CRL resource is digitalised. However, the GCI includes the possibility of digitalising materials held by the CRL upon recommendation, making it available for future consultation.

The involvement of the Latin American Centre Library in the GCI is possible thanks to the effort and commitment of Frank Egerton, Bodleian Latin American Centre Librarian and Subject Consultant. We hope that the LAC community makes the best of this opportunity!

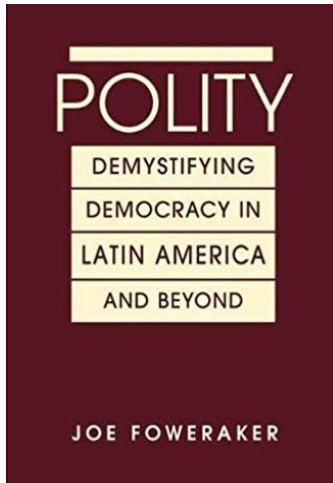
Carlos Pérez Ricart

Publications

Selection of recent books and essays that reflect the work of members of the LAC community.

Demystifying Democracy

Joe Foweraker, Polity. *Demystifying Democracy in Latin America and Beyond* (Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2017)



In 2018, Joe Foweraker published “Polity: Demystifying Democracy in Latin America and Beyond” with Lynne Rienner. This book is not only a significant contribution to the comparative politics of Latin America, but also to comparative politics, political theory and political science more generally. It is ambitious, in that it proposes a new conceptual framework for understanding democracy in Latin America. This is what Joe, after Aristotle, calls “Polity”. And Polity here captures the juxtaposition of representative democracy and oligarchy, two concepts that at least at first glance, given the tension between the public and private sphere, should not sit easily together. But Joe demonstrates that actually, they do, and in fact can be linked through property rights, patrimonial politics and populism, which acts as a type of organic response to shifts in the balance between oligarchy and democracy. With this book, Joe offers a critique of existing work that we might loosely term democratic theory. And a justifiable critique as well. Traditional work in this vein, bar the more Marxist oriented structuralist accounts, generally tend to ignore the state, but more damning, as Joe suggests, democracy is recurrently defined by what it lacks, or what it fails to be, rather than by what it actually is. So we end up with work that typologizes or understands democracy as “democracy with various adjectives.” And for me, this is the key contribution of this book. It provides us with a more empirically-grounded interpretation and framework for understanding democracy in Latin America. And that is no mean contribution.

David Doyle

Essays in Honour of Herminio Martins

José Esteban Castro, Bridget Fowler, and Luís Gomes, eds., *Time, Science and the Critique of Technological Reason. Essays in Honour of Herminio Martins* (Palgrave-Macmillan, St Antony’s Series, 2018)



This festschrift commemorates the legacy of UK-based Portuguese sociologist Hermínio Martins (1934-2015), who was a fellow at the Latin American Centre, St Antony’s College, University of Oxford, since his appointment in 1971 until his retirement in 2001. It introduces Martins’ wide-ranging contributions to the social sciences, encompassing seminal works in the fields of philosophy and social theory, historical and political sociology, studies of science and technology, and Luso-Brazilian studies, among others. In addition to a thorough Introduction, the Festschrift includes an interview with Martins, short memories from his widow, colleagues and friends, and twelve chapters where the authors address the connections between their work and some of Martins’ contributions. The book covers key topics that were central to Martins’ intellectual and political interests. Among these stand out his critique of Thomas Kuhn’s theory of scientific revolutions, his work on the significance of time in social theory and the interweaving of techno-scientific developments and socio-cultural transformations, including the impact of communication and digital technologies, and of market-led eugenics. Other themes covered are Martins’ work on patrimonialism and social development in Portugal and Brazil, and his analysis of the state of the social sciences in Portugal, which reflects his highly critical appraisal of the ongoing marketization and neoliberalization of academic life and institutions worldwide.

A complete description of the book and the authors, including four book reviews, is available at: <https://www.palgrave.com/gb/book/9783319715186#aboutBook>.

