

La migración de ciudadanos venezolanos hacia la ciudad de Bucaramanga ha supuesto un desafío de magnitud para las instituciones locales y para la sociedad receptora. Este fenómeno ha sido objeto de análisis en diversos estudios, que han puesto de manifiesto la influencia de la securitización del discurso migratorio en las políticas públicas, mientras que la biopolítica ha determinado las condiciones de acceso a derechos y servicios básicos. A pesar de los avances logrados en materia de integración, persisten barreras estructurales y sociales que limitan el bienestar de los migrantes. Por lo tanto, es crucial llevar a cabo un análisis exhaustivo que permita comprender cómo estos factores inciden en la seguridad humana y qué estrategias pueden implementarse para mejorar la respuesta institucional y comunitaria.

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**Habran, Augustin (University of Orléans, France)**

***Through the Great Plains: Forced Exile and “Indigenous Pioneering” in Post-Removal Indian Territory***

As Indigenous Studies have shown, there were contested places where US colonial appropriation and settlement was far from certain. The native ground (DuVal) that emerged west of the Mississippi between the indigenous populations of the Great Plains and the southeastern “civilized” indigenous populations who underwent forced relocation to Indian Territory (today’s state of Oklahoma) in the 1830s is one of them. There, victims of settler colonialism were also agents in the cultural, political and economic construction of a multi-ethnic space that far from being technically appropriated by the American colonial state. At the same time “exiles and pioneers” (Bowes), they reinvented new forms of sovereignty that were built up against US technical support and the development of a rhetoric that placed them on the “civilized” side of the expansionist venture. While contributing by proxy to the technical appropriation of the region by the US colonial state, their strategies of survivance (Vizenor) allowed them to define the parameters of this “frontier region” imposed by Removal. The intertwined trade and diplomatic relations they developed with Plains Indians and the independent Republic of Texas leads one to consider the ambivalent role of those “in-between” agents in the global movement of westward expansion.

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New History of the West, his work analyses the strategies southeastern indigenous nations developed to resist American imperialist colonization west of the Mississippi. His current work focuses more specifically on the establishment of the Indian Territory (Oklahoma) and the way the strategies of survivance developed by deported indigenous populations there participated in the construction of the West. He has published several articles on the question, including “The West in Construction: Texas and Indian Territory at the Vanguard of American Imperial Expansion” (RFEA, 2024) and “Beyond the Frontier Line: The Deported Southeastern Nations as “Civilizers” of the Great Plains” (RFEA, 2024). He is currently working on a book derived from his Ph.D., entitled “The Southeastern Nations (1815-1861): Identity, Sovereignty and Strategic Mimesis through the ordeal of Removal”. He is also part of a research project carried out by Marie-Jeanne Rossignol and Laurence Cossu-Beaumont that aims at recontextualizing Alexis de Tocqueville’s considerations on American Democracy in the “Jacksonian” Era. He has recently published an article on that question, entitled “Alexis de Tocqueville in the Desert: The Unsuccessful Quest for the Authentic Indian in Jacksonian America” (RFEA, 2023).

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***Cities of Convergence and Alienation: Urban Spaces in Paraíso Travel***

The Colombian film *Paraíso Travel* (2008), directed by Simon Brand and based on the novel by Jorge Franco Ramos, delves into the complexities of migration, exploring a journey from Medellín, Colombia, to New York City. The film portrays New York as a multicultural hub where Latin American migrant enclaves foster cultural exchange and resilience. These urban spaces, shape the migrant experience by serving as both sites of cultural convergence and spaces of alienation. Visual and narrative elements such as crowded streets, towering architecture and isolation underscore themes of survival, identity and self-discovery for migrants. Drawing on Saskia Sassen’s concept of the global city, Mary Louise Pratt’s “contact zones”, this analysis situates the film within broader migration and identity narratives in the Americas. By examining the duality of urban environments as both enabling and oppressive, this paper positions *Paraíso Travel* as a vital text for understanding inter-American migration. It shows how urban spaces –particularly cities– mediate the interaction of culture, transformation, and alienation, offering a complex perspective on the migrant inter-American journey and its interaction with urban life.

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***Las relaciones húngaro-latinoamericanas en la década de 1960***

La atención de Hungría se dirigió a América Latina tras la Revolución Cubana, principalmente bajo presión soviética. Aunque el Tercer Mundo ya había estado en el