

L'Institut d'ethnologie de l'Université de Neuchâtel,
dans le cadre de ses *Rencontres scientifiques*
à l'immense plaisir d'accueillir

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A circular graphic with a background of a historical document. The document has a coat of arms at the top, followed by the text 'D. G. I.', 'Gabinete de Esquizas Scientificas', and 'Auto de exame de "HALKO ESPRITISMO"'. Below this, there is a photograph of a human skull. To the right of the skull, there is a list of names: 'quatro DE PES-', 'le accordo e de con-', 'to Decreto Tinbauba', 'da es Sere.', 'riais a quo', 'usada Luzia'. The text 'L'uomo Delinquente: Repercussions of Criminal Anthropology in the Afro-Atlantic' is overlaid in large yellow font.

L'uomo Delinquente: Repercussions of Criminal Anthropology in the Afro-Atlantic

Mardi 14 mai, 18h00-19h30

Auditoire de l'Institut

In Cesare Lombroso's publication, *L'Uomo Delinquente*, first released in 1876 and followed by four editions, the physician and positivist criminologist set out to prove that a specific biological group of individuals possessed a greater inclination towards criminal behaviour. Lombroso's Criminal Anthropology, which relied on biological and pathological investigations, gained traction beyond Europe, finding proponents in Brazil and Cuba.

While the scientific accuracy of the 19th Century Criminal Anthropology is considered invalid today, this talk focuses on its lasting impact on Afro-Atlantic religious traditions.

Ouvert à tou.x.t.e.s
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