

THEMATIC PROJECTS



SÃO PAULO RESEARCH
FOUNDATION

EXCELLENCE IN THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

ADMINISTRATION

GEOGRAPHY

ANTHROPOLOGY

HISTORY

ARCHEOLOGY

LAW

ARCHITECTURE

LITERATURE

ARTS

PHILOSOPHY

COMMUNICATION

POLITICAL SCIENCE

ECONOMICS

PSYCHOLOGY

EDUCATION

SOCIOLOGY





A WIDE RANGE OF RESEARCH GOALS

Administration, anthropology, archeology, architecture and urbanism, arts, communication, economics, education, geography, history, law, literature, philosophy, political science, psychology, sociology: in these and other subareas of the Humanities and Social Sciences, scientists in the State of São Paulo, Brazil, create results recognized worldwide.

Their research is supported by FAPESP, the São Paulo Research Foundation, one of the major funding agencies for research in Brazil. Its mission is to foster research in all fields of knowledge, by awarding scholarships, fellowships and grants to investigators associated to higher education and research institutions in the State of São Paulo, Brazil.

FAPESP's Thematic Projects Program targets world class research projects that can benefit from having a duration of up to five years.

SCIENTIFIC OPPORTUNITIES IN SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL

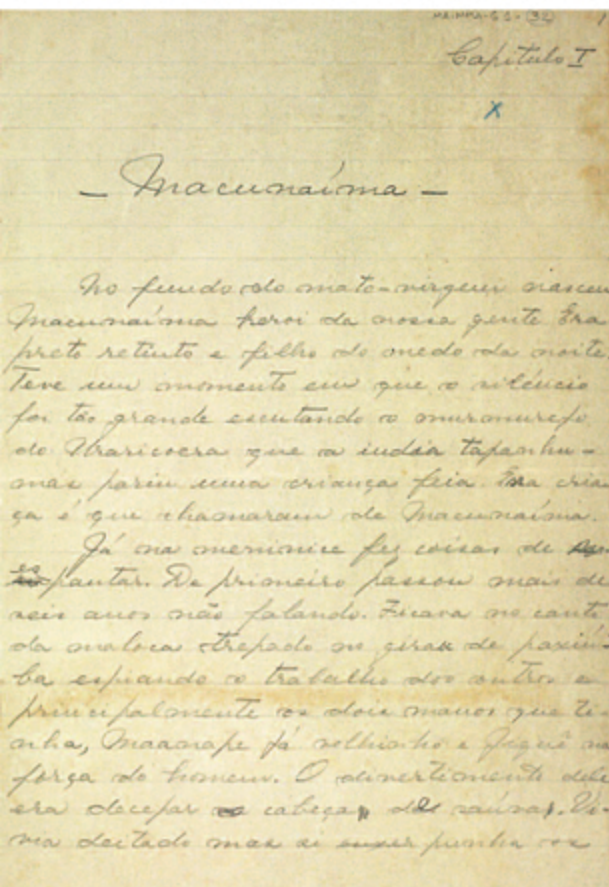
Brazil is one of the four main emerging nations, along with China, India and Russia. In Brazil, more than 11 thousand doctorate level scientists are graduated yearly and the country reached, in 2010, the 13th position in the number of scientific papers published.

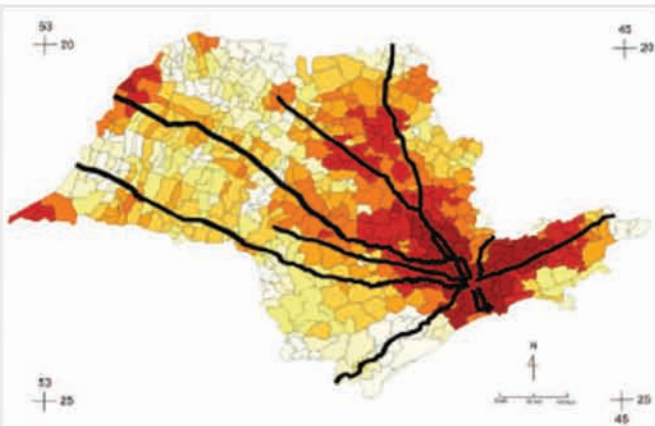
With more than 40 million inhabitants, the State of São Paulo responds for nearly 35% of Brazil's Gross domestic product (GDP).

The state concentrates about half of the science created in Brazil and hosts important universities, like the University of São Paulo (USP), the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP), the São Paulo State University (UNESP), the Federal University of São Paulo (UNIFESP), the Federal University of ABC (UFABC), the Catholic University of São Paulo (PUCSP), and the Federal University of São Carlos (UFSCar).

The three state universities, in special, have strong graduate programs: the University of São Paulo (USP) graduates circa two thousand doctorates every year; the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP) and the São Paulo State University (UNESP), eight hundred each.

In addition to its universities, the State of São Paulo hosts several research institutes, including the Aeronautics Technology Institute (ITA), the National Space Research Institute (INPE) and the National Synchrotron Light Laboratory (LNLS). Investing 1.68% of its GDP in R&D, the state surpasses countries like Spain, Italy, Portugal, Mexico, Argentina and Chile.





Main highways and added value of industrial sector by municipalities of the State of São Paulo. The values decrease in accordance with the color, from dark red to light yellow

FAPESP: 50 YEARS SUPPORTING RESEARCH IN SÃO PAULO

The São Paulo Research Foundation, FAPESP, is one of the most important Brazilian funding agencies. Created in 1962, the Foundation, along its 50 years, has granted thousands of scholarships and fellowships, from undergraduate to postdoctoral studies, and gave financial support to a very large number of individual and thematic research projects, as well as to the improvement of the research infrastructure in the country.

With funding resources guaranteed by the State Constitution, which appropriates for the foundation 1% of the state's revenues, FAPESP has administrative and financial autonomy. The support offered by the Foundation targets all areas of fundamental and applied sciences as well as technology, engineering, and arts. The evaluation is rigorously based on scientific merit, assured by an impersonal "peer review".

The foundation also seeks to foster research in areas considered strategic for the country and crucial for the advance of world science, supporting ambitious programs in domains such as global climate change, biodiversity and bioenergy.

FAPESP maintains cooperation agreements with national and international research funding bodies, foreign institutions of higher education and research, and private companies.





BOLD RESEARCH OBJECTIVES



The Thematic Projects modality supports proposals with particularly bold objectives, which justify their duration up to five years. In these projects, teams of researchers are involved, often from different departments or institutions, aiming to obtain scientific or technological results of high impact in the advancement of knowledge frontiers.

Since the creation of the program, in 1990, a vast amount of projects have been completed or are now ongoing. To inform society about these projects, the foundation has produced, until now, 20 publications of broad interest.

Thematic Projects receive support for research equipment, supplies, travel and services, as well as scholarships for undergraduate and graduate students and fellowships for post-doctoral fellows. Salaries for the investigators and staff are paid by their universities.

The Thematic Projects program contributes decisively to make São Paulo a dynamic hub of the world research.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR POST-DOCTORAL FELLOWS

Contact FAPESP (www.oportunidades.fapesp.br/en) or the Principal Investigator of the Thematic Project which interests you and see how to obtain a post-doctoral fellowship.





SÃO PAULO RESEARCH
FOUNDATION

RUA PIO XI, 1500, ALTO DA LAPA
CEP 05468-901 - SÃO PAULO, SP - BRASIL
+55 11 3838-4000

BUDGET DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS IN BRAZILIAN MEDIUM- AND LARGE-SIZED ORGANIZATIONS: ORGANIZATIONAL THEORIES, ESPECIALLY THE LIFE CYCLE APPROACH

Fábio Frezatti

School of Economics, Administration and Accounting / University of São Paulo (USP)

FAPESP Process 2006/05995-7 | Term: Apr 2007 to Mar 2011



FEA1 building at USP

Company sustainability is fundamental to the development and growth of society. Sustainability results from countless variables, such as sector evolution, economic cycles, technological adequacy and management capacity. The latter involves tangible and intangible aspects, such as intellectual capital and management artifacts, which are not always sufficiently mapped and understood. In terms of the artifacts that support the management process, formalized planning is important, as evidenced by strategic planning and budgets. Previous studies point toward relatively less formal use of this planning by Brazilian companies in comparison with their peers in other countries. This finding is explained by Brazil's more turbulent and volatile past, particularly from the 1970s to the 1990s, when the validity of a more structured and formalized process was questioned. Although the existence of a structured planning process in itself does not guarantee a positive economic result, there is strong evidence of its impact on management assertiveness. Consequently, the planning process influences organizational results and sustainability. The main objectives of this project are as follows: (i) to understand the formalization profile of organizations' planning processes, (ii) to understand the profiles of Brazilian companies in the different stages of the life cycle, (iii) to understand the profile of management accounting attributes as a structure for formal planning during the different stages of the life cycle and (iv) to understand the interaction among the problems in the planning process through a substantive theory.

Within the scope of this project, which involves other faculty members and master's and Ph.D. students, various dissertations and theses have been developed using other organizational theories, such as RBV (Resource-Based Value) and Contingency Theory, with a view toward a broader understanding of the theme favored by the life cycle construct. The benefits of this research are highly qualitative. Once the problems identified in organizational management have been understood, solutions can be presented to improve the process.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

The results can be divided into three types: (i) the development of a substantive theory derived from the grounded theory approach, which established proposals that facilitate the understanding of difficulties and limitations in the (strategic and budget) planning structures when the latter is not perceived in a broad way. In addition, some factors are addressed that inhibit the existence of the planning process in a structured and formalized way in addition to other stimulating factors; (ii) studies on the life cycle contribute to the understanding that, depending on the current stage, the planning process will not exist in a structured way. This can occur in the initial stages as well as during development; (iii) studies on RBC, which demonstrate that accounting does not inhibit strategic decisions, as demonstrated in other countries; on the contrary, this element encourages the process and mitigates organizations' dynamic tension, according to the RBV construct; (iv) the analysis of the impact of contingency factors on the entity, which affect the budget's evolution and the entity's development; and (v) the analysis of the Brazilian investment profile from the perspective of strategic planning and budgeting. This study provides insights into the maturity of the companies facing capital expenditure, financing and the risk of the new investments, which is relevant for a "post-crisis" environmental perspective.

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

Frezatti F, Barroso M, da Cruz AP, de Zen MJ, Bido D. 2012. Decisões de investimento em ativos de longo prazo nas empresas brasileiras: qual a aderência ao modelo teórico? *Revista de Administração Contemporânea (RAC)*, 2012.

Frezatti F, de Aguiar AB, Guerreiro R, Gouvêa MA. 2011. Companies planning process dependence: a field research in Brazil. *Journal of Business Research*. **64**: 242-249.

Frezatti F, do Nascimento A, Junqueira A, Relvas TRS. 2010. Perfil de planejamento e ciclo de vida organizacional nas empresas brasileiras. *Revista de Administração (RAUSP)*. **45**: 383-399.

Frezatti F, do Nascimento AR, Junqueira E. 2009. Demandas metodológicas, monoparadigma e o desenvolvimento da contabilidade gerencial. *Revista de Contabilidade e Finanças*. **20**: 49.

Frezatti F, Relvas TRS, Junqueira E, do Nascimento AR. 2009. Análise crítica da contabilidade gerencial no Brasil sob a ótica dos professores de pós-graduação *stricto sensu* da área. *Brazilian Business Review*. **6**: 282-298.

Frezatti F, Relvas TRS, Junqueira E, do Nascimento AR. 2010. BSC e a estrutura de atributos da contabilidade gerencial: uma análise no ambiente brasileiro. *Revista de Administração de Empresas (RAE FGV)*. **50**: 187-198.

Frezatti F, Relvas TRS, Junqueira E, do Nascimento AR. 2011. Processo orçamentário: uma aplicação da análise substantiva com a utilização da Grounded Theory. *Revista de Organização e Sociedade (OS)*. **18**: 1-20.

Fábio Frezatti

Faculdade de Economia, Administração
e Contabilidade/USP

Departamento de Contabilidade

Av. Prof. Luciano Gualberto, 908, FEA 3, sala 113

CEP 05508-900 – São Paulo, SP – Brasil

+55 11 3091-5820. Ramal 146

frezatti@usp.br

ANTHROPOLOGY OF PERFORMANCE: DRAMA, AESTHETICS AND RITUAL

John Cowart Dawsey

School of Philosophy, Literature and Human Sciences / University of São Paulo (USP)

FAPESP Process 2006/53006-2 | Term: Apr 2008 to Mar 2012

Main researchers: Regina Aparecida Polo Muller



Regina Pólo Muller and Ana Goldenstein Carvalhaes
in performance at the International Meeting of Anthropology
and Performance, organized by Napedra.
University of São Paulo, September 25 - October 1, 2011.
(photo by Alberto Camarero and Ana Cristina Lopes)



Graffiti made by "Collective 5 Zones", city of Tiradentes.
Frame of film "Lá do Leste" (There from the East) by Rose Hikiji.
(photo by Rafael Nobre)

This project was developed as a result of a singular encounter involving, on the one hand, anthropologists of the University of São Paulo (USP) in pursuit of knowledge associated with performance studies and, on the other hand, researchers of the Art Institute of the State University of Campinas (Unicamp) interested in developing their dialogue with anthropology. The interdisciplinary nature of this process may evoke another meeting that occurred during the 1960s and 1970s. At this time, Richard Schechner, a theater director who was in the process of becoming an anthropologist, was taking cues from the work of Victor Turner, an anthropologist who, in association with Schechner, was developing his knowledge of theater.

The individual projects that compose this thematic project may be considered creative echoes of these beginnings. Given the manner in which they unite the different threads of drama, aesthetics and ritual, they are conceived in a braid-like (Schechnerian) fashion. The thematic project itself is seen in these terms, as a proposal that emerges from three threads or lines of investigation. These lines, in turn, are seen as different perspectives for the analysis of performance phenomena.

These projects reveal particular strategies in their approaches to their subjects of inquiry. Choices are made regarding ways of integrating different lines of investigation and theoretical perspectives. Empirical domains are defined and categories are selected with respect to specific questions proposed by the projects. Attention is drawn to the particular braid that each project develops in its treatment of performance.

This thematic project contributes to the formation of a field of research and sheds light on the variety of forms of symbolic action that characterize contemporary experience. At the same time, this project places some of the premises associated with performance theory under careful scrutiny.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

The twenty-two individual research projects in progress present interesting results. Some of the studies reveal an interest in perspectives associated with performance arts by exploring contemporary theater experiments in São Paulo; the Guerreiras do Tejucupapo (Women Warriors of Tejucupapo) popular theater of Pernambuco; ludic aspects of performance associated with Afro-Brazilian capoeira; elective affinities between Asurini Amerindian ritual and contemporary dance; and soundscapes of Asurini ritual. In dialogue with visual anthropology, other projects explore questions of the agency of visual and auditory images in Bororo funerary rites; image and performance in Asurini ritual; circus theater and ethnofiction; and ethnographic quebrada (broken, peripheral) filmmaking as performance in the metropolis. Performative approaches to the study of ritual and religious celebration are foregrounded in projects addressing the Folia do Divino pilgrimage in São Luis do Paraitinga; Afro-Brazilian congada festivals of Ilha Bela; the autobiography of the 5th Dalai Lama and the cosmology of the Tibetan State; and contemporary forms of devotion at the margins of mainstream Catholicism, cultivating memories and practices associated with the early twentieth-century messianic Contestado movement of southern Brazil. As it reflects on the performative dimensions of research, one of the projects addresses the experience of the researcher herself within Muslim communities in São Paulo. An attempt to articulate perspectives inspired by the work of Walter Benjamin for performance studies is revealed in projects that attempt to rethink uses of dramatic theater paradigms in anthropology (drawing on field experience conducted with sugarcane cutters); discuss questions of ambiguity in play and mimesis in the experience of children in school; investigate contemporary montage-like experiences in a multi-sited ethnography of raves in England and Brazil; explore Ipadu rituals and narratives of Hupd'ah elders in the Amazon region; interpret (against the grain) a set of narratives of horror produced in courtroom settings; and analyze performative dimensions of ethnic identity in narratives produced by people living on quilombos (land claimed as an inheritance from runaway slaves). One of the projects interprets the ways in which interns of corrective institutions make use of bureaucratic files as a resource for weaving life histories and creating meaningful experience.



Photos from ethnographic films "There from the East" and "Art and the Street", directed by Rose Hikiji and Carolina Caffé. (photos by Rosana Shimura)

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

- Cirino G. 2009. Narrativas musicais: performance e experiência na música popular instrumental brasileira. FAPESP/Annablume. 256 p.
- Cunha ET. Images and research among the Bororo of Mato Grosso, Brazil. *Visual Anthropology* (submitted).
- Dawsey JC. 2009. História noturna de Nossa Senhora do Risca-Faca. *Revista Estudos Feministas*. **17** (1):135-158.
- Dawsey JC. 2009. Por uma antropologia benjaminiana: repensando paradigmas do teatro dramático. *Mana*. **15** (2): 349-376.
- Ferrez ALMC. 2009. Dramaturgias da autonomia. A pesquisa etnográfica entre grupos de trabalhadores. Editora Perspectiva.
- Ferreira FCB. 2009. A teatralização do sagrado islâmico: a palavra, a voz e o gesto. *Religião e Sociedade*. **29** (1): 95-125.
- Ferreira FCB. 2009. Mais de mil e uma noites de experiência etnográfica – uma construção metodológica para (pesquisadores-performers) da religião. *Etnográfica*. **13** (2): 441-464.
- Hikiji RSG. Sentidos da imagem na quebrada. In Leonel J (org.). *Imagens e representações – culturas, políticas e pedagogias do audiovisual* (submitted).
- Monteiro MFM. Os fios da trama: recorrências na música tradicional popular brasileira. *Revista Estudos Avançados*. **68** (submitted).
- Müller RAP. 2009. Ritual da imagem, arte Asuriní do Xingu. *Museu do Índio*. **1**:96.
- Ramos DP. 2009. Nervos da terra: histórias de assombração e política entre os Sem-Terra de Itapetininga-SP. Annablume/ FAPESP. 304 p.
- Silva RA. Em nome da mãe: tradição e performance na Irmandade de Nossa Senhora do Rosário de Belo Horizonte [MG]. In: Peres, L. *Estados Gerais do Congado: mito, rito e história* (submitted).

John Cowart Dawsey

Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas/USP
Departamento de Antropologia
Av. Prof. Luciano Gualberto, 315
CEP 05508-900 – São Paulo, SP – Brasil

+55 11 3031-2552
johndaws@usp.br

GENDER, EMBODIMENTS

Mariza Corrêa

Center of Gender Studies / State University of Campinas (Unicamp)

FAPESP Process 2003/13691-0 | Term: Jun 2004 to May 2009

Main researchers: Guita Grin Debert, Maria Filomena Gregori



Bertha Lutz (1894-1976) – Brazilian feminist and scientist

The aim of this project was to analyze from the perspective of gender studies how supposedly male and female characteristics pervade conventions of the body and permeate the scientific and common-sense knowledge and practices that inform these conventions. Our intention was to examine body techniques and transformations with special emphasis on the materialization of these conventions in social relations, particularly in sexual orientation and erotic practices, age and life-course, medical interventions on the body, and social imprints in cultural and scientific arenas. One of the main points of this project was to interrogate or question the shared social view of bodies and their particular configurations and embodiments, particularly the disseminated view of the body as an eminently plastic material that can elude or postpone the restrictions of its materiality, finitude and frailty and that can be adapted or amalgamated to any culturally established convention.

Another issue in this project was to understand the implications of conventions on embodiment for social identities. These general questions were approached through three main axes of investigation: (1) body practices, sexuality and eroticism; (2) sex, gender and body plasticity; and (3) body, names and distinction marks.

All three axes were addressed through a qualitative methodological approach – that is, through ethnographic research, interviews and analyses of iconographic and written records. Central to each of the axes was a

comparative and historical dimension of analysis. Although Brazilian social practices and Brazilian views were privileged, this project explored specific forms through which transnational trends were locally translated and re-elaborated in the Brazilian context and in foreign contexts.

Research on axis (1), for instance, aimed to investigate the relationships between old age and sexuality in gay communities, the effect of the commodification of erotic implements on middle-class sociability or the influence of race, color and nationality on the transits of Brazilian girls in the transnational sex industry, both in Brazilian sexual tourism circuits and in the Spanish sex market. Research on axis (2) focused on medical conventions that define practices of bodily intervention on intersexed children or those that call into question the absolute polarity between the sexes or the dimorphic conventions of sexuality that are paradigmatic in our society. We also examined the technological interventions oriented toward the production of 'new' bodies (plastic surgeries, new reproductive technologies, new bodily languages, diets, and body performances aimed at third-age groups). Finally, in axis (3), we asked how name, body and gender were articulated toward authorship and authority – cultural, intellectual, and scientific – in the fields of artistic and scientific production, particularly in terms of intellectual history and theatrical production.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

The outcomes of this research can be found in some of the papers that were produced by the researchers. Due to limitations of space, we had to present here only one-third of the total production of the project. Significant findings include a new vision of the 'traffic of women' between 'developed' and 'underdeveloped' countries, the international traffic of ideas about the need to consider politics aimed at third-age groups or to the sexuality of gays, medical orientations designed for 'central' countries for the 'redefinition' of intersexed children, the circulation of erotic implements from central markets to the 'periphery' of the capitalist economies and the role of culturally imported technologies in the constitution of the medical, theatrical, or scientific histories of Brazil in recent years. All of these networks of ideas and bodies that circulate in our country demonstrate many local inflections of the global economy as well as the input of our ideas, and our bodies, into the 'global' economy.