Esteban Castro

Business and Armed Conflict

Leigh Payne, Nelson Camilo Sánchez León, Gabriel Pereira, Laura Bernal Bermúdez, Daniel Marín López, and Miguel Barboza López, *Cuentas Claras: El papel de la Comisión de la Verdad en la develación de la responsabilidad de empresas en el conflicto armado colombiano* (Bogotá: Dejusticia, 2018)

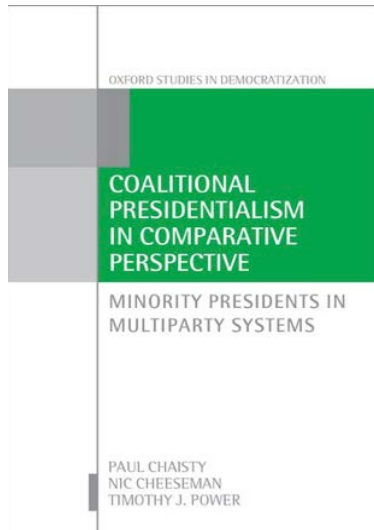


A report on the involvement of the business sector in the armed conflict in Colombia, this book includes chapters co-authored by Leigh Payne and Gabriel Pereira (Oxford DPhil) and Laura Bernal Bermúdez (Oxford DPhil). Other publications by Leigh Payne this academic year include “Can a Treaty on Business and Human Rights help Achieve Transitional Justice Goals?”, co-authored with Gabriel Pereira, Josefina Doz Costa, and Laura Bernal-Bermúdez, *Homo Público: International Journal on Human Rights and Business*, Vol.1 (July 2017)

Publications

Coalitional Presidentialism

Paul Chaisty, Nic Cheeseman and Timothy J. Power, *Coalitional Presidentialism in Comparative Perspective. Minority Presidents in Multiparty Systems* (Oxford University Press, 2018).



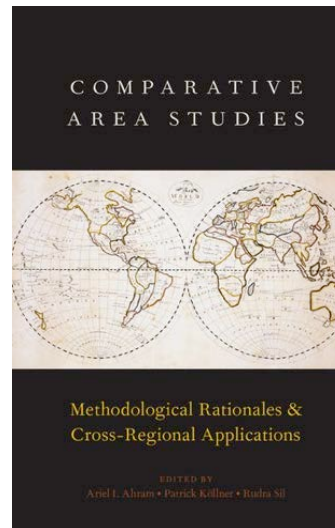
'This book provides the first cross-regional study of an increasingly important form of politics: coalitional presidentialism. Drawing on original research of minority presidents in the democratising and hybrid regimes of Armenia, Benin, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Kenya, Malawi, Russia, and Ukraine, it seeks to understand how presidents who lack single party legislative majorities build and manage cross-party support in legislative assemblies. It develops a framework for analysing this phenomenon, and blends data from MP surveys, detailed case studies, and wider legislative and political contexts, to analyse systematically the tools that presidents deploy to manage their coalitions.

The authors focus on five key legislative, cabinet, partisan, budget, and informal (exchange of favours) tools that are utilised by minority presidents. They contend that these constitute the 'toolbox' for coalition management, and argue that minority presidents will act with imperfect or incomplete information to deploy tools that provide the highest return of political support with the lowest expenditure of political capital. In developing this analysis, the book assembles a set of concepts, definitions, indicators, analytical frameworks, and propositions that establish the main parameters of coalitional presidentialism. In this way, *Coalitional Presidentialism in Comparative Perspective* provides crucial insights into this mode of governance.'

<https://global.oup.com/academic/product/coalitional-presidentialism-in-comparative-perspective-9780198817208?lang=en&cc=nz#>

Comparative Area Studies

Ariel I. Ahram, Patrick Köllner, and Rudra Sil, eds., *Comparative Area Studies Methodological Rationales and Cross-Regional Applications* (Oxford University Press, 2018).

