

Photo Captions and Credits

1) This mask, purchased in a festival mask rental shop in Puno, Peru, represents the devil's wife, "La Loca." In many parts of Latin America, where Catholicism was imposed after the Spanish conquest, carnivals are the devil's party. Here the players both mock and appease devils and the forces they represent.

Unknown artists. Photo by Kyla Bailey. Courtesy of Museum of Anthropology at UBC.

2) This painting is made on bark paper, a material that has historic significance in Mexico. The image shows the incentives and bribes used by rural politicians to buy votes. Here, political campaigners offer much needed economic support to their constituents.

Made by Pedro Perez Martinez, Xalitla, Guerrero, Mexico 2017. Photo by Alina Ilyasova. Courtesy of Museum of Anthropology at UBC.

3) The *Ayotzinapa Codex* uses ancient Mesoamerican iconography to tell the history of 43 male students from a school for Nahuatl-speaking teachers in rural Mexico, who disappeared in 2014. Their disappearance has been attributed to a local drug cartel, who have been shown to be in collusion with the state authorities.

Made by Juan Manuel Sandoval Palacios and Diego Sandoval Avila, Mexico City. Photo by Alina Ilyasova. Courtesy of Museum of Anthropology at UBC.

4) This image is a fragment from a devil tunic worn for Christmas plays in Michoacan, Mexico. In these performances, Archangel Michael announces the birth of Christ to the shepherds but, on route to the nativity scene, devils and demons repeatedly try to stop the shepherds reaching their destination by offering them unimaginable pleasures and riches.

Made by Felipe Horta, Tocuaro, Mexico. Photo by Alina Ilyasova. Courtesy of Museum of Anthropology at UBC.

5) In 1981, approximately 900 people fled El Salvador in order to escape the rapidly escalating rural violence of the armed conflict. They crossed the border formed by the river Lempa to Honduras. This embroidery was made as they waited for asylum in Honduran camps.

Unknown artists. Photo by Kyla Bailey. Courtesy of Museum of Anthropology at UBC.