Figure 2. Fisherman's boat at the Mucupire Port in Fortaleza, used to welcome the increasing flow of foreign tourists in the summer of 2002 (photo by Adriana Piscitelli)

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

- Debert GG, Gregori MF, Oliveira MB. 2008. Gênero, família e gerações: Juizado Especial Criminal e Tribunal do Júri. Campinas: Pagu. 1- 212.
- Gregori, MF. 2008. Edges of sexuality: violence, gender and eroticism. In José Ricardo Ramalho, ed. Debating difference in contemporary society. Capes/ British Academy of Social Sciences. *In press*.
- Gregori, MF, Debert, GG. 2008. Violência e gênero: novas propostas, velhos dilemas. *Revista Brasileira de Ciências Sociais*. **23(66)**: 165-185.
- Lopes MM. 2008. Consideraciones sobre género y ciencias en la trayectoria feminista de Bertha Maria Julia Lutz (1894-1976). In: Consuelo Miqueo; Maria José Barral; Carmen Magallón. (Org.). Estudios Inberoamericanos de género en ciencia, tecnología y salud. Zaragoza: Prensas Universitarias de Zaragoza. 509-514.
- Piscitelli, A. 2008. Looking for new worlds: Brazilian women as international migrants. *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society*. **33(4)**: 784-793.
- Piscitelli A. 2007. Shifting boundaries: sex and money in the Northeast of Brazil. *Sexualities*. **10(4)**: 489-500.
- Piscitelli A, Gregori MF, Carrara S. 2004. Sexualidades e Saberes: Convenções e Fronteiras. Rio de Janeiro: Garamond. 1- 447.
- Pontes HA. 2008. Crítica de cultura no feminino. *Mana. Estudos de Antropologia Social*. **14(2)**: 511-541.
- Pontes HA. 2008. Intérpretes da metrópole. História social e relações de gênero no teatro e no campo intelectual, 1940-68. Tese de livre-docência apresentada ao Departamento de Antropologia da Unicamp. 1-291.
- Simões JA, Carrara S. 2007. Sexualidade, cultura e política: a trajetória da identidade homossexual masculina na antropologia brasileira. *Cadernos Pagu*. **28**: 65-99.

Mariza Corrêa

Núcleo de Estudos Gênero/Unicamp
Departamento de Antropologia
Rua Cora Coralina, s/n – Barão Geraldo
CEP 13083-896 – Campinas, SP – Brasil

+55 19 3521-7873
correa.mariza@uol.com.br

REGIONAL CHRONOLOGIES, HIATUSES AND CONTINUITIES IN THE PRECOLONIAL HISTORY OF THE AMAZON

Eduardo Góes Neves

Museum of Archeology and Ethnology / University of São Paulo (USP)

FAPESP Process 2005/60603-4 | Term: Apr 2006 to Mar 2010



Cluster of urns identified in situ, Hatahara site, Central Amazon (photo by Val Moraes)

The available archaeological evidence points to a peculiar situation related to the past human occupation of the Central Amazon. After an early settlement of the area, dated to 9,000 years ago (7,000 BC), visible signs of human occupation become scarce, only to appear again many thousands of years later, approximately 500 BC. From this time on, marked changes in patterns of social and political organization become noticeable. The most remarkable aspect of this process was the increase in size, density and duration of the occupation of archaeological sites. The visible features observed at those sites include the following: the development of organically rich fertile dark soils, known as *terras pretas*; the construction of artificial mounds supporting houses; and the production of refined pottery decorated by painting and incision.

In other areas of the Amazon, such as the Upper Madeira basin, the cultural sequence appears to be different. There, one also sees early signs of human occupation, but the sequence stretches without chronological gaps throughout the entire Holocene. Furthermore, the evidence for sedentary life and landscape changes seems to be earlier there than in

the central Amazon.

Based on these findings, we propose that the history of the past human occupation of the Amazon has not been homogenous, uniform or continuous, but rather has been marked by the periods of stability interrupted by brusque events of economic, social and political change that varied regionally.

This hypothesis applies to both recent and more ancient periods of human occupation in the area. The project aims to test this hypothesis through the identification, mapping and excavation of archaeological sites located in two research areas, one in the Central Amazon and the other in the Upper Madeira basin. The aim of the research is to confirm whether one of the regional sequences is discontinuous and the other is continuous and to attempt to understand the variables that can be correlated to these different patterns.

The general hypothesis has a number of corollaries.

First, it is proposed that the visible changes that happened from 500 BC onward in the Central Amazon and earlier in the Upper Madeira were of the same sort, and they both correlate to a general paleoecological process associated with the increase in rainfall across the Amazon.

Second, it is proposed that the social and political transformations related to these ecological changes are associated with the establishment of a greater dependence on agriculture or agroforestry across the Amazon. If correct, this hypothesis assumes that there has been a large interval between the beginning of plant domestication and the establishment of agriculture in the Amazon.

The third corollary is that the economic basis for Amazonian social formations has always been centered on the domestic group, which led to the emergence of politically unstable systems. This process can be verified in the archaeological record through the successive occupation and abandonment of large settlements across the area. This could be why, despite an effective productive basis, centralized forms of political organization, such as the state, never developed in pre-colonial Amazon.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

In the Central Amazon, the most interesting results have been the establishment of a firm correlation between ceramic styles, site size and shape, on the one hand, and patterns of social and political organization, on the other. Hence, ceramics from the so-called Manacapuru and Paredão phases, produced from the 5th to the 12th centuries AD, are associated with villages that had a ring- or horseshoe-shaped layout. These villages were occupied by sedentary populations that lived in the same place for many generations. In some cases, such as the Lago Grande site, the occupation lasted for 300 years, from the late seventh millennium to the early eleventh millennium AD. Populations at that time were integrated into regional systems that included the circulation of pottery and most likely other goods that are not archaeologically visible. Interestingly, however, there are no clear signs of the emergence of centralized political structures because each studied village seems to have been an independent political unit.

At the beginning of the second millennium AD one sees a drastic political and demographic change in the area. Sites become smaller, their layout changes from ring-shaped to linear and these changes are matched by replacements in ceramics. Ceramics from a different complex, known as Guarita, become visible on the surface of sites in the area and rapidly spread upstream the Amazon River toward what are currently Peru, Ecuador and Colombia. Guarita occupations in the area are much shorter-lived than the preceding ones. The presence of defensive ditches on some Paredão phase sites suggest that the replacement of Paredão occupations by Guarita occupations was associated with armed conflict. Despite these differences, one does not see the development of centralized forms of political organization associated with Guarita occupations.

Work in the Upper Madeira has allowed for the identification of contexts, yet undated, that suggest that this was the center of origin of the populations that produced Guarita ceramics. This claim is based on the striking similarities between these local ceramics, called Jatuarana, and Guarita ceramics as well as the fact that dates established by previous scholars in these contexts show that they were earlier than Guarita.

The results obtained so far support the general premises of the project, suggesting that the emergence of sedentary life in the Amazon was fairly recent, that the Upper Madeira basin was a center of cultural innovation and that the political formations in the Central Amazon and Upper Madeira were decentralized.

Crew standing in front and on top of a large house mound, Laguinho site, Central Amazon (composite photo by Eduardo Neves)



MAIN PUBLICATIONS

Arroyo-Kalin M, Neves EG, Woods W. 2009. Anthropogenic Dark Earths of the Central Amazon Region: Remarks on their Evolution and Polygenetic Compositio. In: WI Woods et al., (Org.). *Amazonian Dark Earths: Wim Sombroek's Vision*. New York: Springer. 99-125.

Bozarth SR, Price K, Woods W, Neves EG, Rebelatto L. 2009. Phytoliths and Terra Preta: The Hatahara Site Example. In: WI Woods et al. (Org.). *Amazonian Dark Earths: Wim Sombroek's Vision*. New York: Springer. 85-98. Rebelatto L, Woods W, Neves EG. 2009. Pre-Columbian Settlement Dynamics in the Central Amazon. In: WI Woods et al. (Org.). *Amazonian Dark Earths: Wim Sombroek's Vision*. New York: Springer. 15-31.

Neves EG. 2006. *Arqueologia da Amazônia*. Rio de Janeiro: Jorge Zahar, Lima HP, Neves EG, Petersen JB. 2006. A fase Açutuba: um novo complexo cerâmico na Amazônia Central. *Arqueologia Suramericana*. **2**: 26-52.

Neves EG. 2008. Collaboration among Brazilian and U.S. archaeologists working in the Amazon: a personal assessment. *The SAA archaeological record: the magazine of the society for American archaeology*, Washington, DC. 15-17.

Neves EG. 2005. Comment on ethnogenesis, regional integration, and ecology in prehistoric Amazonia: toward a system perspective. *Current Anthropology*. **46 (4)**: 610-611.

Neves EG. 2008. Ecology, ceramic chronology and distribution, long-term history and political change in the Amazonian floodplain. In: Helaine Silvermann; William Isbell. (Org.). *Handbook of South American Archaeology*. New York: Springer. 359-379.

Neves EG. 2008. Warfare in Pre-Colonial Amazonia: When Carneiro Meets Clastres. In: A Nilsen; W Walker. (Org.). *Warfare in Cultural Context: Practice Theory and the Archaeology of Violence*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press.

Neves EG, Petersen JB. 2006. The political economy of pre-columbian amerindians: landscape transformations in Central Amazonia. In: W Balée; C Erickson. (Org.). *Time and Complexity in Historical Ecology: Studies in the Neotropical Lowlands*. Nova Torque: Columbia University Press.

Eduardo Góes Neves

Museu de Arqueologia e Etnologia/USP
Av. Prof. Almeida Prado, 1466 – Cidade Universitária
CEP 05508-900 – São Paulo, SP – Brasil

+55 11 3091-2894
edgneves@usp.br
<http://www.mae.usp.br>

SAMBAQUIS AND LANDSCAPE: MODELING CULTURAL AND NATURAL RELATIONSHIPS AT THE BRAZILIAN SOUTHERN SHORES, SANTA CATARINA

Paulo DeBlasis

Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology (MAE) / University of São Paulo (USP)

FAPESP Process 2004/11038-0 | Term: Apr 2005 to Jul 2010

Main researchers: Jorge Luís Porsani, Paulo César Fonseca Giannini

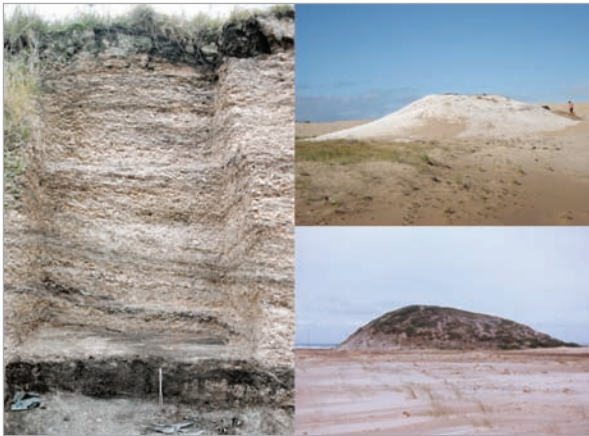


Figure 1. Sambaquis from southern Santa Catarina coast and their stratigraphy (photos by Paulo DeBlasis)

Sambaquis (a word from the native Tupi language, literally meaning “shell mounds” or *concheiros*) are archaeological mounded sites distributed all over the Brazilian coast, mainly in ecologically patchy areas involving brackish waters, mangrove and forests, such as lagoons, bays and coastal island areas. These sites achieve impressive dimensions, especially at Santa Catarina’s southern coast, where they may reach 70 meters in height and 500 meters in width (*figure 1*). In general, they exhibit heterogeneous stratigraphic sequences, such as thicker shell layers irregularly intercalated with smaller dark strata and richly composed of organic materials, including abundant funerary structures ritually disposed in specially prepared places and frequently accompanied by artifacts, food offerings and hearths.

This project aims to develop a regional occupation model for the sambaqui (shellmound) societies at the southern coast of Santa Catarina, Brazil. Interdisciplinary approaches articulate the geographical scope and environmental quaternary dynamics of this lagoonal region for human occupation patterns that took place between 7,000 and 800 calibrated radiocarbon years before the present (C14 cal years BP), contributing a long-term perspective on natural and social processes in landscape construction. In spite of this ever-changing scenario, structural landscape characteristics have not been profoundly modified, indicating significant “stability in change” in environmental terms and, apparently, in long-term social configuration. Aspects related to human occupation dynamics are investigated to evince the presence of territorial organization structures, which show an articulated pattern around the lagoon. This system expanded greatly from approximately 5,000 to 2000 cal years BP, when the construction of monumental sambaquis, which remain notable landmarks today, increases. The distribution of these impressive sites reflect their importance in the symbolic creation of a cultural landscape. They serve as representations of the territorial and social organization of the fishing communities that settled around the lagoon area.

The study area comprises parts of the Laguna, Tubarão and Jaguaruna districts, an extremely flat area among elongated hilly promontories where remaining lakes and lagoons are integrated by canals along drenched areas filled with recent sedimentary deposits. This area displays a complex mosaic of inter-related marine, lagoonal and eolian depositional processes. These processes are juxtaposed as facies in space and time in terms of different depositional systems related to the Holocene relative sea level oscillations as well as subsequent sedimentary processes, which mingle with archaeological structures in complex situations (DeBlasis et al 2007).

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

The regional chronology indicates permanent and long-lasting sambaqui occupation in this ever-changing bay/lagoon environment for at least 5000 uninterrupted years (6000-1000 cal years BP, *figure 2*). Funerary areas used continuously for hundreds of years indicate sedentary living patterns. The sambaquis emerge as monumental representations of a long and stable territorial occupation as well as a strong symbolic relationship between the sambaqui people and the familiar flat, open, mostly aquatic habitat, a landscape perfectly incorporated into their culture. This distribution of sambaquis around the lagoon separates interaction and articulation as fundamental aspects of these communities, suggesting that each of these large mounds represents, in both social and economic terms, a nuclear focus of shared patterns of cultural identity and communal territoriality on a regional scope.

The homogeneous distribution in the area points to a circular interaction model across the lagoon involving considerable demographic density and a highly socialized landscape characterized by intense production, circulation and interaction. This occupational model displays non-hierarchical indications of the regional territorial and political organization of the sambaqui society. Sambaquis themselves seem to represent landmarks associated with specific social unities (perhaps extensive family clans or lineages) whose demographic and territorial expressiveness may justify the construction of the same sambaqui along many generations.

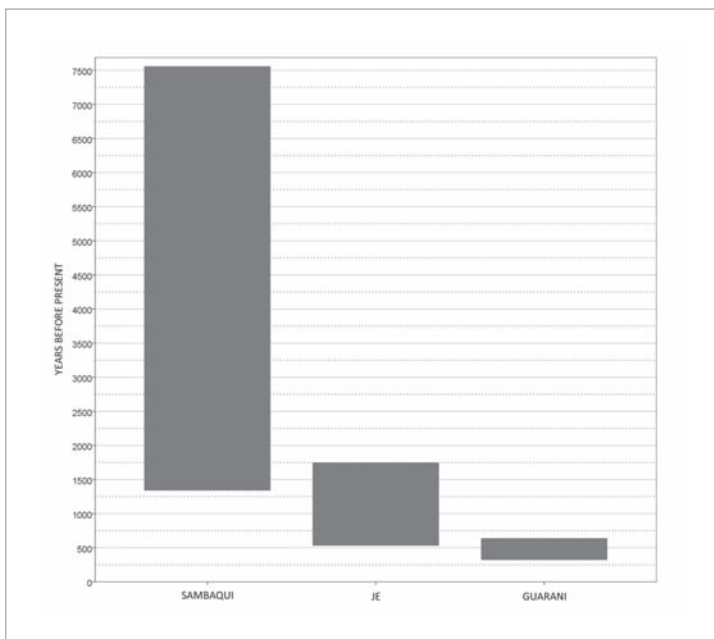


Figure 2. Chronology of the sambaquis from the southern Santa Catarina area

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

DeBlasis P, Fish SK, Gaspar MD, Fish PR. 1998. Some references for the discussion of complexity among the sambaqui moundbuilders from the southern shores of Brasil. *Revista de Arqueologia Americana*. **15**: 75-105, Mexico, Instituto Panamericano de Geografia e Historia.

DeBlasis P, Kneip A, Giannini PCF, Scheel-Ybert R, Gaspar MD. 2007. Sambaquis e Paisagem: dinâmica natural e arqueologia regional no litoral do sul do Brasil. *Revista de Arqueologia Suramericana*. **3(1)**: 28-61.

Fish SK, DeBlasis P, Gaspar MD, Fish PR. 2000. Eventos incrementais na construção de sambaquis, litoral sul do Estado de Santa Catarina. *Revista do Museu de Arqueologia e Etnologia*. **10**: 69-87, MAE-USP.

Gaspar MD, DeBlasis P, Fish SK, Fish PR. 2008. Sambaqui (shell mound) societies of coastal Brazil. In: Silverman H, Isbell WH (eds.) *Handbook of South American Archaeology*, p. 319-335. Springer.

Okudmura MMM, Eggers S. 2005. The people of Jabuticabeira II: reconstruction of the way of life in a Brazilian shellmound. *Journal of Comparative Human Biology (HOMO)*. **55**: 263-281. Elsevier.

Paulo DeBlasis

Museu de Arqueologia e Etnologia/USP
 Divisão Científica
 Av. Prof. Almeida Prado, 1466 – Cidade Universitária
 CEP 05508-070 – São Paulo, SP – Brasil

+55 11 3091-2879
 deblasis@usp.br

SÃO PAULO: FOREIGNERS AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CITY

Ana Lúcia Duarte Lanna

School of Architecture and Urbanism / University of São Paulo (USP)

FAPESP Process 2006/51727-4 | Term: Aug 2007 to Dec 2011

Main researchers: Maria Ruth Amaral de Sampaio, Maria Cristina da Silva Leme, Sarah Feldman

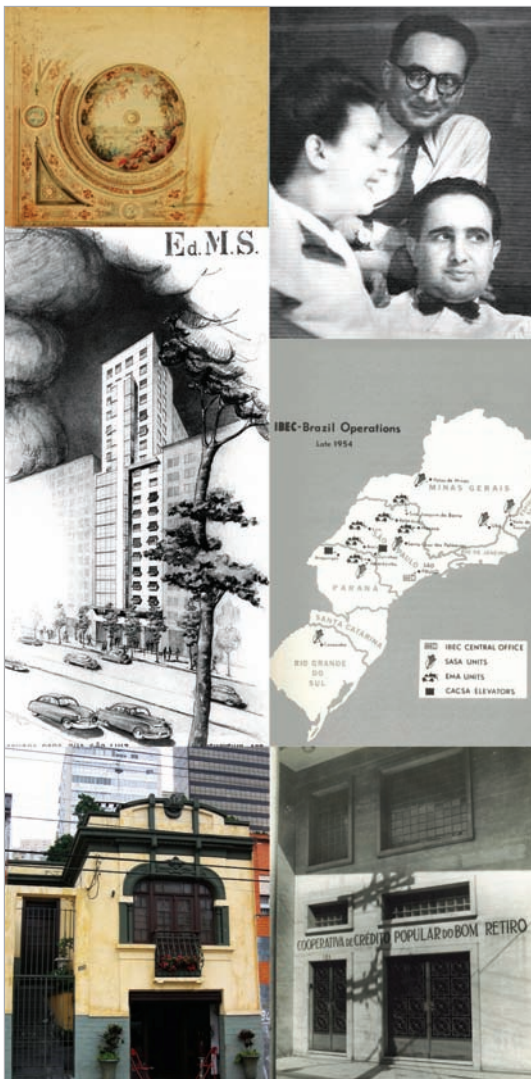


Figure 1. From top and left, clockwise: 1) Oreste Sercelli: study for parietal decoration; 2) Levi Strauss and friends in Brasil; 3) 1954 IBEC – Brazil Operations scheme; 4) Cooperativa de Crédito Popular do Bom Retiro building; 5) Bexiga's house; 6) Gregory Warchavchik: M.S. Building project

This study joins the comprehensive literature on the city of São Paulo on the theme of the city's transformation since the end of the 19th century as a result of the presence of foreigners. The subject matter of this analysis is the city of São Paulo, whose physical, demographic, economic, social and cultural transformation process would be inconceivable without these citizens.

The foreigner category is addressed in a comprehensive manner that includes migrant groups that settled and established themselves as well as occasional travelers or those who remained in the city for a limited time. Foreigners are considered in relation to the labor universe, which includes autonomous workers, front-line and manufacturing workers (to which the immigrant category is virtually superimposed), handicraft practices, liberal professions and intellectual work, institutional and professional fields of knowledge and the building of public or private institutions.

