

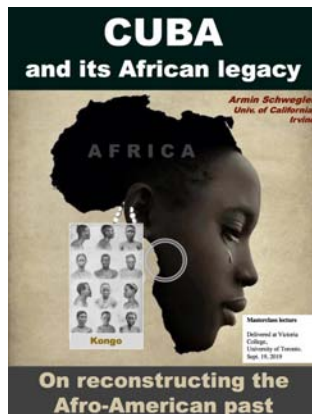
Masterclasses: Thursday, September 19th (PDR, Burwash Hall, Victoria College)

❖ Prof. Oswaldo Zavala (10am-12pm)

Periodismo narrativo y ficción literaria en el México neoliberal: Políticas escriturales, violencia organizada y la industria cultural trasnacional

Este taller examinará la relación entre el periodismo narrativo y la escritura de ficción en el contexto de la “guerra contra el narco”, el neoliberalismo y la violencia de estado en México. Se considerarán el trabajo de reporteros como Diego Osorno, Alejandro Almazán y Marcela Turati junto al de autores de ficción como Juan Villoro, Cristina Rivera Garza y Roberto Bolaño, todo a partir de una crítica de la industria cultural trasnacional y las lógicas de consumo de investigaciones periodísticas y obras literarias. Se analizará también la construcción de formas hegemónicas de representación de la violencia y la manera en que son internalizadas por los campos de producción cultural.

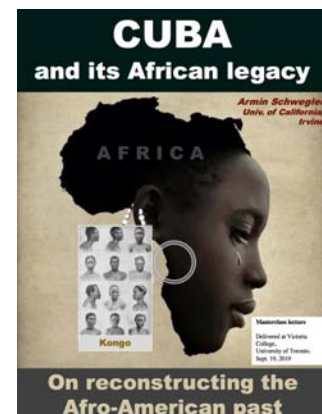
❖ Prof. Armin Schwegler (3pm-5pm)



Masterclass lecture

University of Toronto
(Sept. 19, 2019)

Armin Schwegler, UC Irvine
aschwegl@uci.edu



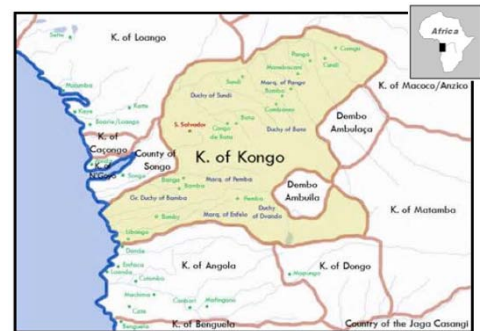
This masterclass introduces students to Cuba’s (colonial) African past. A main purpose of the talk will be to demonstrate how current research methods in historical linguistics and population genetics have led to the discovery of highly specific African origins, especially when results are triangulated with data obtained from other Afro-Hispanic regions (Colombia, Brazil, etc.).

After the opening general introduction to Cuba and 19th century slavery and the *bozal* speech that flowed from it, the lecture will move on to *ritual languages* as found in Santarí, Palo Monte, and other prominent sub-Saharan traditions that were brought to Cuba during colonial times. As Prof. Schwegler will demonstrate, the survival of these languages into present-day Cuba have proven key to uncovering the precise African origins.

Scholars have long understood that determining the (precise) *ethnolinguistic* origins of slaves is fundamental to reconstructing their early language history in the Americas. Nowhere is this more

true than in the Spanish Caribbean, coastal Colombia and Brazil, where the massive arrival of slaves led to intense multilingualism — one that included Bozal speech and/or creole languages.

Historians, anthropologists and creolists alike know that the Old Kongo Kingdom (see map) and other adjacent Bantu territories were major contributors to the aforementioned slave trade. In the Americas, compound ethnonyms involving “Kongo” (cp. Cuban CONGO Mumbata, CONGO Mondongo, CONGO Mosongo) were so common that prominent 20th century scholars uncritically interpreted such references as potentially referring to Bantu rather than Kongo slaves proper.



This lecture will revisit ethnolinguistic “Kongo” names found in 19th-century Cuba and beyond in order to prove that scholars’ wide (rather than narrow) interpretation of these ethnic labels was thoroughly mistaken. For scholars, the consequences of this false interpretation cannot be overstated, as it has misled them to project a much wider Bantu substrate than the data really warrant. A major goal of the talk will be to illustrate how an African rather than Eurocentrist approach helps us understand why scholars could err for so long.