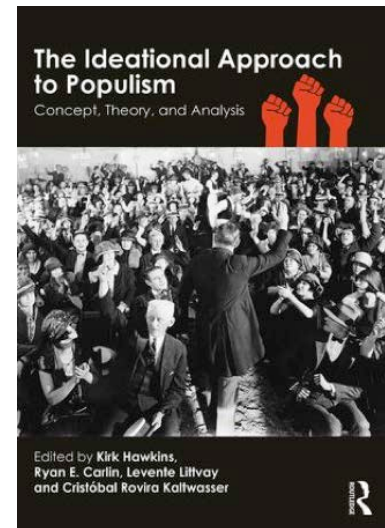


This edited collection 'discusses the methodological and epistemological orientations of Comparative Area Studies; bridges the gap between the specificity of area studies scholarship and the social scientific quest for general theory; demonstrates how cross-regional comparisons can shed new light on a range of important topics such as protests and rebellions, anti-corruption campaigns, resource booms, institutional change, and the organization of production; and incorporates past comparative research to build a diverse and cross-regional analysis that appeals to both social scientists and area studies' communities'. The book includes a chapter by Laurence Whitehead, LAC Associate Member, 'Depth-Perception: Improving Analytical Focus Through Cross- and Inter-regional Comparisons', which draws on his Latin American and democratization research.

<https://global.oup.com/academic/product/comparative-area-studies-9780190846381?cc=nz&lang=en&#>

Populism: An Ideational Approach

Kirk Hawkins, Ryan E. Carlin, Levente Littvay, Cristóbal Rovira Kaltwasser, eds., *The Ideational Approach to Populism Concept, Theory, and Analysis* (Routledge, 2019).

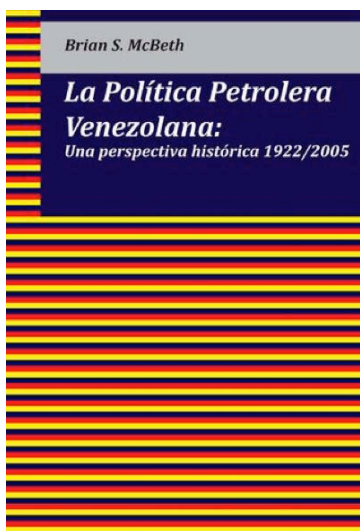


'Populism is on the rise in Europe and the Americas. Scholars increasingly understand populist forces in terms of their ideas or discourse, one that envisions a cosmic struggle between the will of the common people and a conspiring elite. In this volume, we advance populism scholarship by proposing a causal theory and methodological guidelines—a research program—based on this ideational approach. This program argues that populism exists as a set of widespread attitudes among ordinary citizens, but that these attitudes lie dormant until activated by weak democratic governance and policy failure. It offers methodological guidelines for scholars seeking to measure populist ideas and test their effects. And, to ground the program empirically, it tests this theory at multiple levels of analysis using original data on populist discourse across European and US party systems; case studies of populist forces in Europe, Latin America, and the US; survey data from Europe and Latin America; and experiments in Chile, the US, and the UK. The result is a truly systematic, comparative approach that helps answer questions about the causes and effects of populism'. David Doyle is co-author of one of the chapters in this book.

<https://www.routledge.com/The-Ideational-Approach-to-Populism-Concept-Theory-and-Analysis/Hawkins-Carlin-Littvay-Kaltwasser/p/book/9781138716537>

Oil policy in Venezuela

Brian S McBeth, *La política petrolera venezolana: Una perspectiva histórica, 1922/2005* (Caracas: CELAUP, 2015)



'If oil is everything in modern Venezuelan history, and if comprehending the petroleum industry requires an understanding of the technical issues covered by McBeth, then scholars of the country's recent past will benefit from this book.' Doug Yarrington, Colorado State University, *Hispanic American Historical Review*, vol. 95, no. 2 (May 2015), pp.377-379.

'If the "law of unpredictable consequences" postulates that any decision can bring an unexpected result, there have seldom been as many opportunities to prove it the when examining the oil policy of Hugo Chávez. Although he was not the only one who contributed to the collapse of industry, the most important decisions made by him not only failed to achieve their objectives, but in many cases ended up producing the opposite effect to the expected one. This is perhaps the most striking conclusion reached after reading the most recent book by British historian Brian McBeth.' Tomás Straka, Professor at the Universidad Católica Andrés Bello, "Varias maneras de quebrar una empresa", *DEBATES IESA*, Volumen XXI (3), enero-marzo 2017, pp.83-85.