This study aims to establish a correlation between space and social processes in the city at different times based on the heterogeneity of the experiences of foreigners, the images and reflections they produced and the marks they left on the city. To reveal a city that may be understood by the articulation of its materiality, its sociability networks and the processes of constructing similarities and dissimilarities, this study is organized into two main lines of thought: the transformation of central districts through the construction of territories, networks and identities and the transformation of professional fields, including practices, networks, players and knowledge circulation.

This project is implemented simultaneously with the organization of several sets of records (collections) belonging to the University of São Paulo that reference territories, sociability networks and practices of foreigners in the city of São Paulo. The extraordinary set of records of the João Baptista de Campos Aguirra Archive (under custody of the Museu Paulista) and the records of projects, studies and photos belonging to foreign architects who worked in São Paulo (under custody of the FAU/ USP Library) are highlighted as part of an expected result of this study: making access available to the public for documents whose use and disclosure are currently restricted due to improper archival and cataloging conditions.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

This research project, which began in August 2007 and is titled “The transformation of central districts, the construction of territories, networks and identities” focused on three analytical perspectives for the development of research on three of the districts that constitute the “belt of chácaras” (agricultural production and weekend leisure areas) during the urbanization process: Bexiga, Bom Retiro and Campos Elíseos. The first analytical perspective focuses on foreigners beyond the industrial territory/elite territory dichotomy. The second perspective refers to foreigners and space production as well as to the different processes and elements of permanence in the materiality of the three districts. The third perspective refers to foreigners’ networks and identities, including their actions as individuals and as ethnic groups.

The studies in the line of research called “The transformation of professional fields: practices, networks, players and knowledge circulation” refer to the foreign artisan Oreste Sercelli, who was involved in architectural design and decoration; foreign architects inserted into cosmopolitan networks of sociability and culture, such as Gregory Warchavchik, Bernard Rudofsky and Richard Neutra; foreign intellectuals, architects and artists engaged at institutions such as the University of São Paulo, the MASP (São Paulo Arts Museum) and the MAM (Museum of Modern Art); and urban planning studies developed for the city by teams linked to the Ibec (International Basic Economy Corporation) and Sagmacs (Association for Graphic and Mechanic-Graphic Analysis Applied to Social Complexes).

In both lines of research, the “foreigner” approach is not limited to sources of innovation and asymmetry with the national approach. The network of relations these individuals established and the circumstances of their experiences are analyzed in the contexts of confrontation, conflict, partnership, interaction, socialization and concrete disruption.

The records of two foreign architects of the FAU/USP Library, Jacques Pilon and Gian Carlo Palanti, are in the cleaning and planning stages. The images of the Oreste Sercelli collection and the plans and maps of the Aguirra collection at Museu Paulista have been digitalized for the computer database. This documental corpus is essential for our research project.



Figure 2. Paraizópolis Murumby plan. Propriety of União Mútua. Author and date unknown. João Baptista de Campos Aguirra Collection. USP Museu Paulista. Bom Retiro: registration of buildings served by sewers. *Repartição Técnica de Agua e Esgotos plan*. Author unknown, 1894. João Baptista de Campos Aguirra Collection. USP Museu Paulista

of professional fields: practices, networks, players and knowledge circulation” refer to the foreign artisan Oreste Sercelli, who was involved in architectural design and decoration; foreign architects inserted into cosmopolitan networks of sociability and culture, such as Gregory Warchavchik, Bernard Rudofsky and Richard Neutra; foreign intellectuals,

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

Feldman S. 2008. Bom Retiro: permanence of urban fabric and movement of foreigners. Proceedings of IPHS International Planning History Society 13th Biennial Conference. Chicago. CD ROM: 633-643.

Lanna ALD. 2008. São Paulo, foreigners and the city: the case of Bixiga. Building of territories and places, 1870/1950. Proceedings of IPHS International Planning History Society 13th Biennial Conference. Chicago. CD ROM.

Leme MCS. 2008. The role of foreign experts – Robert Moses and International Basic Economic Corporation – in transforming Latin American modern city. Proceedings of IPHS International Planning History Society 13th Biennial Conference. Chicago. CD ROM: 378-392.

Lima SF. 2008. O Trânsito dos Ornatos. Modelos ornamentais da Europa para o Brasil. Seus usos (e abusos?). *Anais do Museu Paulista*. São Paulo. *Nova série*. **16**, **1**: 145-192.

Lira JTC de. 2008. Gregori Warchavchik, designer, builder, developer: São Paulo, 1939-1954. Proceedings of IPHS International Planning History Society 13th Biennial Conference. Chicago. CD ROM: 682-702.

Peixoto F.A. 2008. Visões de São Paulo. As cidades de Lévi-Strauss, Bastide e Monbeig. *Revista da Biblioteca Mário de Andrade*. São Paulo. *Imprensa Oficial*. **64**: 82-106.

Sampaio MRA, Koulioumb S. 2008. Urban transformations in Bom Retiro (São Paulo): building new territories, social network and identities. Proceedings of IPHS International Planning History Society 13th Biennial Conference. Chicago. CD ROM: 1118-1131.

Silva JMCS. 2008. A contribuição dos arquitetos estrangeiros no processo de metropolização da cidade de São Paulo entre os anos 1930 e 1960: o caso de Jacques Émile Paul Pilon e Adolf Franz Heep. *Anais do X Seminário de História da Cidade e do Urbanismo*. Cidade, Território e Urbanismo: heranças e inovações. Recife. CD ROM.

Ana Lúcia Duarte Lanna

Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo/USP
Departamento de Arquitetura e História
Rua do Lago, 878 – Cidade Universitária
CEP 05508-900 – São Paulo, SP – Brasil

+55 11 3091-4555
aldlanna@usp.br

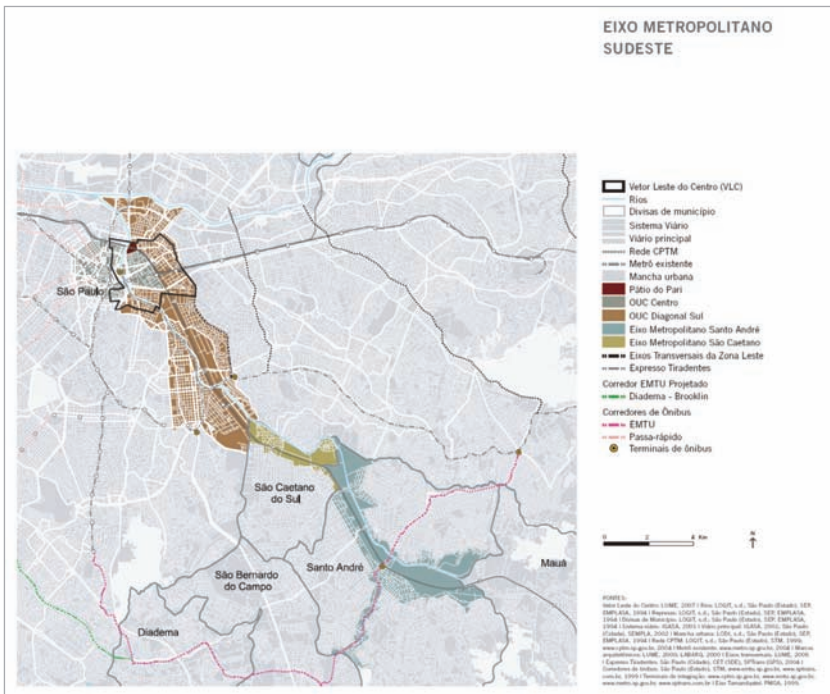
THE NEW STAGE IN THE METROPOLITAN HISTORY OF SÃO PAULO: URBAN DYNAMICS, NEW TERRITORIALITIES AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION OF THE METROPOLIS OF SÃO PAULO

Regina Maria Proserpi Meyer

School of Architecture and Urbanism / University of São Paulo (USP)

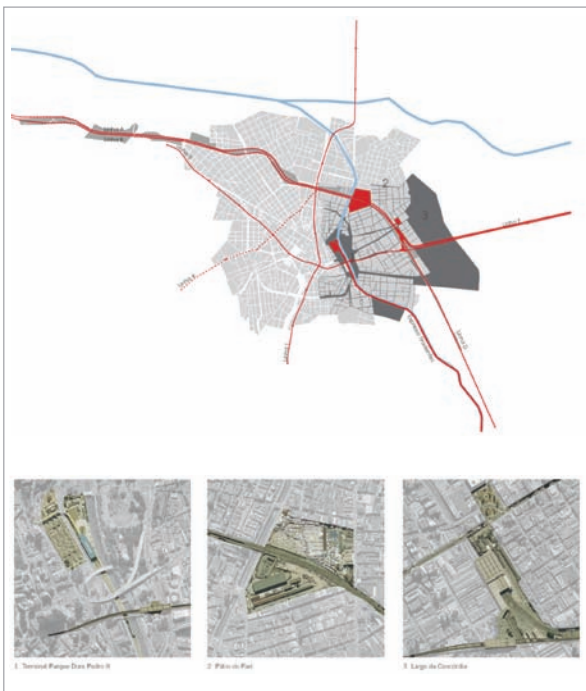
FAPESP Process 2005/57423-4 | Term: Oct 2006 to Sep 2011

Main researcher: Marta Dora Grostein



The central question of this project is the new physical, spatial and functional organization of the metropolis, considering the relationship between the urbanized territory and new economic structures and production systems. The predominantly industrial cycle, often referred to as “industrializing industrialization,” whose main trait was the expansion of the periphery and a deficient urbanification, is creating a new cycle of change that can be characterized, from the perspective of production, as the “industrialization of services.”

This project is intended to contribute to a return to metropolitan urban planning that is committed to public intervention in precarious and substandard territories and as a basis



for private investments. The amount of information held by the agents of this process will be directly proportional to the technical and political quality of the decisions intended to improve the living conditions in the metropolis and in the Expanded Metropolitan Complex (EMC).

The project consists of three lines of research. Taken jointly, they correspond to the concepts described above and have specific characteristics.

Research Line 1 – The urbanistic dimension of the metropolis, coordinated by full professor Regina Maria Proserpi Meyer; Research Line 2 – The metropolis and urban environment, coordinated by full professor Marta Dora Grostein; Research Line 3 - The economics of urban intervention, coordinated by Dr. Ciro Bideman.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

The investigation is articulated through two currents of research: 1) the changes taking place in the production structure and the new dynamics of the metropolitan areas; and 2) the need for more adequate urban policies on a metropolitan scope. During the earlier periods of consolidation of the metropolitan pattern, other aspects of urban organization that accompanied these cycles were approached from several different angles. This procedure made it clear that each historical stage had produced its own pattern of structuring and its own ways of constructing urban spaces and organizing activities in the metropolitan territory. In short, each stage produced aspects that allowed the researchers to identify these aspects in the historical process of consolidating the metropolis. In each stage, places, spatial arrangements, architectural programs, the use and occupation of the land, new urban sectors distributed in the metropolis and the commitment of environmentally vulnerable areas were created. Each aspect became representative of the specific moment when the process of metropolization was organized and consolidated with the participation of the State and society in general.

One of the most important results of the first stage of the research was the possibility of demonstrating this process of the metropolization of São Paulo. As a continuation of this analysis, the researchers seek to reaffirm the hypothesis that the current cycle of urban change, although demonstrating radical variations in the patterns of structuring and use of the metropolitan territory, should not be seen as a break in relation to the previous pattern.

In view of the objective explained above, beyond the material production of data and maps, the current research was motivated by the identification and articulation of urban issues in the form of dynamics of change. This research, which is concluding now, is the first of the studies that constitute this project. This was the central analytic topic for which numerical and cartographic data were collected. Therefore, this topic is one of the major aspects of the research. The main thesis of the research was concluded in 2004 and is considered central to this stage. At this point, it is important to identify the urban characteristics present on the metropolitan scale, now that the predominantly industrial cycle is losing strength. The characteristics of the urbanization marked by the expansion of the periphery and deficient urbanization are changing significantly, producing new physical aspects of the territory. This approach will articulate local needs for regional systems in a context where the metropolitan periphery is observed as a socially disputed space, requiring new urban programs that go far beyond the construction of housing complexes for the lower classes and the creation of space for the poor in the metropolitan region.

This new cycle, generically called contemporary, has a new type of tertiary city profile and is marked by intense modernization in precise urban sectors of production that are circumscribed to precise areas of the metropolitan territory.

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

Biderman C, De Mello JMP, Schneider AA. (forthcoming). Dry Law and Homicides: Evidence from the São Paulo Metropolitan Area. *Economic Journal*.

Grostein MD.(org.). *Ciência Ambiental: questões e abordagens*. São Paulo: Annablume; FAPESP, 2008.

Lume (Laboratório de Urbanismo da Metrópole). The East Vector of São Paulo Central City: method of analysis and guidelines for urban intervention. Annals of the International Seminar on Urban Form (ISUF). *Morfologia Urbana na Era Global*, Ouro Preto, MG, 2007.

Meyer RMP. Impact de la mobilité métropolitaine dans les espaces publics de la Région Centrale de São Paulo. Publication du Cahiers du CNRS – Centre de National Recherches Scientifiques. Paris: 2007/2008.

Meyer RMP. Metropolitan Scale in São Paulo. In: *South American Cities: securing an urban future*, 2008, São Paulo. Londres: Urban Age, 2008. p. 42-42.

Meyer RMP. São Paulo – São Paulo – eine Makro-Metropole. In: *Urban Age Süd Amerika Konferenz*, 2008, São Paulo. ARCH+ Stadtarchitektur São Paulo – Ausblick Auf Ein Soziales Raumkonzept. Berlin: Medialis Offsetdruck GmbH, 2008. p. 4-5.

Sartoris A, Iglioni DC. Local Economic Growth in Brazil: a Spatial Analysis for São Paulo Municipalities. 1st World Conference of the Spatial Econometrics Association, University of Cambridge. Cambridge, Inglaterra 2007.

Silva LS, Travassos L. Problemas ambientais urbanos: desafios para a elaboração de políticas públicas integradas. *Cadernos Metrópole nº 19 Meio Ambiente*. São Paulo: EDUC, 2008.

Silva MGP, Caldas NM, Grostein MD. Desafios da regularização fundiária de assentamentos informais e empreendimentos de interesse social em áreas ambientalmente protegidas. In: *Anais do IV Encontro da Associação Nacional de Pesquisa e Pós-graduação em Ambiente e Sociedade (ENANPPAS)*. Brasília: ANPPAS, 04 a 06 de junho de 2008.

Regina Maria Proserpi Meyer

Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo/USP
Departamento de História, Arq. Estética e Projeto
Rua do Lago, 876 – Caixa Postal 61523
CEP 05508-900

+55 11 3091-4554
reginameyer@uol.com.br

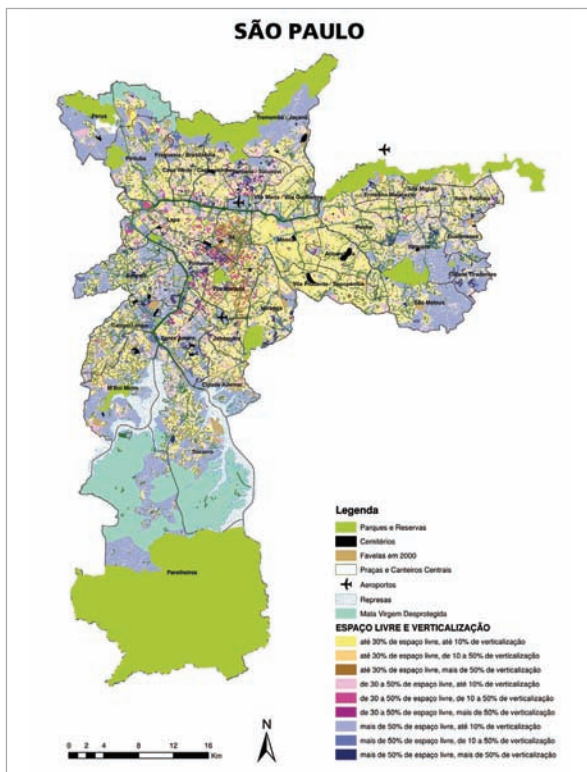
THE SYSTEMS OF URBAN OPEN SPACES AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CONTEMPORARY PUBLIC SPHERE IN BRAZIL

Silvio Soares Macedo

School of Architecture and Urbanism / University of São Paulo (USP)

FAPESP Process 2006/56623-2 | Term: Feb 2007 to Jan 2011

Main researcher: Denio Munia Benfatti



São Paulo – Map of open spaces and verticalization
QUAPÁ

The object of investigation in this research is the systems of urban open spaces in Brazilian cities and the constitution of public life related to them.

The objectives are as follows:

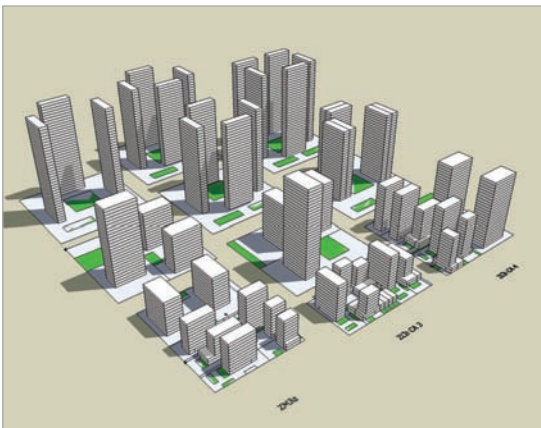
- To initiate and develop discussions about urban open spaces in Brazilian cities
- To investigate how public agencies act in relation to the open space systems
- To understand the cultural and social uses of the open spaces
- To verify different types of appropriations of these spaces
- To identify new types of open spaces that have appeared in the country in the last ten years
- To understand the relationship between public and private open spaces in Brazilian cities
- To understand the ecological potential for urban spaces in Brazilian contemporary cities
- To establish Brazilian patterns of open spaces to stimulate further research
- To enrich the database of the Laboratório da Paisagem – Projeto Quapá

The research has been developed in a national network that brings together some of the most important research centers for landscape architecture in the country. These members include the Landscape Laboratory of the Federal University of Pernambuco, the group Quapá – SEL of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, and others.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

The main concept in this project is that each city has its own open space system, and each of these systems is the result of a social and a natural process, according to the locality. However, it is possible to identify aspects that can be considered national standards. The research began in 2007, and the following activities were developed:

- Twelve workshops held (in Curitiba, Manaus, Belo Horizonte, Campinas, Recife, Belém do Pará, Campo Grande, Santa Maria, Maceió, Vitória, Rio de Janeiro and Sorocaba)
- A study on the importance of local urban codes and ecological principles adopted in the creation of urban spaces
- A graphic interpretation of the urban codes that influence the production of urban open spaces
- The realization of two national research seminars, one in São Paulo and the other in Curitiba
- The enrichment and updating of the data bank located in the Landscape Laboratory – Quapá Project
- Weekly meetings held by the São Paulo team to discuss the concepts and proceedings of the research
- The development of thematic maps by means of a geographic information system (GIS)



*São Paulo – Volumetric simulation and open spaces
in quarters according to local urban law
QUAPÁ*

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

Macedo SS et al. Os Sistemas de Espaços Livres e a constituição da esfera pública contemporânea no Brasil. [São Paulo]: [s.n], 2012. No prelo.

Macedo SS (coord.) et al. Quadro dos Sistemas de Espaços Livres nas cidades brasileiras. São Paulo: FAUUSP, 2012. No prelo.

Macedo SS (coord.) et al. Sistemas de Espaços Livres: conceitos, conflitos e paisagens. São Paulo: FAUUSP, 2011. ISBN 978-85-88126-94-7.

Macedo SS. Paisagismo na virada do século (1990 - 2010). São Paulo: EDUSP, 2012. No prelo.

Tângari VR, Andrade R, Schlee MB (org.). Sistemas de Espaços Livres: o cotidiano, apropriações e ausências. Rio de Janeiro: Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, 2009. ISBN 978-85-88341-16-6.

Revista Paisagem e Ambiente. São Paulo: FAUUSP, n. 26, 2009. ISBN 0104-6098.

Galender F. Uma contribuição ao estudo do Sistema de Espaços Livres do município de São Paulo. São Paulo: FAUUSP, 2012. No prelo.

Custódio V et al. Planejamento urbano e realização da esfera pública geral nos Sistemas de Espaços Livres de cidades médias e metrópoles brasileiras. In: Encontro Nacional da Anpur, 14, 2011, Rio de Janeiro. Anais... Rio de Janeiro: ANPUR, UFRJ, UFF, 2011. p. 1-12.

Queiroga EF. Sistemas de Espaços Livres e esfera pública na metrópole contemporânea: o caso da região metropolitana de Campinas. In: Encontro Nacional da Associação Nacional de Pesquisa e Pós-graduação em Arquitetura e Urbanismo, 1, 2010, Rio de Janeiro. Anais... Rio de Janeiro: PROURB, 2010, p. 1-20.