Fiction as History

Eduardo Posada Carbó, *La novela como historia* (Bogotá: Taurus, 2018), with a prologue by Ilan Stavans



This book is a compilation of six essays that Eduardo Posada-Carbó has earlier published on the cultural history of Colombia. Three of the essays are devoted to the work of Gabriel García Márquez. A fourth essay looks at Marvel Moreno's novel, *En diciembre llegaban las brisas*, and its relation with the history of Barranquilla. The fifth essay offers a profile of Alfonso Fuenmayor, a leading figure in the literary circle around García Márquez during his early years as a journalist in Barranquilla. The final essay explores the meaning of carnival, based on his keynote speech at the 2015 Carnaval Internacional de las Artes in Barranquilla. The book opens with a prologue by Ilan Stavans, Lewis-Sebring Professor of Humanities and Latin American and Latino Culture in Amherst College in the US.

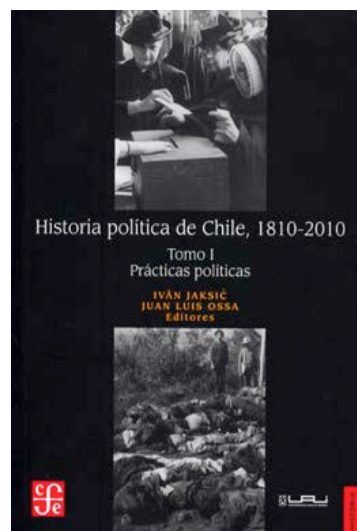
Remembering the Malvinas

Malcolm Deas, 'Recuerdos de la guerra de las Malvinas', *El Malpensante*, 194, Bogotá, March 2018.

Malcolm Deas published his memoirs of the Malvinas/ Falklands war in *El Malpensante*, a leading cultural journal in Colombia. A third edition of his book *Intercambios violentos* was published by Taurus, which is also publishing the 4th edition of *Del Poder y la Gramática* – a collection of some of his essays on Colombian history and literature.

Political History of Chile

Iván Jaksic and Juan Luis Ossa, eds., *Historia política de Chile, 1810-2010. Tomo I. Prácticas políticas* (Fondo de Cultura Económica, Santiago, 2017).



This is the first of four volumes that Iván Jaksic and Juan Luis Ossa (Oxford DPhil) are currently editing on the political history of Chile. Volume one is devoted to political practices, and includes a chapter by Eduardo Posada-Carbó, on Chilean election from 1810 to 1970. Volume two deals with the state and society; volume three with the economy, and volume four with intellectual history.



Latin American DPhil Seminar



From left: Alejandro Espinosa, Joan Madia, Simón Escoffier, Pauline Ravillard, Gonzalo Durán, Victoria San Juan, Ignacio Schiapacasse, Luis Vargas y Camila Mella.

For the fourth consecutive year, the Latin American DPhil Seminar was held at the LAC. This initiative is part of the Latin American DPhil network, a student-led project that includes about 40 students in the Social Sciences and the Humanities at the university, originally established by students with research interests in the region. As research on Latin America at Oxford tends to be spread across various departments and faculties, the Latin American Centre became the natural point to meet. In addition to the seminar that it is convened each term, the students have also organised coffee mornings and lunches. All these activities aim to strengthen the community of scholars working on the region, offering doctoral students a platform to meet each other and to discuss their work with peers. This year, the seminars covered a myriad of topics, from anthropology and history to economics and demography, and were open to doctoral students from other universities including the Autonomous University of Barcelona, SOAS University of London, London School of Economics, and the Universität Duisburg-Essen. The activities were convened by Camila Mella, a DPhil student at the Department of Social Policy and Intervention.

Oxford in LASA Barcelona



At the reception in Barcelona, from left: Alexandre Coello (Pompeu Fabra), Gabriela Iglesias (Winchester), Philip J. Williams (Florida, Gainesville), Daniele Cizzoli (Pompeu Fabra), and Daniel Briebe (Adolfo Ibáñez).

As in previous years, the presence of the Oxford community in the recent congress of the Latin American Studies Association that took place in Barcelona was strong. The LAC prepared a special programme with a selection of panels where the Oxford community had a visible participation, in the organization and chairing of panels and workshops, and in the presentation and discussion of papers, covering a wide range of subjects and disciplines. "The UPF meets the LAC in LASA" was the name given to a welcoming reception, jointly organised by the Latin American Centre and the Institut d'Historia Jaume Vicens i Vives of the Pompeu Fabra University, which was attended by Oxford fellows, current and former students, friends of the Latin American Centre and colleagues from the Pompeu Fabra.



At the reception in Barcelona, from left: Luis Vargas, Maryhen Jimenez and Jaskiran Chohan



Former Oxford students Martin Castro, Juan Luis Ossa and Paula Alonso enjoy lunch with their fellow panelists after a morning of hard work. From left: Jorge Luengo, Ulrich Mücke, Fabrice Lehoucq, Natalia Sobrevilla, José Antonio Aguilar, Israel Arroyo, Paula Alonso, Juan Luis Ossa, Ana Romero, Martin Castro, Carrie Gibson and Ulrike Bock

Increasing Exposure Through Visual Technology

Vanessa Chaves, MPhil in Latin American Studies at the LAC (2016-18), is currently the Director of Communications and Marketing of the Latin American Studies Association, LASA. Horizontes asked her to write about her experience at the recent LASA congress in Barcelona.

With more than 12,000 members, the Latin American Studies Association (LASA) is the largest professional association in the world that brings together individuals and institutions dedicated to the study of Latin America.

Between the 23rd and 26th of May 2018 in Barcelona, LASA successfully held its XXXVI International Congress themed “Latin American Studies in a Globalized World”. This event became the association’s largest congress in history after more than 7,000 people registered.

The objective of the communication and marketing department was to give greater visibility to this international conference, as a unique event that brings together Latin America experts from all over the world. For this, two marketing tools were implemented: professional videos and live streaming.

Video is the future of content marketing. People remember more about a brand or a product if they use photographs or video rather than text only. Viewers retain 95% of a message when they watch it on video, compared to 10% when reading it in text. This is natural for human beings whose brains process visual information faster than written one.

Furthermore, video is a powerful way to communicate because it offers attributes such as tone of voice, face expressions and music, which can evoke emotions easier than text. Consequently, communicating using video generates higher engagement, stronger emotional connections and higher retention.

In addition, video is the language of the new generations who have, in fact, led to the growth of LASA’s membership in the last 10 years. Therefore, to communicate effectively with this younger generation that is part of our membership, LASA decided to hire a video production team to prepare small videos about LASA2018 in Barcelona.

Using videos as a marketing tool was a great opportunity because of the impressive venues of this specific congress. Barcelona, the host city, has been listed as one of the most beautiful cities in the world. The International Convention Center of Barcelona (CCIB), main venue of LASA2018, is an admirable architectural building. Furthermore, the Camp Nou Stadium, home stadium of FC Barcelona and venue of the closing party of LASA2018, is the largest stadium in Spain and Europe, and the second largest association football stadium in the world in capacity. Undoubtedly, during LASA2018, there were plenty of visual elements to create eye-catching videos.

Regarding live streaming, its main benefit is the endless potential audience. Physical events are usually limited to the space available at a given venue. However, with live streaming, it is possible to invite as many people as you like to attend these events online.

During LASA2018, the association offered the possibility of viewing presentations by streaming. By doing so, LASA not only proved to be consistent with the theme of the Congress “Latin American Studies in a Globalized World”, but also with its main mission: fostering intellectual discussion, research, and teaching on Latin America.