Silvio Soares Macedo

Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo/USP
Departamento de Projetos
Rua do Lago, 876 – Cidade Universitária
CEP 05508-900 – São Paulo, SP – Brasil

+55 11 3091-4544
ssmduck@usp.br
www.usp.br/fau/quapa

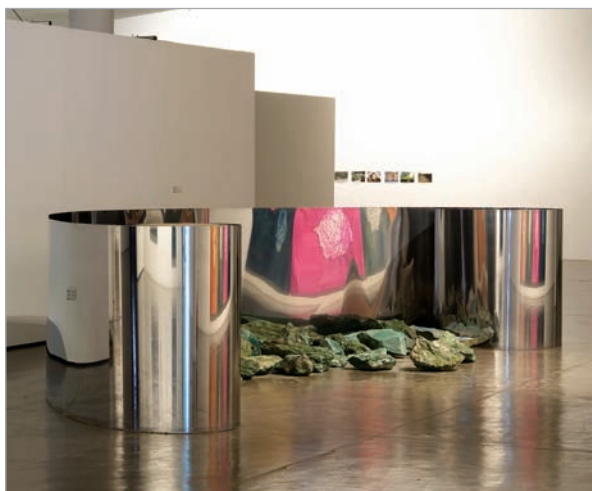
PLACES AND CRITICAL MANNERS OF CONTEMPORARY ART IN MUSEUMS

Lisbeth Ruth Rebollo Gonçalves

School of Communications and Arts / University of São Paulo (USP)

FAPESP Process 2004/14308-8 | Term: Apr 2005 to Aug 2009

Main researchers: João Augusto Frayze Pereira, Helouise Lima Costa, Maria Cristina Machado Freire



Exhibition Fragile Art, Resistance; one of the curating works of the research

The project Places and Critical Manners of Contemporary Art in Museums aims to study the principles of art criticism inherited from the past and their transformations in the fields of art and culture. In this research, we intend to discuss the current situation of contemporary art criticism, that is, to analyze the places and modes of critical manifestation by taking into consideration the risk that criticism is losing its function and legitimacy. This research will consider contemporary exhibitions in art museums within the cultural circuit characterized by globalization.

The socio-cultural meanings and the current cognitive possibilities of art criticism will be analyzed by focusing on the following main axes: 1) specificity versus interdisciplinary critical work; 2) interiority versus exteriority of the cognitive relationship between art and criticism; and 3) art and culture in the context of globalization.

The following main issues will guide the research:

- Criticism is one of the modes of construction in contemporary art.
- Criticism is understood as a specific discourse whose function is to mediate the external relationship between artwork and the public.
- The aesthetic experience provides the same raw material for art criticism and art itself.
- The museum and the exhibition are places that fulfill the same function in relation to contemporary art; the museum and the exhibition equally indicate the institutionalization of art.
- The research aims to observe the transformations of art criticism within the context of contemporary culture. In this cultural context, we ask the following question: what is the meaning of criticism?

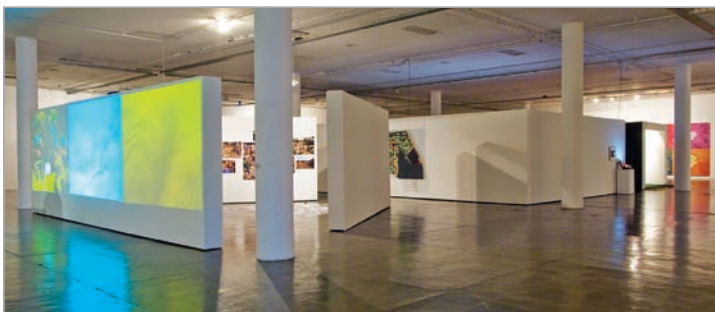
SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

During the three and a half years during which this research has developed, many events related to the research theme have been realized: 1) International seminary *Critica de Arte e História da Arte: desafios interdisciplinares*; 2) The XLI World Congress of Aica – *A institucionalização da arte contemporânea, os museus, as bienais, o mercado de arte*; 3) The international seminary *Conceitualismos do Sul/Sur*; 4) The exhibitions: *Bonadei: percursos estéticos*; *Mulheres artistas: olhares contemporâneos*; *Mulheres artistas: relatos culturais*; *Arte e antropologia*; *Radiografias da cidade*; *Paulo Bruscky*; *Subversive practices (Stuttgart)*, and the post-graduation “*Recepção estética em museus de arte*”.

The seminars and congresses contributed to advancing the theoretical approaches developed by the project researchers.

Some exhibitions at MAC USP produced exhibits related to the articulation of works by artists and their thematic propositions. Some examples are *Arte e antropologia*; *Mulheres artistas*; *Radiografias da cidade*; and the main shows of Paulo Bruscky and Aldo Bonadei. The researchers also participated in international seminars and congresses in other cities in Brazil and in other countries.

Three new exhibitions are being curated: the first one is on photography, the second one is on *Corpos estranhos* (cycle *Mulheres artistas*) and the third one is on conceptual art.



Exhibition Fragile Art, Resistance; one of the curating works of the research

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

Costa H. 2008. *Fotografia no Brasil: a propósito de uma vanguarda singular*. In *Anais do Museu Paulista*, v. 16, nº2. São Paulo, 2008. p. 131-173. <http://www.scielo.br/pdf/anaismp/v16n2/a05v16n2.pdf>

Frayze-Pereira JA. 2009. *Arte contemporânea, crítica de arte e psicanálise: Louise Bourgeois, um desafio interdisciplinar*. In *Revista da Sociedade Brasileira para o Progresso da Ciência (SBPC)*. São Paulo: *Ciência e Cultura*. **61(2)**: 34-36.

Frayze-Pereira JA. 2008. *Arte e Trauma: restauração da subjetividade*. In *Seminário da 27ª Bienal Internacional de São Paulo*. São Paulo, Bienal de São Paulo.

Frayze-Pereira JA. 2008. *Freud e Hermann: psicanálise aplicada à clínica extensa*. In Monzani, J e Monzani L.R. (orgs.). *Olhar: Fabio Hermann, uma viagem psicanalítica*. São Paulo, Ed. Chech-UFSC, Pedro e João Editores, p. 279-297.

Frayze-Pereira JA. 2007. *Psychoanalysis, science and art: aesthetics in the making of a psychoanalyst*. *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis*. Londres, **88**: 489-505.

Frayze-Pereira JA. 2008. *Sobre a perda da simbolização: arte e inveja na era do vazio*. In Lopes A. e Pessoa F. (orgs.). *Arte em tempo indigente*. Vila Velha, ES, Museu Vale, p. 124-145.

Freire C. 2007. *O desenho como partitura na arte contemporânea*. In: Derdyk, Edith (org.). *Disegno. Desenho. Designo*. São Paulo: Editora Senac São Paulo, p. 138-148.

Freire C. 2008. *Reconstrução. Introdução*. In Lagnado L E Pedrosa A (org.) *27ª Bienal de São Paulo Seminários*. Fundação Bienal de São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro: Cobogó, p. 175/180.

Gonçalves LRR. 2008. *Arte Contemporâneo em el MAM de São Paulo: la gambiarra como proceso de creación*. *Revista Art Nexus*, Colômbia. **68**: 146-148.

Gonçalves LRR. 2008. *Exposição e Crítica: um enfoque em duas direções*. In *Arte, Crítica e Mundialização* (Org. Mariza Bertoli e Verônica Stigger). São Paulo, ABCA / IMESP, p. 45-55.

Lisbeth Ruth Rebollo Gonçalves

Escola de Comunicação e Artes/USP
Av. Prof. Lúcio Martins Rodrigues, 443
Cidade Universitária
CEP 05508-900 – São Paulo, SP – Brasil

+55 11 3091-4081
lrebollo@usp.br

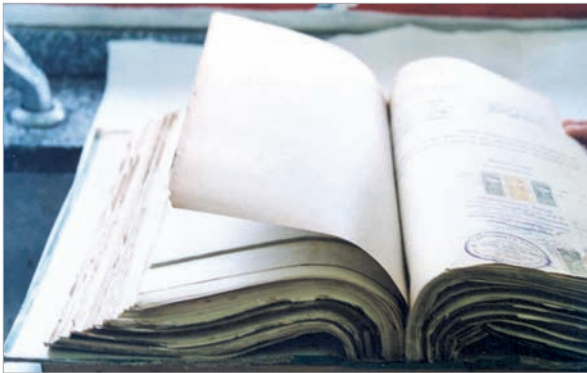
THE PAULISTA SCENE: A STUDY OF CULTURAL PRODUCTION IN SÃO PAULO FROM THE CENSORING PROCESSES OF ARQUIVO MIROEL SILVEIRA, 1930 TO 1970

Maria Cristina Castilho Costa

School of Communication and Arts / University of São Paulo (USP)

FAPESP Process 2008/56709-0 | Term: Sep 2009 to Aug 2013

Main researcher: Mayra Rodrigues Gomes



The processes were originally filed in book format, which may cause damage to the conservation of the material

From 1929 to 1988, the State of São Paulo, Brazil established offices to censor cultural activities. Among other tasks, these offices were in charge of controlling theater production, including the script and the presentation of the play itself. The censorship office could change a play completely or partially or even prohibit its exhibition. The project “The Paulista Scene: A Study of Cultural Production in São Paulo from the Censoring Processes of Arquivo Miroel Silveira, from 1930 to 1970” addresses 6,204 censoring processes of the Arquivo Miroel Silveira (Miroel Silveira Archive).

From the 1930s to 1970, copies of plays to be performed were sent to the censoring office. Until 1947, this office was in the Press and Publicity department, and it was subsequently moved to the Public Security department. All documents, including requests and reports of inspection, were carefully filed.

When the censorship officially ended in 1988, Professor Miroel Silveira from ECA/USP asked the authorities for these documents, which were transferred to his office at the University. After his death in the same year, these documents were taken to the library, which has since managed their conservation and protection.

In 2002, Professor Maria Cristina Castilho Costa, PhD began to work with this material in conjunction with the ECA Library Commission. This was the beginning of the thematic project “Miroel Silveira Archive: Censorship in Scene”, with financial assistance from FAPESP that made it possible to preserve this material and to establish a database with basic information for all of the material.

The thematic project The Paulista Scene, also with FAPESP aid, began in 2005. It aims to study the relationship between censorship and cultural production in São Paulo. From an interdisciplinary base, this project integrates communication studies, history, sociology, philosophy, language sciences and dramatic arts. It is divided into three main axes: 1) the role of censorship in the formation of Paulista culture and its dramaturgy; 2) forbidden words; and 3) non-professional theater.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

This project developed an interdisciplinary process to elucidate aspects of the history of the theater in São Paulo, the dissemination and popularization of the mass media, the sociological aspects of the cultural field and the organization of the official control of symbolic production, especially as demonstrated through censorship. The main results are listed below.

1) In relation to the history of theater, the project demonstrates the organization of groups and artists that were previously only weakly included in the dominant historiography, such as the amateur circuit, the theater at the circus, labor classes' and immigrants' productions, and the revue theater.

2) In relation to general history, this project identifies elective affinities between Brazil and Portugal related to the control of symbolic production and to the censoring of mass media and entertainment.

3) In relation to communication studies, this project demonstrates the impact of the cultural industry in symbolic production as well as the influence of the theater on mass media, especially radio, cinema and television.

4) In relation to language sciences, this project identifies the main areas of discourse control and the linguistic mechanisms of censorship.

These findings have resulted in six books and many scientific articles published in Brazil and abroad and presented at national and international congresses and other scientific meetings. Some of these results are available at the web site www.eca.usp.br/ams.

The research on similarities between Brazil and Portugal resulted in a specific database of Portuguese playwrights that had some influence on São Paulo theater. Furthermore, three scientific meetings were promoted, two in Brazil and the third in Portugal.

During these years, researchers at different academic levels have contributed to new discoveries, from undergraduate students to post-doctoral students. Furthermore, four professors of ECA/USP have been involved in different axes of the project.

*Aid from FAPESP made it possible to
maintain the processes correctly,
guaranteeing the long life of the documents*



MAIN PUBLICATIONS

Costa MCC. 2006. Censura em cena. São Paulo: FAPESP: Edusp e Imprensa Oficial.

Costa MCC (org.). 2008. Censura, repressão e resistência no Teatro Brasileiro. São Paulo: FAPESP: Annablume.

Costa MCC. 2006 (org.). Comunicação e censura – o circo-teatro na produção cultural paulista de 1930 a 1970. São Paulo: Terceira Margem.

Fígaro R. (coord.). 2008. Na cena paulista, o teatro amador. Circuito alternativo e popular de cultura (1927-1945). São Paulo: FAPESP: Ícone.

Gomes MR (coord.). 2008. Palavras proibidas – pressupostos e subentendidos da censura teatral. São Paulo: FAPESP: Bluecom.

Maria Cristina Castilho Costa

Escola de Comunicações e Artes/USP
Departamento de Comunicações e Artes
Av. Prof. Lúcio Martins Rodrigues, 443 – Butantã
CEP 05508-900 – São Paulo, SP – Brasil

+55 11 3091-4081
criscast@usp.br

BRAZIL AND THE PERIPHERY IN THE AGE OF GLOBALIZATION: MONETARY ASYMMETRY, PRODUCTIVE BACKWARDNESS, ECONOMIC POLICY REGIMES AND DEVELOPMENT

Ricardo de Medeiros Carneiro

Institute of Economics / State University of Campinas (Unicamp)

FAPESP Process 2005/60348-4 | Term: Oct 2006 to Sep 2009

Main researchers: Antônio Carlos Macedo e Silva, Daniela Magalhães Prates

The aim of this project is to investigate the implications of the contemporary economic context on the definition of macroeconomic and development policies. This project compares the current conditions of the Brazilian economy to those of other peripheral countries in Latin America and Asia.

The motivation for the project arises from the fact that in the post-Bretton Woods era, marked by the financial deregulation process and increasing international capital mobility, the asymmetries among developing countries have increased enormously. Low and unstable growth are featured by Latin America and Brazilian economies, whereas in the so-called Dynamic Asia, the growth is high enough to promote the desired convergence toward the product per capita levels typical of developed countries. In the latter group, the four Asian NICs have become part of the developed world (where the contrast persisted, at least until the eruption of the present financial crisis, between the vigor of the American economy and the sluggishness of the European and Japanese economies). China has grown at an astonishing rate, contributing to a regional growth rate that has been far superior to that of the other peripheral regions.

The assumptions of the project are as follows: a) among their central historical characteristics, peripheral economies have a productive backwardness (as evidenced by their low production scales and low capital centralization as well by the difficulty in fostering endogenous technical progress) and monetary inconvertibility (in the sense that their currencies are not internationally used as units of account, mediums of exchange or stores of value); b) macroeconomic and development policies have a central role in compensating for the restrictions that arise from the monetary inconvertibility and in promoting the constitution of a productive structure that allows for a robust position in external trade and for a sustained growth process.

The research explores these assumptions in six sub-projects: macroeconomic policy in developed countries, economic policy regimes in peripheral countries, financial opening and exchange regimes in peripheral countries, monetary policy interest rates and exchange rates in peripheral countries, fiscal policy after the crises of the 1990s, real exchange rates and the balance of payments.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

Over two years, the researchers developed a research study encompassing a wide array of different fields and methodologies, including theoretical research, international comparative studies, empirical research on the Brazilian economy, and econometric investigations.

The quantitative indicators below provide a more precise idea of the work of this team of researchers:

- a. The researchers systematically explored more than fifty databases.
- b. There are already substantial results in the form of several publications: ten articles in peer-reviewed journals and conference annals, nineteen book chapters, eleven articles in non-peer-reviewed journals, and fourteen other publications (such as research reports and newspaper articles). Several articles are in the process of evaluation by peer-reviewed journals.
- c. More than twenty instances of participation in scientific conferences, congresses and seminars.
- d. The researchers supervised nine PhD dissertations, eleven master's dissertations, and twenty-three scientific research initiations by undergraduate students.

The researchers and their students organized several meetings to discuss the results of partial reports, papers of common interest, and databases. Many of these meetings included researchers from other institutions as invited discussants. The interaction with those researchers formed the basis for further cooperation in joint research projects.

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

- Carneiro R. 2008. Globalização e inconversibilidade monetária. *Revista de Economia Política*. **28**: 539-556.
- Carneiro R. 2008. Globalização e integração regional. *Cadernos do Desenvolvimento*. **5**: 43-80.
- Cintra MA e Farhi M. 2008. A crise financeira e o global shadow banking system. *Novos Estudos Cebrap*. **82**: 35-56.
- Farhi M. 2008. El impacto de los ciclos de liquidez en Brasil: Mercados financieros, tipos de cambio, precios y política monetária. In Coutinho Luciano, Prates Daniela, da Silva Julimar (orgs.). *Economia brasileira contemporânea*. 133-170.
- Freitas MCP e Prates DM. 2008. Investimentos estrangeiros nos sistemas financeiros latino-americanos: os casos da Argentina, do Brasil e do México. *Revista de Economia Contemporânea*. **12**: 189-218.
- Lopreato F. 2008. Finanças Estaduais: alguns avanços mas... (os exemplos de São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro e Rio Grande do Sul). *Revista Econômica*. **10 (2)**: 191-218.
- Lopreato F. 2008. Política Fiscal: Câmbios y Perspectivas. In Coutinho *et al.* (orgs.). *Economia brasileira contemporânea*. 171-197.
- Macedo e Silva AC. 2008. Estrutura produtiva e especialização comercial: algumas observações sobre a Ásia em Desenvolvimento e a América Latina. *Cadernos do Desenvolvimento*. **5**: 81-127.
- Macedo e Silva AC. 2009. Missing details and conspicuous absences: from the Treatise to the General Theory. *Journal of Post Keynesian Economics*. **31 (02)**, Winter 2008-09: 325-345.
- Marçal EF. 2008. Quo vadis real? Estimating the Brazilian real exchange rate misalignment. *Anais do Latin America Meeting of Econometric Society de 2008*.
- Marçal EF, Prates DM. 2008. O papel do ciclo de preços no desempenho recente das exportações brasileiras. *Análise Econômica (UFRGS)*. **49**: 163-191.
- Prates DM e Paulani LM. 2007. The Financial Globalization of Brazil under Lula. *Monthly Review*. **58**: 50-60.

Ricardo de Medeiros Carneiro

Instituto de Economia/Unicamp
Centro de Estudos de Conjuntura e Política Econômica
Cidade Universitária Zeferino Vaz – Caixa Postal 6135
CEP 13083-857 – Campinas, SP – Brasil

+55 19 3521-5812
carneiro@eco.unicamp.br
<http://www.ieecon.net>

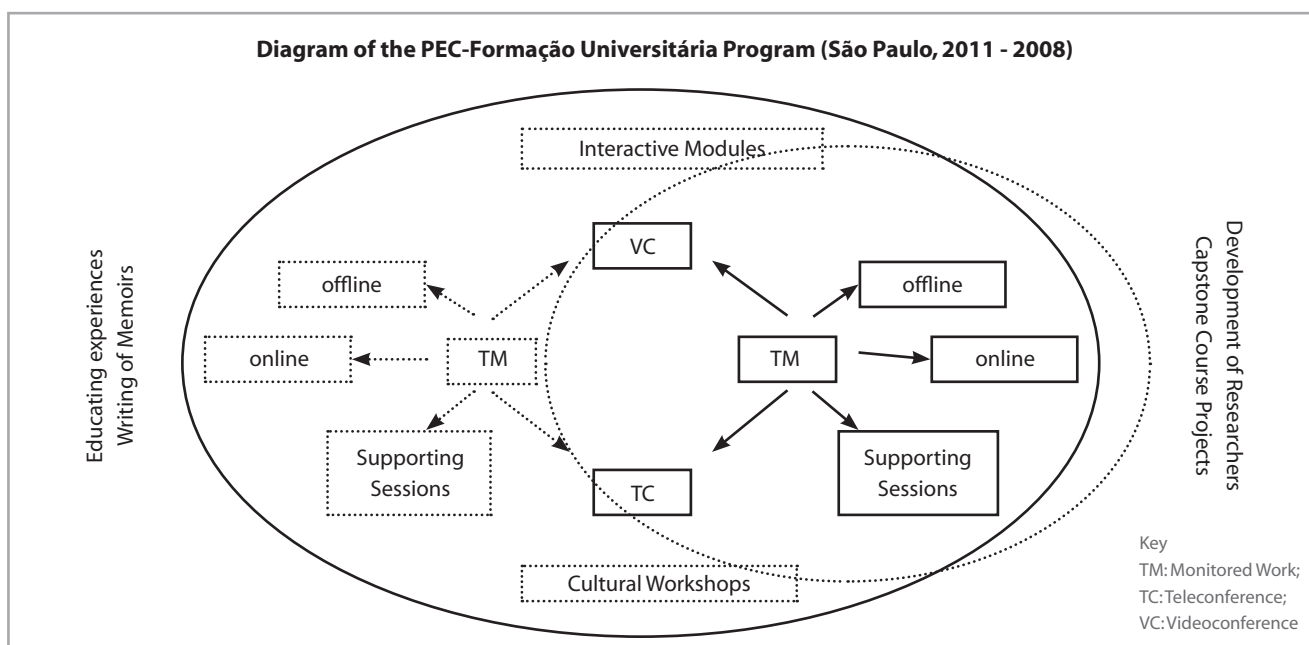
TEACHER EDUCATION SPECIAL PROGRAMS, DISTANCE LEARNING AND SCHOOLING: STUDIES ON THE NEW MODELS OF IN-SERVICE EDUCATION

Belmira Amélia de Barros Oliveira Bueno

School of Education / University of São Paulo (USP)

FAPESP Process 2008/54746-5 | Term: Mar 2009 to Feb 2012

Main researchers: Alda Junqueira Marin, Marilene Proença Rebello de Souza, Denise Trento Rebello de Souza



By virtue of the new education Guidelines and Bases Act (LDB 9394/96) and the institution of the “education decade” (1997-2007), initiatives related to teacher education have proliferated in Brazil. In this context, a new model of in-service training has gained strength through “special programs.” The chief aim of these programs was to graduating within a short period of time teachers from all over the country who did not have higher degrees or, in the case of the more deprived regions of the country, high school certificates.

The main goal of this project is to analyze these programs and this new pedagogical model. The analyses have various scopes that aim to characterize these programs and to establish their place within the wider context of current educational reforms. The project has two lines of study. The first considers the structure, functioning, conceptions and modus operandi of the special programs. This line of research examines the curricula, devices, written and virtual didactic materials, the profiles of the students and

teachers, the emergence of new educational agents, the knowledge promoted in these new educational contexts and the concept of school established by this model. The second line of research examines the implications of these programs for the educational processes and pedagogical practices of the teachers who graduate from these courses. Because these courses emphasize the teacher’s practice and are grounded in the discourse of competences, the project follows the work of specific groups of teachers and focuses on their teaching practices and knowledge, their reading practices, and their appropriation of concepts and ideas from the program, including those related to technology. This study also examines the market of educational services addressed to teachers and teachers’ practices of consumption related to this market. The overall purpose of this study is to develop a wider understanding of the contemporary policies and initiatives within teacher education in Brazil, with special attention to in-service teacher education, based on theories from the field of education and the social sciences.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

By analyzing the structure, operation and conceptions of the model disseminated by the special programs, the study finds that teacher in-service training is currently a worldwide concern that is the object of initiatives and policies in Europe and in Latin America. A shared discourse is being adopted within the field of teacher education that is translated into different actions and meanings according to local contexts. In the Brazilian case, relative success is being achieved because thousands of teachers have already graduated at higher education levels (or at the high school level in the poorer regions of the country) during the last decade through a variety of programs, many of them conducted in partnership with secretariats of education and prestigious universities and others conducted by private institutions of higher education. The investigations have shown that obtaining a higher degree contributes to increasing teachers' self-esteem, feelings of professional worth and legitimacy due primarily to a better command of the academic discourse and of the written



Teachers watching a video conference in the Program (PEC)

language. A process of professional socialization also occurs during these courses as a result of their daily meetings, stimulating teachers' sense of belonging in a markedly feminine profession. From the perspective of pedagogical formation, this study finds that the experience of assuming parallel roles as teachers and students leads the participants of these programs to a better understanding of their pupils' learning processes. In the case of programs of higher education, the model contributes to integrating the university and the school, creating opportunities for an enhanced understanding of the specificities of teachers' work in public schools today. These studies also demonstrate the questionable aspects of the model, such as the exaggerated monitoring of the teachers, which limits their autonomy and freedom to participate; the normalizing and standardized nature of the education offered; and the "academization" of the teacher education afforded in this framework. As it continues, this project will study groups of teachers who have been trained in these programs in an attempt to identify in their teaching practices the applications of their in-service education. The analyses of the model will be strengthened by the investigation of similar experiences in other contexts in Brazil and Latin America.

language. A process of professional socialization also occurs during these courses as a result of their daily meetings, stimulating teachers' sense of belonging in a markedly feminine profession. From the perspective of pedagogical formation, this study finds that the experience of assuming parallel roles as teachers and students leads the participants of these programs to a better understanding of their

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

Bocchetti A, Bueno BO. 2009. Programas de formação docente: exercício de liberdade ou estratégia de produção de subjetividade? 32ª. Reunião Anual da Associação Nacional de Pós-Graduação e Pesquisa em Educação, Caxambu, MG. **32**: 1-15.

Bueno BO, Oliveira AS. 2008. La educación online en otro registro: usos y apropiaciones de los recursos tecnológicos en la formación de profesores. Colombia, *Universitas Psicológica*. **7**: 823-836.

Bueno BO, Souza DT, Bello IM. 2008. Novas tecnologias e letramento: a leitura e a escrita de professoras. Coimbra, *Revista Portuguesa de Pedagogia*. **42**: 45-64.

Marin AJ, Bianchini N. 2010. Formação de professores, trabalho docente no ensino superior e mercado de trabalho. *Diálogo educacional*, Curitiba. **29**: 45-58.

Marin AJ. 2009. Mudanças na profissionalidade de formadores a partir de pesquisas com professores e escolas. In: Marin A, Giovanni L, Guarnieri MR. Pesquisa com professores no início da escolarização. Araraquara/São Paulo: Junqueira&Marin Editores/ Fapesp, p. 247-263.

Sarti FM. 2007. Apprendre à lire des textes théoriques à l'université: la formation continuée des professeurs d'école au Brésil. *Recherche et Formation*. **55**: 93-106.

Sarti FM. 2009. Parceria intergeracional e formação docente. *Educação em Revista*, Belo Horizonte. **25**: 133-152.

Souzas MR, Souza DR. 2010. Nuevas tecnologías de comunicación y de información: qué dicen las revisiones académicas canadienses, estadounidenses y la experiencia brasileña? In: AMAR V (Org.). Ideología, cultura y educación. Cadiz, Espanha: Universidad de Cádiz. Ed. 1: 55-67.

Belmira Oliveira Bueno

Faculdade de Educação/USP
Departamento de Metodologia do Ensino
e Educação Comparada
Av. da Universidade, 308
CEP 05508-0900 – São Paulo, SP – Brasil

+55 11 3091-3099
bbueno@usp.br

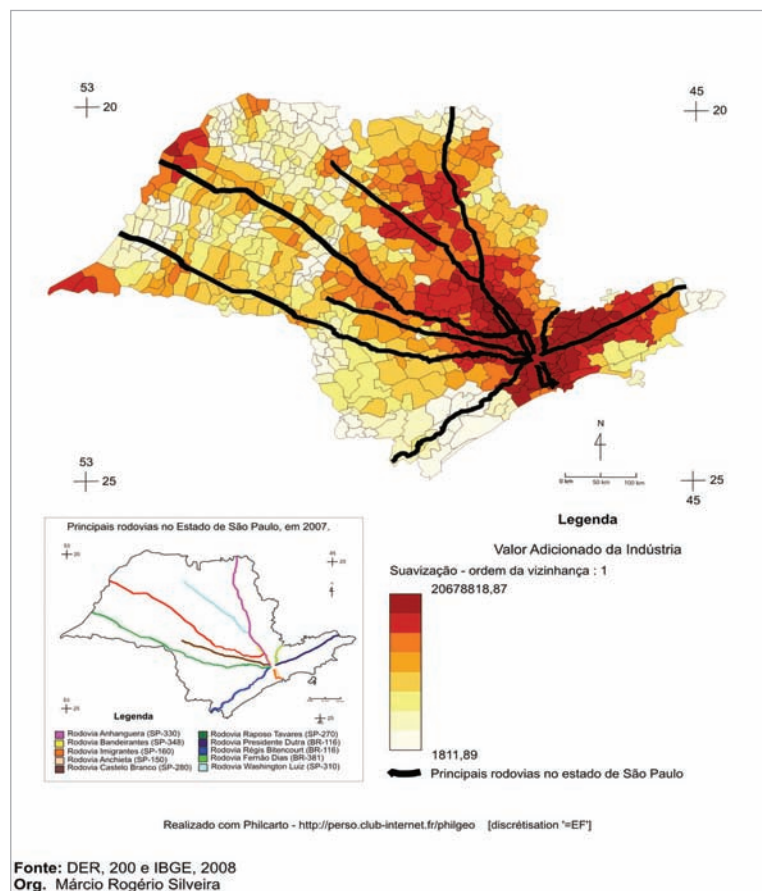
THE NEW MAP OF INDUSTRY AT THE BEGINNING OF THE XXIST CENTURY: DIFFERENT PARADIGMS FOR THE TERRITORIAL APPROACH OF ECONOMIC DYNAMICS IN SÃO PAULO STATE, BRAZIL

Eliseu Savério Sposito

School of Science and Technology of Presidente Prudente / São Paulo State University (Unesp)

FAPESP Process 2004/16069-0 | Term: Apr 2006 to Mar 2011

Main researchers: Sandra Lencioni, Maria Mônica Arroyo, Marcio Rogério Silveira



Main highways (2007) and added value of industrial sector by municipalities of the State of São Paulo (2005)

This project aims to study the relationship between important concepts in geographical thought. This study verifies the economic dynamics in the São Paulo State hinterland by considering the role of the metropolis and its capacity to generate riches in relation to the rest of Brazil and the role of the hinterland in industrial production, commerce and services in relation to the constitution of a logistical framework defined by freeways, "infoways" and middle towns.

The greatest challenge in this project is to relate the dynamics of industrial deconcentration toward state territory to the dynamics of employment and non-employment in all economic sectors while considering population dynamics.

Ultimately, the mapping of socioeconomic and territorial transformations will didactically demonstrate various times and movements to explicate economic dynamics.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

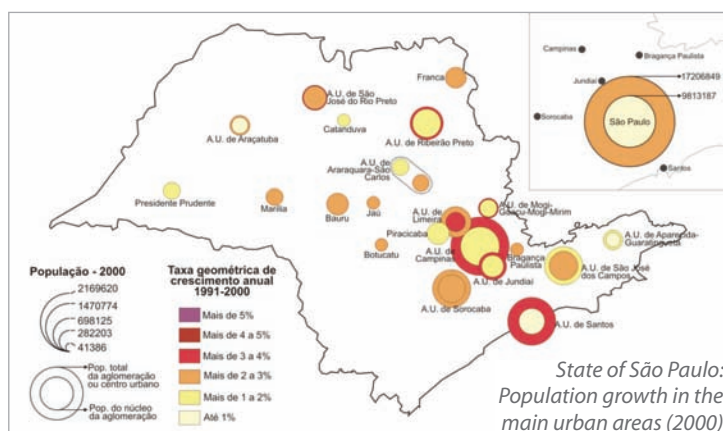
The research is organized into three lines of research:

- New industrial dynamics and territory, for which the starting points are: local productive arrangements, industry and innovation, and changes in the socio-occupational structures
- Productive (or industrial) and urban restructuring, based on the following forms: new patterns of industrial localization, industrial deconcentration and new urban morphologies
- Networks, fluxes and circuits, emphasizing spatial relationships or fluxes: transport, logistic and technical networks and economic fluxes, spatial circuits of production, industrial production and spatial interactions

These lines involve two main themes:

- The deconcentration of industrial production and economic centralization. The superposition of fordist forms of production by forms of flexible production in Brazil improved the redefinition of the use of the territory and the role of cities. In the case of industrial production, we can see a strong contemporary tendency toward the territorial separation of production activities and command and administration, modifying the articulation of political and social forces that occur in the use of urban space, in the relationship network of local and mid-sized cities and in the dynamics of labor and employment. This process is followed by the centralization of capital, decisions and economic administration and the redefinition of territorial logics, which are increasingly associated with technological advances.
- Urban restructuring. The diffusion of new forms of production causes structural changes of different types, which are reflected in mid-sized cities and in non-metropolitan and metropolitan agglomerations commanded by a main metropolis. These modifications occur on different scales and promote diversified impacts on urban areas in the following dimensions: a) the enlargement of spatial articulations (interurban scale or city networks) and b) the decrease in autonomy of local and regional agents, enlarging territorial disparities (urban scale).

The research variables were aggregated into three groups: the deconcentration of industrial production; population dynamics and work market; and equipment and infrastructure.



MAIN PUBLICATIONS

Arroyo MM. 2008. Uso del territorio, comercio internacional y dinámica industrial en el Estado de San Pablo, Brasil. X Seminario Internacional de la Red Iberoamericana de Investigadores en Globalización y Territorio (RII). Santiago de Queretaro, Mexico: RII, 1: 1-18.

Firkowski OLCF, Sposito ES. 2009. Indústria, ordenamento do território e transportes: a contribuição de André Fischer. São Paulo: Expressão Popular.

Lencioni S. 2008. Concentração e centralização das atividades urbanas: uma perspectiva multiescalar. Reflexões a partir do caso de São Paulo. *Revista de Geografia Norte Grande*. Santiago, PUC-Chile. **39**: 7-20.

Saquet MA, Sposito ES (org.). 2009. Territórios e territorialidades: teorias, processos e conflitos. São Paulo: Expressão Popular.

Silveira MR. 2009. Logística, sistemas de movimento, fluxos econômicos e interações espaciais no território paulista: uma abordagem para a Geografia dos Transportes e Circulação. *Scripta Nova*. **XIII**:1-22.

Silveira MR, Lamoso LP, Mourão PFC (org.). 2008. Questões nacionais e regionais do território brasileiro. São Paulo: Expressão Popular.

Sposito ES. 2008. Redes e cidades, cidades em rede. São Paulo: Editora Unesp.

Sposito ES, Sposito MEB, Sobarzo O (org.). 2006. Cidades médias: produção do espaço urbano e regional. São Paulo: Expressão Popular.

Sposito MEB. 2006. O desafio metodológico da abordagem interescalar no estudo das cidades médias no mundo contemporâneo. *Cidades*. **3**:143-157.

Sposito MEB. 2007. Reestruturação urbana e segregação socioespacial no interior paulista. *Scripta Nova*. **XI**:1-11.

Whitacker AM. 2007. Inovações tecnológicas, mudanças nos padrões locais e na configuração da centralidade em cidades médias. *Scripta Nova*. **XI**:1-24.

Eliseu Savério Sposito

Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia de Presidente Prudente/Unesp
Rua Roberto Simonsen, 305 – Centro Educacional
CEP 19060-900 – Presidente Prudente, SP – Brasil

+55 18 3229-5660
essposito@gmail.com
www.unesp.prudente.br

SOCIAL-ENVIRONMENTAL DYNAMICS, LOCAL DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY IN THE SÃO PAULO – PARANÁ – MATO GROSSO DO SUL TERRITORIAL LIMITS

Messias Modesto dos Passos

College of Sciences and Technology / São Paulo State University (Unesp)

FAPESP Process 2005/55505-3 | Term: Dec 2005 to Nov 2010

Main researchers: João Lima Sant’Anna Neto, Margarete Cristiane de Costa Trindade Amorim, Antônio Nivaldo Hespanhol, Antônio Cezar Leal

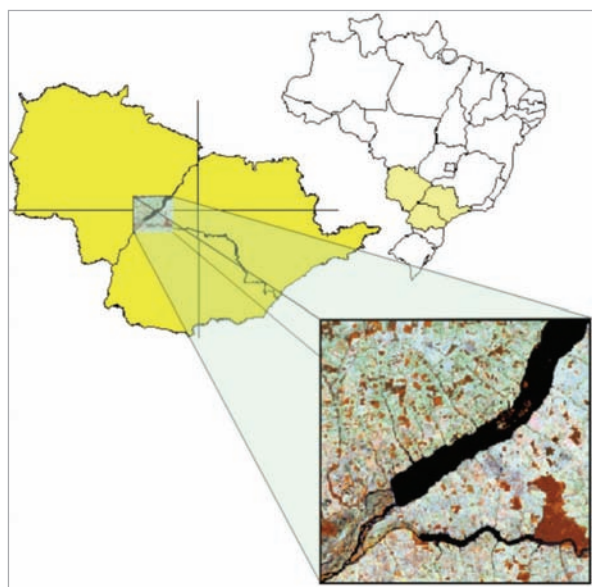


Figure 1. Location of the São Paulo – Paraná – Mato Grosso do Sul territorial limit

“Borders” are limits, areas where processes are manifested by means of the objective discontinuity of the landscape or according to the accentuated impermeability between areas of land submitted to more or less independent territorial definitions and redefinitions. This project aims to study different forms of integration in territorial areas that because these areas belong to different regional ambits, have different stages of development, administrative structures and relations with the market. These processes can only be understood through a convergence of different perspectives, including studies of the environment, rural development, regional and urban planning and even social-environmental and territorial dynamics. It is necessary to develop studies of the predominant economic and social context throughout this territory’s history of occupation. Most of all, it is important to take into account the “successive societies” and their relations with the environment: (1) the degradation of the environment through an integrated analysis of the deforestation, erosion, silting and deperennization of watercourses; (2) the history of land use and ownership; (3) the impacts of large works, such as hydroelectric plants and alcohol mills; (4) the consequences of social movements, such as the MST; and (5) the consequences of changes in the ecological potential and biological exploration of the sustainability of local-regional development. This integrated analysis will use a theoretical-methodological approach focused on the geosystemic model, which is a recognized anthropological concept. In other words, the function of the geosystem is not to explain its relationship with the territory to society but rather to understand the physiognomy and functioning of the territory under the impact of society. One of the project’s objectives, text production, is included under the general title “The territorial limit and its cities: social-environmental contrasts and conflicts”, which will initially be published in the form of biweekly inserts (in the regional press) and then grouped and published in book format.

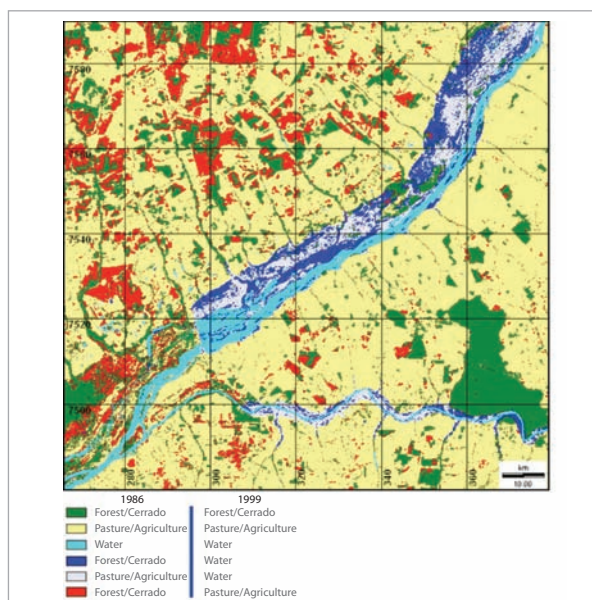


Figure 2. Land use in the SP-PR-MS territorial limit: Synthesis classification 1986 + 1999 (“seuillage”)

Keywords: territorial limit, landscape, geosystem, local-regional development, sustainability, environment, social-environmental dynamics.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

The most important advances in this thematic project are the following:

- a) The gathering of a group of researchers around the recognition of “geography as a social science of territories” and the adoption of the GTP (Geosystem, Territory, Landscape) model as a strategy to overcome the sectorized and dichotomized analysis practiced by most geographers
- b) The intensification of scientific and cultural exchange with national and international researchers and institutions, namely with the “international consultants” who are part of the universities of Coimbra/PO, Salamanca/SP, Rennes-Toulouse-Lyon-Montpellier/FR, Genoa/IT and Turbigen/Germany. These exchanges have occurred through brief internships at European universities, including Rennes and Toulouse/France, Coimbra and Porto/Portugal, with the participation of PhD students and researchers related to the thematic project, courses offered by international consultants in the Graduate Studies Program in Geography at FCT-Unesp and the thematic researchers at the universities of Rennes, FR, Coimbra, PO and Salamanca, SP
- d) The insertion of the public university in local social-environmental dynamics, especially due to disclosure of the thematic project results to municipal public managers and other agents involved in land use and the management of public policies
- e) The temporal-spatial analysis, including a diagnosis and prognosis of land use in different basic units of the landscape, such as Landsat TM images from 1986, 1992, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2008 and their cartographic representations aimed at modeling social-environmental and territorial dynamics
- f) The diagnosis and prognosis of rural credit policy impacts on the construction of the regional landscape with the following programs as parameters: (a) Proalcool – the expansion of sugar cane crop areas; (b) Agrarian Reform/MST; and (c) Cesp and Duke Energy
- h) The diagnosis and prognosis of the presence or absence of riparian vegetation along the margins of bodies of water that form the territorial limit of SP, PR and MS and their quantification and qualification, in an attempt to obtain information that can help to reverse the trend of riparian ecosystem degradation
- i) The diagnosis, on a detailed scale, of thermal and hygrometric anomalies to subsidize land use policies.

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

Amorim MCCT. 2008. Características do clima urbano e ilhas de calor em cidades pequenas e média do Oeste do Estado de São Paulo. In: 8th Brazilian Symposium on Geographic Climatology, 2008, Alto Caparaó. CD Rom of the 8th Brazilian Symposium on Geographic Climatology. Uberlândia: Federal University of Uberlândia, pg. 203-217.