The Oxford Colombia Society



Colombia Wild Magic, Directed by Mike Slee

The Oxford Colombian Society was relaunched this year, and planned some exciting activities to promote Colombia and its culture in the University. In week 5 of TT we hosted the screening of the documentary *Colombia Wild Magic* which took place at the Latin American Centre with the presence of the film Director Mike Slee, who gave interesting insights on the film making process. In week 6 we had an exciting event on energy and mining sustainability organized jointly with the energy society, which took place at the Nissan Lecture Hall, St. Antony's College. A final event for Trinity term was planned on the Colombian Amazon at the Pitt Rivers Museum on the 18th of June. All members of the University are welcome to join our events and the society. For more information please do not hesitate contacting us at: oucolombiansociety@gmail.com and following our Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/oucolombiansociety/>
Cristina Morales Rivadeneira

United Kingdom Belize Association Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the United Kingdom Belize Association took place at the Latin American Centre on Saturday 7th October 2017. The day consisted of a series of research presentations on environmental and societal issues concerning Belize, and a screening of the new film *Yochi* by the director Ilana Lapid. The United Kingdom Belize Association (UKBA) provides a focus for people who are working or interested in Belize, and aims to stimulate and to encourage activities that benefit Belize and help to raise its profile within the UK and internationally. The Association is international in its reach and membership, and offers an opportunity in the UK for sharing current research and discussion on environmental and societal issues in Belize. In conjunction with the Belize High Commission in London, this is principally channelled through annual meetings, where the results of research activities and projects covering a wide range of topics and interests are presented.



Latin American History Reading Group, introduced by Andre Jockyman Roitmann and Juan Neves

Over the last term, a new initiative has been taking place at the Latin American Centre. The Latin American History Reading Group (LAHRG) has sought to bring together students, graduates, and early career scholars of any discipline with an interest in the history of Latin America. LAHRG's main aim has been to serve as a space for networking and for the sharing of experiences and knowledge in an informal setting.

In each of the group's meetings participants consider specific questions related to Latin American history, with a focus on the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The first meeting discussed the very idea of 'Latin America', and following sessions tackled questions related to global history, periodisation, and the role of indigenous peoples in state-formation. Having attracted the interest of social scientists, geographers, as well as historians, LAHRG's organisers hope to consolidate a space for encounter and debate. In Trinity Term term, LAHRG held two meetings: one on the history of democracy in nineteenth-century Latin America, and another on the Caribbean as a unit of analysis.

The LAHRG is organised by Andre Jockyman Roitmann, first-year DPhil student, and Juan Ignacio Neves, Oxford alumnus and prospective DPhil candidate. If you have any questions regarding the Latin American History Reading Group, or wish to be added to its mailing list, please contact Andre at andre.jockymanroitmann@history.ox.ac.uk



Venezuelan arepas

Two years ago Venezuelan Arepas were introduced in Oxford. They can now be found at the Gloucester Green Market on Thursdays and Saturdays, and at the Summertown Farmers Market on Sundays. In the owners words: 'It's been an amazing time spreading our gastronomy in this community! We have enjoyed every Market day (even the coldest ones) festivals, weddings, college events and office parties!'. Now they are an expanding business as they are changing from food truck to a trailer!

Student life outside the LAC

As well as many hours spent in the University's libraries, the students of the Latin American Centre have taken part in many extracurricular activities. Here are some photos of the students enjoying themselves.

Indiana Jones and the raiders of the LAC Library! (From left to right: Gustavo, Nicolas, Julian, Daniel, Philippe, Tom and Andre)



MSc student Tash Fairweather

The undefeated St Antony's rowing team in the Summer Eights (featuring the LAC's Daniel Cuty).



A coffee shop can also be good place to study! (From left to right: Gustavo, Finn and Johanna)



Adriana, Johanna, Paola and Yujing.



Tim Power on first base for the Globetrotters.



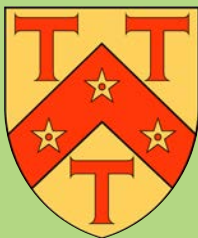
Julian wearing his pink tie with pride!



LAC students and friends enjoying a Christmas party.

Horizontes

NEWSLETTER OF THE LATIN AMERICAN CENTRE



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