Amorim MCCT, Passos MM, Lima AP, Lima GN. 2008. O clima urbano em cidades de pequeno porte localizadas no oeste do Estado de São Paulo. *Geography. Ensino & Pesquisa*. **12**: 1346-1360.

Hespanhol RAM. 2008. Perspectives for the sustainable agriculture in Brazil. *Revista Confins (French-Brazilian Magazine)*. **2**: 01-15.

Hespanhol RAM. 2007. Profile of the rural producer associations in the Presidente Prudente Region, SP. *Geography (Rio Claro)*. **32**: 133-142.

Hespanhol AN. 2008. Sustainable handling of natural resources: The Watershed Program in the Presidente Prudente region – São Paulo – Brazil In: X International Geocritics Meeting, 2008, Barcelona. X International Geocritics Meeting “Ten years of changes in the world, geography and social sciences, 1999-2008”. Barcelona: University of Barcelona. p.1-15.

Leal AC. 2007. Gestão de bacias hidrográficas, planejamento e educação ambiental – paper to be published in a book with the texts of speakers at the XII Brazilian Symposium on Applied Physical Geography, held in Natal, in 2007.

Passos MM. 2006. A raia divisória – geosistema, paisagem e eco-história. Maringá: Eduem: 132pg.

Passos MM. 2007. Eco-história da raia divisória. Maringá: Eduem: 310pg.

Silva CB, SANTA'ANNA NETO JL, PASSOS MM. 2006. Dinâmica atmosférica e análise geoestatística do clima da área de integração paisagística – Raia Divisória SP/PR/MS. In: *Revista Brasileira de Climatologia*. ABCLima, São Paulo. **2**: 53-80.

Messias Modesto dos Passos

Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia de Presidente Prudente/Unesp
Rua Roberto Simonsen, 305 – Centro Educacional CEP 19060-900 – Presidente Prudente, SP – Brazil

+55-18-3222-4519
mmpassos86@gmail.com

REVEALING NATURAL PROCESSES THROUGH THE LABORATORY: THE SEARCH FOR MATERIAL PRINCIPLES IN THE THREE KINGDOMS UNTIL THE SPECIALIZATION OF SCIENCE IN THE 1700s

Ana Maria Alfonso Goldfarb

Dean of Graduate Studies / Pontifical Catholic University of São Paulo (PUC-SP)

FAPESP Process 2005/56638-7 | Term: Nov 2006 to Oct 2011

Main researcher: Marcia Helena Mendes Ferraz



Cesima's Digital Library

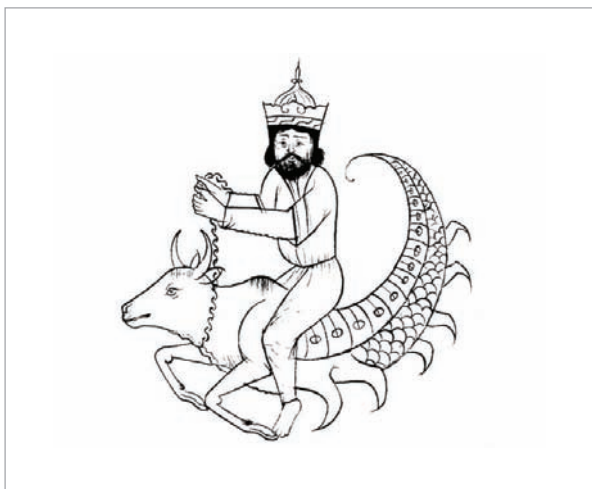


Image from a 14th-century Arabic Ms. of The Book of the Treasure of Alexander, Escorial Library

A previous research project on the theories of matter facilitated the mapping of the routes leading from medieval studies of nature to the emergence of specialized disciplines in modern times. Two particular lines of inquiry traversed this process and extended well into the 18th and even the 19th century. One line, which arose from the growth of chemical studies, concerned the traditional notions of elements and material principles; the other focused on the potential demarcation between the worlds of living and lifeless matter, also from an experimental perspective. Although these lines differed (and eventually led to modern chemistry and biology), they shared a point of contact in the postulation and discussion of material principles specific to each kingdom of nature. Therefore, rather than a sharp discontinuity, there is common ground between earlier science and modern science, arising from and underlying laboratory work, that has not yet been thoroughly understood.

This complex subject will be approached through a historiographical tool developed by Cesima (Simão Mathias Center of Studies in History of Science) that provides deep and consistent analyses. Grounded in elements supplied by W. Pagel, A. Debus, P. Rattansi and G. Canguilhem, it joins two operators: a theoretical-contextual one, which notes the elements of permanence and continuity in the history of science, and another derived from textual criticism, which acts particularly on documents to reveal their multilayered structure and identify their sources.

Cesima projects are integrated and developed along a set of constitutive axes, including the development of networks with other research centers, high quality publications and the establishment of a specialized digital collection, to make documents available to researchers worldwide (a virtual library). The current research project will advance the growth of all three axes. A deeper understanding of the paths from early to modern science will contribute to resolving impasses in current views of the classification of sciences and the organization of documents in the History of Science.

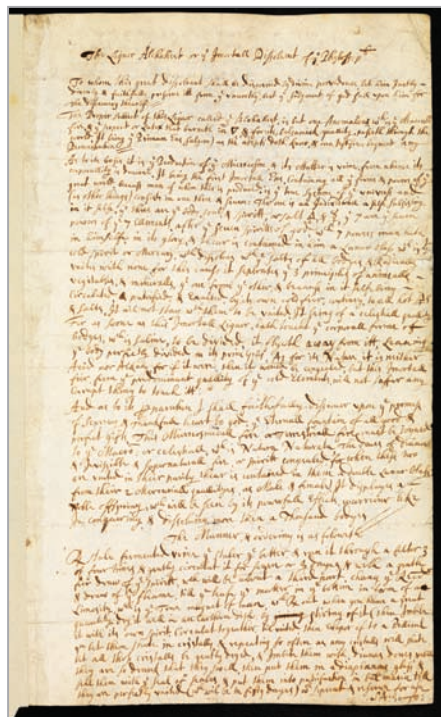
SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

Archival research, guided by the Cesima historiographical approach, led to a new perspective and to the discovery of important documents, not only for this research but also for the field of the History of Science. A first result, acknowledged by the national and international specialized media, was the discovery of important documents belonging to the early Royal Society that had been lost for more than three hundred years and that could not be located by previous scholars working under different historiographical assumptions. Further research facilitated the identification of other documents, which strengthened the hypothesis of the relationship between earlier and modern science and between the sciences of matter and the life sciences.

The results of parallel lines of research concerning metalliferous matter, the history of balsams and nitrogen

compounds (especially saltpeter) have been presented in national and international meetings and are the subject of several publications. Regarding the classification of sciences, results are being developed for presentation to the Universal Decimal Consortium (UDC). These results are the basis of an international collaboration within the context of the International Union for the Philosophy and History of Science.

Cesima has significantly increased its collection, now approximately 30,000 titles on original and rare sources in the



One of the 17th-century manuscripts rediscovered in the Archives of The Royal Society of London, ©The Royal Society

History of Science, and its equipment to become a unique center in Latin America. Since its new installations reopened in 2007, it has hosted many of the most reputed scholars in the History of Science. Among other events, in 2008, Cesima hosted two major international meetings devoted to discussing the documents, methods and identity of this singular field of study.

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

Alfonso-Goldfarb AM, Ferraz MHM, Beltran MHR. 2010. Substitutos do “Novo Mundo” para as antigas plantas raras: Um estudo de caso dos bálsamos. *Química Nova*. **33**: 1620-1626. (‘New World’ substitutes for ancient rare plants: balsams as case study)

Alfonso-Goldfarb AM, Ferraz MHM, Beltran MHR, Santos AP, org. 2010. Simão Mathias Cem Anos: Química e história da química no início do século XXI. São Paulo: Edit-SBQ/PUC-SP. (Simão Mathias One Hundred Years: Chemistry and history of chemistry at the beginning of the 21st century).

Alfonso-Goldfarb AM, Ferraz MHM, Rattansi P. 2010. Lost Royal Society documents on ‘alkahest’ (universal solvent) rediscovered. *Notes & Records of The Royal Society*. **64**: 435-456.

Alfonso-Goldfarb AM, Ferraz MHM, Waisse S. 2009. Chemical remedies in the 18th century: mercury and alkahest. *Circumscribere*. **7**: 19-30.

Alfonso-Goldfarb AM, Goldfarb JL, Ferraz MHM, Waisse S, org. 2009. Centenário Simão Mathias: Documentos, métodos e identidade da História da Ciência. São Paulo: PUC-SP; *Imprensa Oficial*. (Simão Mathias Centennial: Documents, methods and identity of History of Science)

Alfonso-Goldfarb AM, Jubran SAC. 2008. Listening to the whispers of matter through Arabic Hermeticism: new studies on the Book of the Treasure of Alexander. *Ambix*. **55**: 99-121.

Beltran MHR. 2008. Humphry Davis e as cores dos antigos. *Química Nova*. **31**: 181-6.

Ferraz MHM. 2007. A rota dos estudos sobre a cochonilha em Portugal e no Brasil no século XIX: caminhos desencontrados. *Química Nova*. **30**: 1032-7. (The route of studies on cochineal in Portugal and Brazil in the 19th century: mismatched paths)

Waisse-Priven S, Alfonso-Goldfarb AM. 2009. Mathematics ab ovo: Driesch and Entwicklungsmechanik. 2009. *History and Philosophy of the Life Sciences*. **31**: 35-54.

Ana Maria Alfonso-Goldfarb

Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo
Cesima – Centro Simão Mathias de Estudos em História da Ciência
Rua Caio Prado, 102 – 4º andar
CEP 01303-000 São Paulo, SP, Brasil

+55-11-3211-0511
cesima@pucsp.br

INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION AND FORMATION OF THE BRAZILIAN DECISION-MAKERS

Letícia Bicalho Canêdo

Faculty of Education / State University of Campinas (Unicamp)

FAPESP Process 2006/56499-0 | Term: Apr 2007 to Mar 2012

Main researcher: Ana Maria Fonseca de Almeida



Illustration of Hélió de Almeida, published in Pesquisa FAPESP magazine, in an article related to the project

What we call “globalization” today is the essence of a battle of powers that aims to establish forms of organization, principles of action, and modes of government intended to extend to the entire planet. It is a battle with scientific claims, involving individuals and networks that seek the elaboration and the recognition of a project agreed upon by intergovernmental organisms, international organizations, NGOs, universities, and professional associations.

By assembling an international network of researchers, this research intends to study the activities and the career construction of the individuals who constitute the “translators of the universal”. As decision-makers—or, in a more specifically sociological manner, as networks of public and institutional policy formulators, so self-centered that some even speak of epistemic communities—they claim to be the embryos of global governance.

This study addresses the strategic scope of actions in the sphere of international power, privileging the modes of socialization of the agents responsible for the promotion of transnational projects and their promotion of methods, values and reference sets flexible enough to be pragmatically adapted to local systems. This is how these agents make possible the adoption of the project by their peers in positions of authority in their national spaces across Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Knowledge of the agents involved in the acceleration of this project may shed light on the understanding of this powerful hegemonic device, which becomes the focus for the reproduction of the national elites in countries on the outskirts of the centers that produce the universal institutional models. The ongoing work is the extension of a series of research projects conducted by this team of researchers, which, with the support of the Capes/Cofecub agreements, investigates the intellectual and professional itineraries of Brazilian university students who pursued their doctoral and post-doctoral graduate studies abroad, transforming their opportunities for their professional and institutional careers and their worldviews.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

The study of the flux of Brazilian scholarship awardees abroad and the uses they made of their studies reveals the changes that occurred in the various fields of scientific knowledge and, in particular, their impact on the most relevant domains of the social sciences and humanities. The products of significant investments by the Brazilian government, these changes are part of a process that made several social spaces autonomous and contributed to the valuing and inclusion of specific careers in the reorganization of world commerce (as in the case of advertising and agribusiness professionals and business jurists).

At the same time, the study of the social and professional trajectory of academics, decision-makers, and entrepreneurs has clarified the diversification not only in the sphere of power in Brazil but also in the logic of the distribution of powers within each of these three sectors. These sectors manifest struggles simultaneously in the private and government spheres, using lobbying in an attempt to create mechanisms of credit and legal inventions that stimulate and regulate newly empowered social groups. We can see this in the strong associations of the agricultural transformation industry (agribusiness) or in academic societies such as the Anpocs, which are good examples of horizontal alliances nourished by other national groupings outside the sphere of influence of the international organizations.

The expansion of the presence of these groupings in international networks confirms the initial hypothesis of the project that the straitening of international ties does not lead to the rejection of national ones. This explains the significant number of parallels in the professional strategies of those who participate in the competitive sphere of globalized power. Their careers pass through academic investments, which are strategies that skirt the State and politics, to utilize politics as a primitive strategy in the accumulation of capital and, subsequently, in the construction of new institutional spaces (agribusiness, advertising, academic disciplines etc.), which intervene equally in the international space by means of an international division of labor.

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

Almeida AMF. 2008. O assalto à educação pelos economistas. *Tempo Social*. **20**: 163-178.

Bittencourt A. 2009. Anísio Teixeira: origines internationales d'un nationalisme pédagogique. *Cahiers de la recherche sur l'éducation et les savoirs. Hors-série*. **2**: 114-135.

Canêdo L. 2009. Les boursiers de la Fondation Ford et la recomposition des sciences sociales brésiliennes: le cas de la science politique. *Cahiers de la recherche sur l'éducation et les savoirs. Hors-série*. **2**: 15-38.

Canêdo L, Garcia Jr. A. 2011. La formation à la recherche au Brésil et la concurrence mondialisée des agences de coopération scientifique. In Michele Leclerc-Olive, Grazia Scarfo Ghellar, Anne - Catherine Wagner (org.). *Les mandes universitaires face au marché: circulation des savoirs et pratiques des acteurs*. Paris, Karthala, 2011.

Coradini OL. 2009. L'enseignement universitaire de théologie, les rapports Centre/Périphérie et les usages des sciences humaines et sociales. *Cahiers de la recherche sur l'éducation et les savoirs. Hors-série*. **2**: 64-92.

Engelmann F. 2008. Estudos no exterior e mediação de modelos institucionais: o caso dos juristas brasileiros. *Rev. Sociol. Polit.* **16**: 145-157.

Ferreira DM. 2008. A filosofia no Brasil: um estudo sobre a formação do campo filosófico brasileiro. In: Freitas H, Martens C. (Org). *Livro de casos sobre pesquisa e análise de dados qualitativos e quantitativos*. Canoas: SPHINX/UFRGS. **1**: 280-289.

Garcia Jr. A. 2009. Les disciples de la "mission française" et la réception de l'anthropologie structurale au Brésil: retour sur un mythe d'origine. *Cahiers de la recherche sur l'éducation et les savoirs. Hors-série*. **2**: 38-63.

Muñoz MC. 2009. La mobilité internationale à destination de la France: objectivation des parcours et expérience existentielle. *Cahiers de la recherche sur l'éducation et les savoirs. Hors-série*. **2**: 136-158.

Leticia Bicalho Canêdo

Faculdade de Educação/Unicamp
Cidade Universitária Zeferino Vaz
Rua Bertrand Russell, 801
CEP 13081-970 – Campinas, SP – Brasil

+ 55 19 3521-5698
lcanedo@webcable.com.br

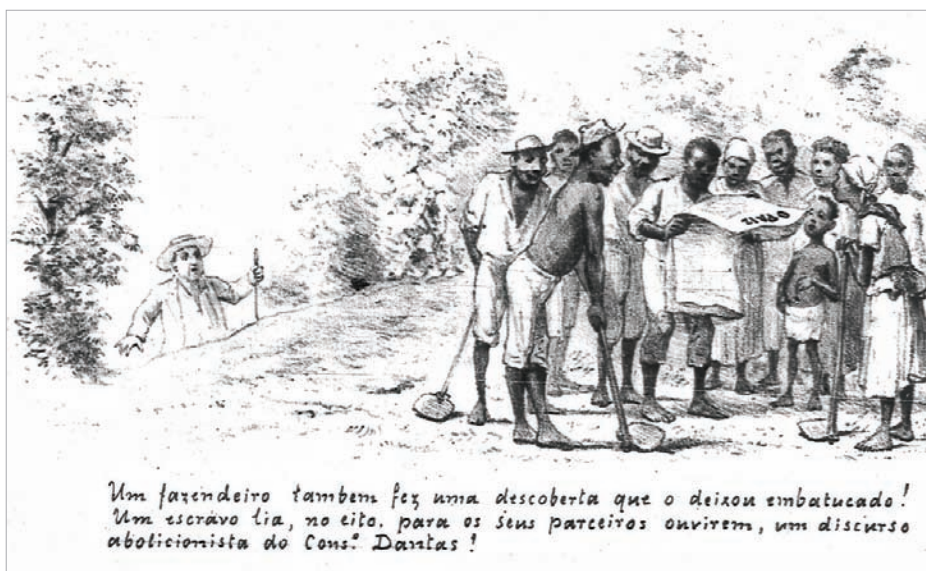
WORKERS IN BRAZIL: IDENTITIES, RIGHTS AND POLITICS (FROM THE 17TH TO THE 20TH CENTURY)

Silvia Hunold Lara

Institute of Philosophy and Human Sciences / State University of Campinas (Unicamp)

FAPESP Process 2006/57297-1 | Term: Aug 2010 to Jul 2012

Main researchers: Maria Clementina Pereira Cunha, Sidney Chalhoub, Robert Wayne Andrew Slenes



"A planter also made a discovery that left him dumfounded! A slave in the field read an abolitionist speech by Counselor Dantas to his comrades!" Detail of an engraving by Angelo Agostini showing slaves gathered together to read an abolitionist speech in the newspaper *O Paiz*. (Source: *Revista Illustrada*, n. 467, October 15, 1887)

This project focuses on the way that workers (enslaved or free, native-born or immigrant, men or women, whites, blacks or indians) attributed political meanings to different aspects of their daily lives, whether in the workplace or in spaces of sociability and leisure, for the resolution of conflicts with masters, employers or public authorities. The objective is to examine the processes by which workers made themselves political agents and were recognized as such.

The project aims to study crucial aspects of the history of labor in Brazil, from the 17th to the 20th centuries, by conducting research on

carefully delimited questions guided by more general concerns. In this way, this project seeks not only to deepen our knowledge of particular themes (movements to vindicate rights, forms of political association and participation, workers' cultural practices) but also to broaden fields of study that have recently attracted scholars' attention, such as the social history of juridical and legal practices.

The research is organized around two lines of inquiry. One aims at understanding *how diverse workers' identities took shape* and were expressed and transformed through laborers' participation in the public sphere. It focuses on the development of traditions, customs and shared identities that served as a basis for workers' actions and for the formation of associative groups (religious, recreational, trade unionist, mutual aid), with the objective of perceiving the multiple forms of workers' practice. These practices include workers' definitions of themselves primarily with reference to their relations of production or when their attempts to go beyond institutionalized spaces and construct different social identities.

The second line of inquiry focuses on how this cultural dimension (in different situations and historical contexts) was present when workers vindicated their rights and how demands of this nature were expressed and resonated in the public sphere. To this end, this project discusses the ways in which workers used symbolic spaces and "established" points of view, or institutional channels and legal/juridical mechanisms, to express pleas, interpret laws or restructure social spaces to their benefit.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

The individual research projects that focus on the issue of “vindicating rights” have deepened the analysis of the dimensions and significance of freedom and bondage during the period of slavery. Notable are studies on the debate regarding freedom and slavery in the second half of the seventeenth century, illegal enslavement, the revoking of manumissions, restrictions on the freedom of ex-slaves, attempts to subject free people to a slave labor regime during the first half of the nineteenth century; and the threats to material and cultural survival faced by descendants of slaves in the early 1900s. The same theme, inverted, reappears in analyses of the writings of nineteenth-century Brazilian politicians and literary figures on *citizenship*, writings that generally proposed restricting rights. Research aimed at the study of *worker identities* focuses on relations between aspects of Central-African culture in the Southeast and religious/political movements among slaves in the Paraíba Valley in the middle of the nineteenth century; the activities of workers and militants in mutual aid societies at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth century; and the musical performances of a group of workers in Rio de Janeiro in the early twentieth century.



Demonstration of workers in São Paulo during the general strike of 1917. Source: “History of Industrialization” Collection – Edgard Leuenroth Archive (AEL), Unicamp

The collective work concentrates on three sub-projects. The first, titled “Terrains of History”, is being conducted jointly with a group at Stanford University. Its aim is to link serial data on police arrests and prisoners in the *Casa de Detenção* (House of Detention) jail to a cartographic database focused on specific areas of Rio de Janeiro in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The second sub-project, on the debate over the connections between history and law, broadens the discussion of the use of judicial sources by microfilming and reproducing in digital form a significant collection of judicial cases from the Labor Court (*Justiça do Trabalho*) and then devising indices and guides to their content for researchers. During the last year, the results of this work helped to strengthen a movement in Brazilian universities to make the preservation of these records public policy. The third sub-project involves the creation of a database on legislation of workers and work in Brazil and Portugal between 1521 and 1988, which will permit access to information on laws as well as to their full text. This database is being constructed jointly with researchers from the Universidade Nova de Lisboa.

The collective work concentrates on three sub-projects. The first, titled “Terrains of History”, is being conducted jointly with a group at Stanford University. Its aim is to link serial data on police arrests and prisoners in the *Casa de Detenção* (House of

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

- Batalha CHM. 2010. Relançando o debate sobre o mutualismo no Brasil: as relações entre corporações, irmandades, sociedades mutualistas de trabalhadores e sindicatos à luz da produção recente. *Revista Mundos do Trabalho*. **2(4)**: 12-22.
- Batalha CMH. 2011. Un socialiste français face à l’escalvage au Brésil: Louis-Xavier de Ricard et le Sud Américain”. In: Vidal L & De Luca TR (eds.). *Les français au Brésil: XIXe - XXe siècles*. Paris: Les Indes Savantes, p. 181-192.
- Cano J. 2012 (no prelo). Narração, ilusão e traição: a reinvenção do passado e seus significados sociais em Dom Casmurro. *Floema. Caderno de Teoria e História Literária*, 9.
- Chalhoub S. 2011. The precariousness of freedom in a slave society (Brazil in the Nineteenth Century). *International Review of Social History*. **56**: 405-439.
- Cunha MCP. 2010. Acontece que eu sou baiano: identidades em Santana - Rio de Janeiro, no início do século XX. In: Chalhoub S, Cunha MCP, Cano J and Azevedo E (eds). *Trabalhadores na cidade*. Campinas: Editora da Unicamp, p.315-355.
- Lara SH. 2010. Com fé, lei e rei: um sobado africano em Pernambuco no século XVII. In: Gomes FS (ed.). *Mocambos de Palmares: história e fontes (séculos XVI-XIX)*. Rio de Janeiro, 7 Letras, p. 90-118.
- Mendonça JMN. 2010. Imigrantes e trabalhadoras: experiências de mulheres estrangeiras no centro sul do Brasil do XIX. *Fazendo Gênero 9 - Diásporas, diversidades, deslocamentos, Anais eletrônicos*: http://www.fazendogenero.ufsc.br/9/resources/anais/1277750940_ARQUIVO_Mendoncalmigrantes eTrabalhadoras.pdf.
- Silva FT. 2010. The port and the city of Santos: a century-long duality. In: Dinius OJ, Vergara A. (eds). *Company towns in the Americas: landscape, power, and working-class communities (geographies of justice and social transformation)*. Athens: University of Georgia Press. 68-90.
- Slenes RWA. 2011. Brazil. In: Paquette RL, Smith MM (eds). *The Oxford Handbook of Slavery in the Americas*. New York: Oxford University Press. 111-133.

Silvia Hunold Lara

Universidade Estadual de Campinas
Departamento de História
Rua Cora Coralina, s/nº
CEP 13083-896 – Campinas, SP – Brasil

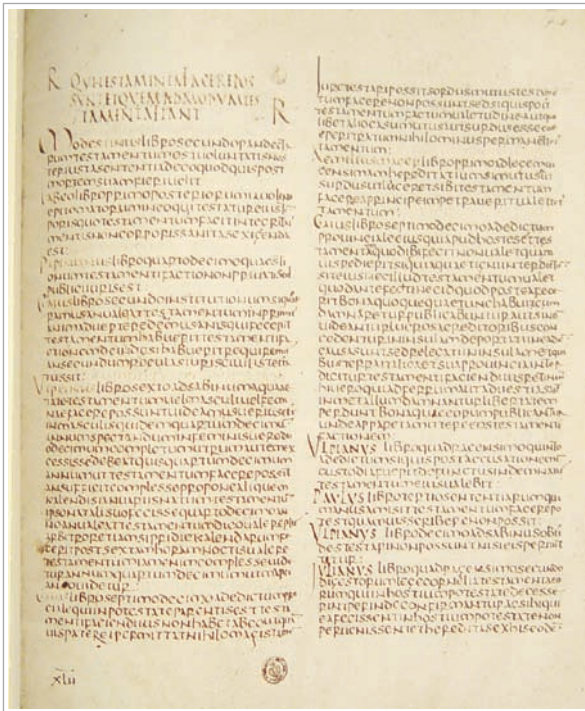
+55 19 3521-1663
shlara@unicamp.br

ROMAN ORIGINS OF THE BRAZILIAN CIVIL CODE

Eduardo César Silveira Marchi

Law School / University of São Paulo (USP)

FAPESP Process 2010/50079-4 | Term: Oct 2010 to Sep 2015



A page from the *Littera Florentina*

Because of its logical nature and practical utility, Roman law is the cornerstone of legal education in many countries. A considerable number of modern civil codes, including those outside of the Roman-Germanic legal system, incorporate a large variety of Roman legal norms, principles and institutions. Thus, the exegesis of Roman juridical sources, especially the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, allows us to correlate most of the rules in the Brazilian Civil Code of 2002 with their corresponding Roman legal texts. Article by article, the influence of Roman sources on the current civil law becomes evident. Although comparisons have been made between Roman law and the contemporary Civil Law established in the Brazilian Civil Code of 1916, the *Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch*, the *Codice Civile Italiano* di 1942, and even the *Code Civile Belgique*, the “Brazilian Civil Code and Roman Law” thematic project sets out to accomplish a task that has not previously been undertaken in Brazil: to objectively and meticulously compare the first three Books of General Part and the General Theory of Obligations in the Brazilian Civil Code of 2002 with Roman law to clarify the meaning of the rules and institutions in the present Civil Code. The identification of one main Roman juridical source and a set of secondary sources for each rule, made possible by the work of a select and interdisciplinary group of researchers, offers the best interpretation of legal rules and institutions and reinforces the presence of the “always old and new Roman Law” in Latin America and, particularly, in Brazil.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

The following are the basic stages of the project's development: (i) identifying the sources (Roman legal texts) pertinent to the section of the Brazilian Civil Code of 2002 designated for study; (ii) reading the identified sources; (iii) selecting and translating one or more sources classified as "primary" in accordance with the criterion of closest correlation with the legal rule in question; (iv) collectively discussing the sources selected as well as the dogmatic topics relevant to them and the corresponding articles of the Civil Code; (v) selecting the "secondary" sources from among the texts collected in "(i)", and (v) writing introductory texts for some of the sections of the Civil Code, highlighting the most important alterations introduced by the law.



Emperor Justinian (482 – 565), whose juridical ordination, the Corpus Juris Civilis, is the basis of the modern law, including the Brazilian Civil Code (detail of a portrait in the Basilica of San Vitale, Ravenna, Italy)

Book I ("On Persons") and Book II ("On Things"), which comprise Articles 1 through 103 of the "General Part" of the Civil Code of 2002, were included for exegetical work through the use of this methodology. The final part of the "General Part" (Book III) and Book I of the "Special Part" ("On the Law of Obligations") are part of the same program.

In addition to providing a detailed, article-by-article account of the influence of the Roman juridical legacy upon Brazilian private law, one of the main objectives of this project is to provide access to Roman legal texts for a public not exclusively composed of Roman law specialists. For this purpose, the original texts have been translated as plainly and clearly as possible, taking into account the terminology currently employed in Brazilian laws and in civilian literature.

The present project required an in-depth study of the Brazilian Civil Code currently in force, including an individual analysis of various recent amendments and the factors that resulted in these modifications.

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

Silveira Marchi EC, Rodrigues DRM, Queiroz de Moraes BB. *As origens romanas do Código Civil Brasileiro – Artigos 1 a 103* (temporary title), vol. I (forthcoming).

Eduardo César Silveira Marchi

Faculdade de Direito
Universidade de São Paulo (USP)
Departamento de Direito Civil

Largo de São Francisco, 95
CEP 01005-010 – São Paulo, SP – Brasil

+ 55-11-3111-4048
marchi@usp.br

HISTORY OF PAULISTA BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

Ataliba T. de Castilho

School of Philosophy, Literature and Human Sciences / University of São Paulo (USP)

FAPESP Process 2006/55944-0 | Term: Dec 2006 to Nov 2010

Main researchers: Marilza de Oliveira, Maria Aparecida Correa Ribeiro Torres Morais, Clélia Cândida Abreu Spinardi Jubran



Pallière, Arnaud Julien. Panorama of the City of São Paulo, 1821. Oil painting. 36.5 x 96.8 cm. 52 x 113,3 x 7 cm [frame]. Collection of Banco Itaú S.A. (São Paulo, SP)

The History of Paulista Brazilian Portuguese project aims to recover the linguistic history of the Paulista society. The first Portuguese settlers came to São Vicente in 1532, founding the Capitania of São Paulo and São Vicente (now São Paulo State). São Vicente is the oldest town in the country and was the first town to be lusitanized. As part of a larger project, the Project for the History of Brazilian Portuguese, which was proposed at USP in the late 1990s, this project focuses on four themes: (i) social history, (ii) grammatical change, (iii) text and discourse diachrony, and (iv) the development of a diachronic corpus. Social history addresses the social factors that framed the implementation of the Portuguese language in São Paulo. From the 16th to the 18th centuries, Portuguese settlers, Indians and African slaves developed complex linguistic contacts in the “capitania”. From the 19th to the 20th centuries, European and Asian immigrants moved to São Paulo in search of agricultural and industrial jobs. Since 1950, Brazilians from other states, mainly from the Northeast, came to São Paulo for the same reasons.

Grammatical change involves the study of the transformations of the Portuguese language after its arrival in this part of America. Phonological, morphological and syntactic changes are the main concerns of the researchers, who take into account formal and functional theories about language change. Text and discourse diachrony constitutes a new set of questions in the field of Historical Linguistics; for example, what transformations have text processes undergone in São Paulo? To provide empirical evidence to this research, a diachronic corpus has been organized that includes several discourse traditions and genres, such as personal and administrative letters, newspaper ads and readers’ letters, historical memoirs, travel journals, testaments and inventories. The collected materials span the 18th to the 20th centuries. All of these materials underwent philological editing prior to their use. To become familiar with this agenda, ten research groups have been established with more than 70 researchers recruited from three public universities in the State of São Paulo: the University of São Paulo (USP), the State University of Campinas (Unicamp) and São Paulo State University (Unesp).

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

From 2007 to 2008, all workgroups produced the MA and PhD dissertations, papers and book chapters indicated below. Papers on social history showed that until the 18th century, the cultivated Paulistas adopted the European pattern of writing, reducing the use of the popular dialect, better known as “caipira”. The Brazilian Portuguese standard was established in the second half of the 19th century, coinciding with the multilingualism of the Paulista society, due to external and internal immigrations. The substandard Paulista dialect was involved in the multilingualism issue as well. Extensive studies on grammaticalization have focused on serial verbs, the representation of cognitive categories, and the birth of textual connectors, among other themes. Rules on agreement suggest the possible maintenance of late medieval rules that were brought to Brazil by people born in the second half of the 15th century. Studies on the diachrony of texts have revealed the importance of epilingualism among other interactional processes of text building, such as paraphrases, parenthesis, correction and repetition. Textual connectors show fluctuation processes that go back and forth to create textual unities. Some contributions to the theory of language change are still being formulated.

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

Castilho AT de. 2007 a. Abordagem da língua como um sistema complexo. Contribuições para uma nova Linguística Histórica. In: AT de Castilho, MA Torres Morais, REV Lopes, SML Cyrino. orgs. 2007. Descrição, História e Aquisição do Português Brasileiro. Homenagem a Mary A. Kato. Campinas: Pontes / Fapesp, pp. 329-360.

Castilho AT de. 2007 b. Análise multissistêmica das preposições do eixo transversal no português brasileiro: espaço /anterior/ ~ /posterior/. In: JM Ramos, M Alkmim. orgs. 2007. Para a História do Português Brasileiro. Belo Horizonte: Faculdade de Letras da UFMG, vol. V: Estudos sobre mudança linguística e história social, pp. 53-132.

Castilho AT de. 2008. Para uma análise multissistêmica das preposições. In: AT de Castilho. org. 2009. História do Português Paulista. Série Estudos, vol. 1. Campinas: Fapesp / Setor de Publicações do Instituto de Estudos da Linguagem da Unicamp, pp. 119-136.

Castilho AT de. 2009 a. A categoria cognitiva de MOVIMENTO na gramática do Português. Refletindo sobre os achados dos Projetos NURC, PGPF e PHPB. In: Dermeval da Hora org. 2009. Abralín: 40 anos em cena. João Pessoa: Editora Universitária, pp. 71-96.

Castilho AT de. 2009b. An approach to language as a complex system. In: AT de Castilho Ed. 2009. História do Português Paulista. Série Estudos, vol. 1. Campinas: Fapesp / Setor de Publicações do Instituto de Estudos da Linguagem da Unicamp pp. 119-126.

Castilho AT de. 2009c. O Projeto Caipira e a demografia histórica: pontos de contacto. In: MSCB Bassanezi, TC BOTELHO orgs. 2009. Linhas e entrelinhas. As diferentes leituras das Atas paroquiais dos setecentos e oitocentos. Belo Horizonte: Veredas & Cenários, Fapemig, pp. 235-256.

Castilho AT de. 2010. História do Português Brasileiro. In: AT de Castilho (2010). Nova Gramática do Português Brasileiro. São Paulo: Editora Contexto / Fapesp, pp. 169-196.

Ataliba T. de Castilho

Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas/USP
Departamento de Letras Clássicas e Vernáculas
Av. Prof. Luciano Gualberto, 315
Cidade Universitária – Caixa Postal 2530
CEP 05508-010 – São Paulo, SP – Brasil

+55 11 3818-4877
ataliba@uol.com.br

THEMATIC PROJECTS

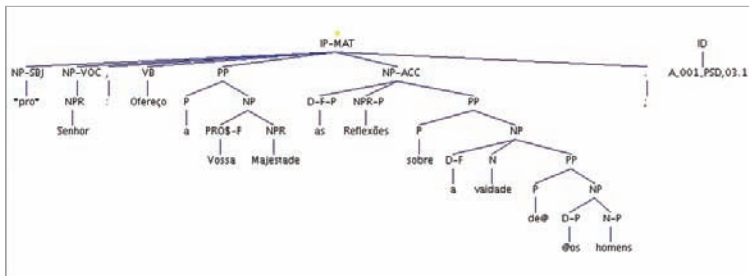
RHYTHMIC PATTERNS, PARAMETER SETTING AND LANGUAGE CHANGE

Charlotte Marie Chambelland Galves

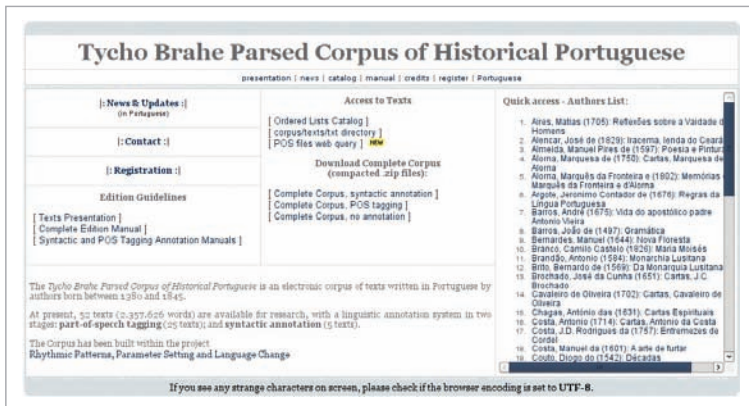
Institute of Language Studies / State University of Campinas (Unicamp)

FAPESP Process 2004/03643-0 | Term: Jan 2005 to Feb 2010

Main researcher: Maria Filomena Spatti Sandalo



Syntactic annotation of the first sentence of « Reflexões sobre a vaidade dos homens », by Matias Aires (born in 1705)



Front page of the site of the Tycho Brahe Corpus

The project “Rhythmic patterns, parameter setting and language change, Phase II” is the continuation of the homonymous project (<http://www.ime.usp.br/~tycho>). Its first goal is to broaden and consolidate the “Tycho Brahe Parsed Corpus of Historical Portuguese” (<http://www.ime.usp.br/~tycho/corpus>), developed during the former project, in the following directions:

- Diversification of the types, periods and spaces of production of the texts. The extended Corpus will contain texts from Portuguese authors born during the 14th and 15th centuries, texts whose authors are uncertain or unknown, non-literary texts, and texts produced in Brazil.
- Syntactic parsing of part of the texts.
- Restructuring of the Corpus in XML language, according to the international patterns of Corpus codification.

The second goal of the project is to use the revised Corpus to deepen the study of Middle Portuguese, the intermediary phase between Old Portuguese and the modern variants of the language, with the following questions in mind:

- What are the grammatical features of Middle Portuguese?
- What is its trajectory in time?
- What is the role of prosodic change in the emergence of Modern European Portuguese?

The project is anchored in one of the main research lines of modern linguistics with the goal of understanding what yields linguistic change and how this change proceeds in time. As in the previous project, the poorly addressed issue of the interaction between rhythm and syntax in change is emphasized. Moreover, we face the methodological challenge of the detection of prosodic patterns in written texts. Finally, by describing and analyzing the language state that gave birth to the two main modern variants of Portuguese, we establish the basis for a comparative history of Brazilian and Modern European Portuguese.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

The Tycho Brahe Corpus is currently composed of 52 texts, for a total of 2,357,626 words, written in Portuguese by authors born between 1380 and 1845. It is freely accessible on the worldwide web. All of the texts are formatted in XML, with 25 of them available with a corrected tagging for Part of Speech (POS) and 5 syntactically parsed. The project has developed a morphological system for POS annotation and a syntactic parsing scheme, which is currently being applied to additional texts. Initially restricted to authors born in Portugal from the 16th century on, the Corpus now includes texts by Brazilian authors and Portuguese authors born before 1500.

As a result of this large amount of data, it was possible to confirm the hypothesis of the existence of an intermediate grammar of Portuguese between Old Portuguese and Modern European Portuguese, called Middle Portuguese (MP). This grammar has V2 features and is strongly pro-drop. The exact nature of the formal properties of the categories responsible for the positions of the arguments in clauses is currently being investigated.

The project has produced several empirical pieces of evidence suggesting that the grammar of Modern European Portuguese (EP) begins to compete with MP in the texts written by individuals born at the beginning of the 18th century.

The detailed study of MP and how it changed to EP provides new tools for a comparative history of Portuguese in Portugal and in Brazil. In texts written in Brazil during the 19th century, we see the reflection of the change that occurred in Portugal 100 years earlier. The comparison of MP and EP also sheds new light on the much-debated aspects of the structure of the clause in EP.

The project has developed a methodology to detect the fingerprints of rhythm in written texts along two lines of research. First, on the basis of a sample of texts of the corpus and in collaboration with the Portuguese Free P Project, the researchers have produced a preliminary mapping of the phonological changes that affected EP between the 17th century and the 19th century. Second, using probabilistic tools, we have been able to discriminate modern Portuguese and Brazilian rhythms in written texts. We are currently applying these tools to historical texts. The junction of the two approaches will allow us to locate the rhythmic change in time and to empirically support the hypothesis that the phonological change preceded the syntactic change.

Finally, we propose an analysis of clitic placement that accounts for the way prosody and syntax interact and can be integrated into a model of language acquisition in which a change in the former can provoke a change in the latter.

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

Frota S, Galves C, Vigário M. 2008. Ler a fonologia: do português clássico ao português europeu moderno. In Frota S, Santos AL. (eds.) *Textos Seleccionados do XXIII Encontro Nacional da Associação Portuguesa de Linguística*: 193-206.

Galves A, Galves C, Garcia NL, Leonardi F. 2009. Context tree selection and linguistic rhythm retrieval from written texts. Can be retrieved from ArXiv:0902.3619.

Galves C. 2007. A língua das caravelas: periodização do português europeu e origem do português brasileiro. In De Castilho A, Torres MMAT, Lopes RV, Cyrino SL (eds.) *Descrição, história e aquisição do português brasileiro*, Campinas, Pontes: 513-528.

Galves C, Moraes MAT, Ribeiro I. 2005. Syntax and morphology in the placement of clitics in European and Brazilian Portuguese. *Journal of Portuguese Linguistics*. **4**: 143-177.

Galves C, Namiuti C, Paixão de Sousa MC. 2006. Novas perspectivas para antigas questões: revisitando a periodização da língua portuguesa. Endruschat A, Kemmler R, Chafer-Pries B. (eds.) *Grammatische strukturen des Europäischen Portugiesisch*, Tübingen: Calepinus Verlag: 45-74.

Galves C, Paixão de Sousa MC, Britto H. 2005. The change in clitic placement from classical to modern European Portuguese: Results from the Tycho Brahe Corpus. *Journal of Portuguese Linguistics*. **4**: 39-67.

Paixão de Sousa MC, Trippel T. 2006. Building a historical corpus for classical Portuguese: some technological aspects. Proceedings of the V International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation (LREC 2006).

Sandalo F, Abaurre MB, Mandel A, Galves C. 2006. Secondary stress in two varieties of Portuguese and the Sotaq optimality based computer program. *Probus*. **18**: 97-125.

Charlotte Marie Chambelland Galves

Instituto de Estudos da Linguagem/Unicamp
Departamento de Linguística
Rua Sérgio Buarque de Holanda, 571
CEP 13083-859 – Campinas, SP – Brasil

+ 55-11-3521-1541
galvesc@unicamp.br

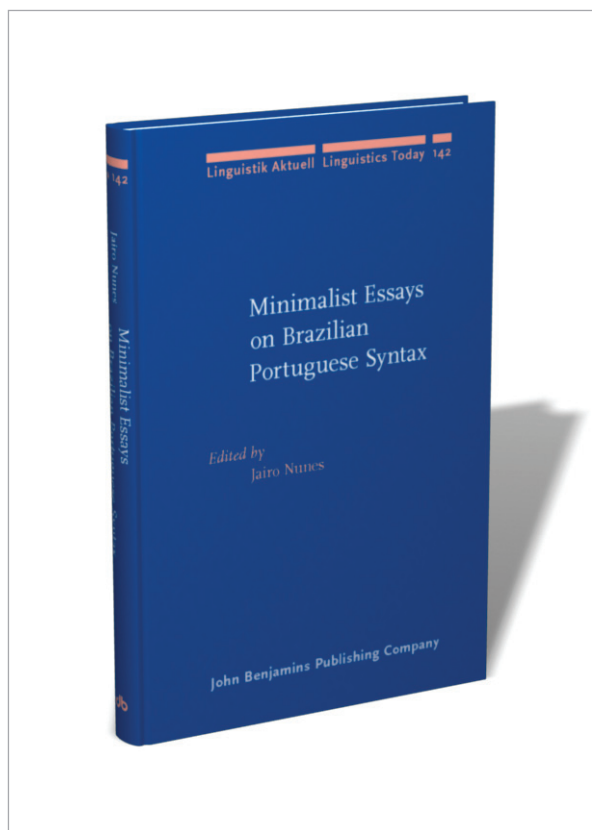
THE GENERATIVE SYNTAX OF BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE AT THE DAWN OF THE 21ST CENTURY: MINIMALISM AND INTERFACES

Jairo Morais Nunes

School of Philosophy, Literature and Human Sciences / University of São Paulo (USP)

FAPESP Process 2006/00965-2 | Term: Sep 2006 to Feb 2011

Main researchers: Raquel Santana Santos, Mary Aizawa Kato



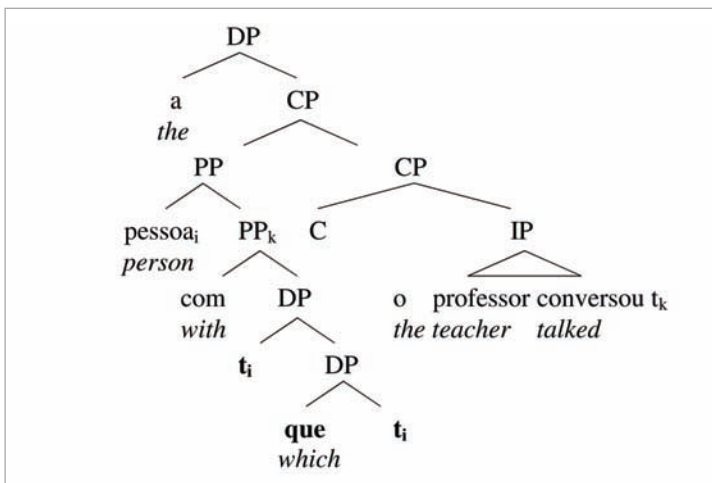
Cover of the book presenting some of the results of the project

Generative linguistics has undergone two fundamental shifts in the last two decades of the 20th century. The first shift took place in the 1980s with the formulation of the Principles and Parameters Theory, which made it possible to address the logical problem of language acquisition in a tractable manner. By facilitating analyses with a considerable degree of explanatory adequacy, the Principles and Parameters Theory gave rise to exponential growth in the identification of syntactic universals and in the description of specific languages. The richness of the empirical material uncovered in the 1980s coupled with the sophisticated theoretical apparatus developed in the Government and Binding (GB) model quickly fueled another shift that crystallized at the beginning of the 1990s, the Minimalist Program. Aiming to go beyond explanatory adequacy, the Minimalist Program broadened the domain of linguistic research by attempting to investigate why the faculty of language has the properties it has rather than others.

Generative studies on Brazilian Portuguese syntax have closely followed the two shifts mentioned above. The GB model yielded a great number of important works on the specificities of Brazilian Portuguese in comparison with other languages, particularly European Portuguese. More recently, some of these specificities have been reanalyzed in light of the Minimalist Program, raising interesting questions about the theoretical apparatus under development. Adopting the theoretical perspective of the Minimalist Program, this project investigates the mapping between the syntactic component, on the one hand, and the morphological, phonological and semantic components, on the other, based on the syntactic properties of Brazilian Portuguese.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

The project has focused on movement and empty category issues and has examined new empirical material on a variety of topics (null subjects and finite control, possessive and existential constructions, factive constructions, relative clauses, null objects and stress shift, preposition duplication, VP topicalization, and ellipsis), some of which are specific to Brazilian Portuguese. The research conducted thus far has enhanced the empirical coverage achieved in GB and provided independent evidence for key Minimalist proposals, such as movement to θ -positions, economy of derivations and representations, the copy theory of movement, and the role of feature valuation in syntactic computation.



Syntactic structure proposed by Kato and Nunes (2009:101) for "a pessoa com quem o professor conversou"

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

Augusto MRA. 2009. Patterns of extraction out of factive islands in Brazilian Portuguese. In Nunes 2009:69-92.

Avelar J. 2009. The committative-copular basis of possessive-existential constructions in Brazilian Portuguese. In Nunes 2009:139-160.

Bastos-Gee AC. 2009. Topicalization of verbal projections in Brazilian Portuguese. In Nunes 2009:161-189.

Ferreira, M. 2009. Null subject and finite control in Brazilian Portuguese. In Nunes 2009:17-49.

Floripi S, Nunes J. 2009. Movement and resumption in null possessor constructions in Brazilian Portuguese. In Nunes 2009:51-68.

Kato MA, Nunes J. 2009. A Uniform raising analysis for standard and nonstandard relative clauses in Brazilian Portuguese. In Nunes 2009:93-120.

Nunes, J (ed.). 2009. Minimalist essays on Brazilian Portuguese syntax. John Benjamins, Amsterdam.

Nunes J, Santos RS. 2009. Stress shift as a diagnostic for identifying empty categories in Brazilian Portuguese. In Nunes 2009:121-136.

Nunes J, Ximenes C. 2009. Preposition contraction and morphological sideward movement in Brazilian Portuguese. In Nunes 2009:191-214.

Nunes J, Zocca C. 2009. Lack of morphological identity and ellipsis resolution in Brazilian Portuguese. In Nunes 2009:214-236.

Jairo Morais Nunes

Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas/USP
Departamento de Linguística
Av. Prof. Luciano Gualberto, 403
CEP 05508-900 – São Paulo, SP – Brasil

+55 11 3091-4298
jmnunes@usp.br

THE TRANSATLANTIC CIRCULATION OF PRINTED MATTER – THE GLOBALIZATION OF CULTURE IN THE 19TH CENTURY

Márcia Azevedo de Abreu

Institute of Language Studies / State University of Campinas (Unicamp)

FAPESP Process 2011/07342-9 | Term: Sep 2011 to Aug 2015

Main researchers: Orna Messer Levin, Sandra Guardini Teixeira Vasconcelos, Tania Regina de Luca



Mappe-monde ou description du globe terrestre, assujettie aux observations astronomiques par le Sr. Janvier Geographe: world map published in Paris in 1782

This project aims to produce better knowledge about the printed matter and ideas circulating in England, France, Portugal and Brazil during the “long nineteenth century” (1789 – 1914). Its main objectives are to identify and analyze the cultural, political and economic processes set in motion by the movement of ideas and printed matter on a transnational scale and to observe the appropriation of these ideas in these four countries.

To address these questions, the research encompasses three main intersecting axes:

- 1) Agents of exchange between countries (booksellers, publishers, typographers, editors, writers, translators, illustrators, journalists, censors, actors and actresses, theater managers, readers etc.)
- 2) Institutions and sites (libraries, circulating libraries, newsrooms, boards of censors etc.)
- 3) Material forms and textual genres (newspapers, magazines, schoolbooks, novels, music scores, plays etc.)

These elements are investigated by 40 researchers from 23 research institutions in Brazil, France, England and Portugal. These researchers are classified into three main areas: a) the production of texts and printed matter and their dissemination; b) the circulation and reception of belles-lettres; and c) the circulation and reception of journals (newspapers and magazines).

Our intention is to clarify, through four years of work (2011-2015), the multiple circuits made by books and journals from Europe to Brazil (and vice versa) and the paths traveled by printed matter within Brazil. We also aim to measure the speed and intensity with which works, people and ideas traveled between England, Portugal, France and Brazil and to evaluate the synchronicity of the interest aroused by the same books in different places. We expect to expand knowledge about publishers, booksellers and theatrical entrepreneurs by considering their activity in different countries and to learn more about the books, magazines and plays presented in Brazilian and European bookstores and stages, with special attention to translated works. Finally, we hope to identify the audience for these works and plays and to examine their critical reception throughout the nineteenth century.

Emphasis will be placed on the term *circulation* because it is important to observe the movement between Europe and Brazil rather than the unilateral flow of ideas and goods from Europe to Brazil. In other words, we want to think in terms of *connection* rather than in terms of *dependence*.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

This thematic project, which began in October 2011, is part of a larger international project initiated in September 2010. So far, the researchers in the international project have held two conferences, at the Université de Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines (2010) and at the Universidade Nova de Lisboa (2011), to present the partial findings of these studies.

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

Abreu M. 2011. A circulação transatlântica dos impressos: a globalização da cultura no século XIX. Livro - revista do núcleo de estudos do livro e da edição. Departamento de Jornalismo e Editoração da Escola de Comunicação e Artes - Universidade de São Paulo. 1: 115-130.

Márcia Azevedo de Abreu

Instituto de Estudos da Linguagem
Universidade Estadual de Campinas (Unicamp)
Rua Sérgio Buarque de Holanda, 571
CEP 13083-859 – Campinas, SP – Brasil

+55 19 3521-1511
marcia.a.abreu@gmail.com

WRITINGS OF VIOLENCE

Márcio Orlando Seligmann-Silva

Institute of Language Studies / State University of Campinas (Unicamp)

FAPESP Process 2005/55087-7 | Term: Apr 2006 to Mar 2010

Main researchers: Francisco Foot Hardman, Jaime Ginzburg



“Siluetazo”, Buenos Aires, 1984. The silhouette is identified not only through art but also by the crime scene. In Argentina during the last dictatorship, opposition members organized protests, and on these occasions they painted silhouettes on the walls to call attention to missing people from the opposition who were kidnapped by government forces. These actions were called “siluetazos” (photography by Marcelo Brodsky)

The project’s purpose is to study the relationship between violence and cultural productions. Involving several researchers who work with representations of violence and their limits, this thematic project aims to deepen studies of violence and to contribute to the theory of literature and to a theory of the presentation of violence, conceived broadly. With a focus on the 20th century and with the majority of individual research focused on the phenomenon of representations/presentations of violence in Brazilian literature, the project also involves research on the theory of the memory of violence; the relationship between literature, violence and the law; the “representation/presentation” of the Shoah; the testimonio of Latin America; and autobiographical texts by former terrorists. The project begins from the assumption that during the last decades, a quantitative and qualitative shift occurred in the relation between cultural manifestations and violence.

The research begins from the following assumptions: 1. writing that arises from violence or that has this violence at its heart has specific characteristics; 2. there is a relationship

between this production of literary and artistic work and the historical situation of the producer of the work; 3. it is possible to establish a theory of the aesthetic elements of these works as well as a theory of their relationship to the historical element; 4. it is possible to observe a particularly important presence of violence in the cultural production of the last decades, which deserves closer attention and study.

Over a period of four years, this group intends to advance the formulation of centric topics of common interest. Among these topics, we highlight the following: the conditions of the concept of “representation” in the approach to the relationship between literature and society in works characterized by the traumatic impact of violence; the necessity of a wider dialogue between the theory of literature and other human science fields; the differences and similarities between images of violence in various works of literature, cultural manifestations and contexts, considering the historical motivations and the relations between particular works and general conventions of style, period and genre; and the interpretative challenges arising from the literary production of the last ten years, in which we can see striking discontinuities in relation to the previous aesthetic orientations.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

Our results can be evaluated through our publications. In them we have already made a “map” of many aspects concerning the “writing of violence” in difference areas.

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

- Bines RK. 2009. Rawet’s wandering jew: Jewish-Brazilian monologues of home and displacement. In: Simon Bronner (Ed.). *Jews at Home: The Domestication of Ritual. Jewish Cultural Studies, Volume 2*.
- Bons JMG de, Witte B, Wohlfarth I, Lindner B. 2008. Philologie und Aktualität. In: Bernd Witte. (ed.). *Topographien der Erinnerung*. Würzburg: Königshausen und Neumann. **1**: 198-205.
- Dalcastagnè R (ed.). 2008. *Ver e imaginar o outro: alteridade, desigualdade, violência na literatura brasileira contemporânea*. Vinhedo: Horizonte.
- Finazzi-Agró E. Lugar sertão se divulga. L’identità brasiliana fra apertura e mancanza”, in *Sertão ∞ Pampa. Topografie dell’immaginario sudamericano*, a c. di V. Arsillo e F. Fiorani, Venezia, Cafoscarina, 2007: 11-24.
- Finazzi-Agró E, Vecchi R, Amoroso MB. (ed.). 2006. *Travessias do pós-trágico. Os dilemas de uma leitura do Brasil*, São Paulo, Unimarco Ed.
- Galle H. Las voces de los escritores en Echolot de Kempowski: ‘Innere und äußere Emigration’ desde la perspectiva de la memoria colectiva. In: *Anuário Argentino de Germanística III*. 2007: 299-307.
- Ginzburg J. 2008. Memória da ditadura em Caio Fernando Abreu e Luís Fernando Veríssimo. *Letterature d’America*. **113**: 95-110.
- Ginzburg J. 2007. Poésie lyrique et politique au Brésil – ‘la vie minimale’ chez Carlos Drummond de Andrade”, *Revue Française d’Histoire des Idées Politiques*. **26**: 357-364.
- Hardman FF. 2007. Augusto dos Anjos e o Anti-tropicalismo. In: *Portuguese Studies. London*. **23 (1)**: 100-08.
- Hardman FF. 2007. On the Planes of Oblivion: the Great Amazonian Fault. In: *Journal of Latin American Cultural Studies. London*. **16 (3)**: 309-24.
- Hardman FF. 2007. Os Sertões come Poética delle Rovine: Euclides da Cunha e l’immaginario distopico nella cultura brasiliana di fine Ottocento. In: *Morus: Utopia e Rinascimento*. **IV (4)**: 157-67.
- Hardman FF. A Poética das Ruínas n’Os Sertões. In: L. M. Bernucci. (ed.). *Discurso, Ciência e Controvérsia em Euclides da Cunha*. São Paulo: Edusp, 2008: 117-124.
- Penna JC. Auschwitz como tragédia. In: *Terceira Margem*, 17, ano XI, 2007.
- Penna JC. 2007. Estado de exceção: um novo paradigma da política. In: *Estudos de Literatura Brasileira Contemporânea*. **29**: 179-204.
- Penna JCBO. Espaços da (in)segurança nacional. Ensaio sobre a soberania. In: I. Margato; R. Gomes (ed.). *Espécies de espaço. Territorialidades, literatura, mídia*. Belo Horizonte: Editora UFMG, 2008: 211-246.
- Roncador S. Criadas No More (notas sobre testemunhos de empregadas domésticas). R. Dalcastagnè (ed.). *Ver e imaginar o outro: alteridade,*

desigualdade, violência na literatura brasileira contemporânea. São Paulo: Editora Horizonte, 2008: 137-52.

Schollhammer KE. 2007. Breve mapeamento das relações entre violência e cultura no Brasil contemporâneo. In: *Estudos de Literatura Brasileira Contemporânea, Brasília*. **29**: 27-57.

Seligmann-Silva M. 2007. Escrituras da Shoah no Brasil. In: *Noah/Noaj, FFLCH-USP*, nº **16-17**: 137-155.

Seligmann-Silva M. La catástrofe de lo cotidiano, la catástrofe apocalíptica y la catástrofe redentora: sobre Walter Benjamin y la escritura de la memoria. In: *Políticas de la memoria. Tensiones en la palabra y la imagen*, ed. S. Lorenzano; R. Buchenhorst, Buenos Aires: Gorla; México, 2007: 277-94.

Seligmann-Silva M. Narrar o trauma: escrituras híbridas das catástrofes. In: *Gragoatá*, 24, 1º semestre 2008, Niterói 101-117.

Seligmann-Silva M. Violência e cinema: um olhar sobre o caso brasileiro hoje. In: *Comunicação & Cultura*, 5, primavera-verão 2008, Lisboa: 95-108.

Seligmann-Silva M. Walter Benjamin: Der Ausnahmezustand zwischen dem Politischen und dem Ästhetischen”, in: *Ibero-amerikanisches Jahrbuch für Germanistik*, ed. M. Vedda; I. Hernández, Berlin: Weidler Buchverlag, 10/2007.

Vecchi R. Il corpo intestimoniabile della nazione: e il verbo si fece carne nel Modernismo brasiliano. In: S. Stefania (ed.), *Avanguardie e lingue iberiche nel primo Novecento*, Pisa: Edizioni della Normale, 2007: 83-100.

Vecchi R. 2007. Il Paese delle mille maschere. In: *Limes, Quaderno speciale*, Roma. **3**: 19-24.

Vecchi R. Império português e biopolítica: uma modernidade precoce?. In: P. de Medeiros (ed.) *Post-colonial Theory and Lusophone Literatures*, Utrecht Portuguese Studies Series 1, Utrecht, Portuguese Studies Center Universiteit Utrecht, 2007: 177-191.

Estudos de Literatura Brasileira Contemporânea, nº 29. Brasília, janeiro/junho de 2007: 13-230. Dossier “Escritas da Violência”

Márcio Seligmann-Silva

Instituto de Estudos da Linguagem/Unicamp
Departamento de Teoria Literária
Rua Sérgio Buarque de Holanda, 571
CEP 13083-859 – Campinas, SP – Brasil
+55 19 3521-1511 / 1501
m.seligmann@uol.com.br
www.iel.unicamp.br/institucional/visudocente.php?cd=63

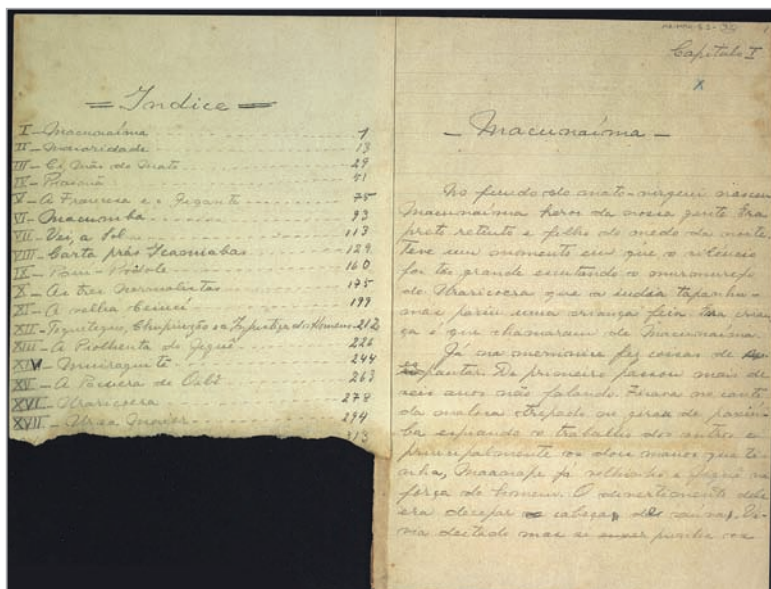
A STUDY OF MARIO DE ANDRADE'S CREATION PROCESS IN THE MANUSCRIPTS IN HIS ARCHIVE, HIS CORRESPONDENCE AND HIS LIBRARY

Therezinha Aparecida Porto Ancona-Lopez

Institute of Brazilian Studies (IEB) / University of São Paulo (USP)

FAPESP Process 2006/54705-1 | Term: Nov 2006 to Oct 2011

Main researcher: Flavia Camargo Toni



Autograph of Mário de Andrade. *Macunaíma*, the hero with no character

The critical and archival approach to Mário de Andrade's literary creation process, manifested in his manuscripts, is the subject of this thematic project in the area of Brazilian literature. This study includes the writer's personal archive and library of interdisciplinary texts encompassing literature, musicology, arts and cinema. The project considers the branches of literary criticism, editing and archival science. It is based on the theoretical and methodological proposals of genetic criticism, textual criticism, literary hermeneutics, musicology, esthetics, art and cinema criticism as well as the concepts of archival science and codicology. It aims to reflect on Andrade's literary creation process, culminating in a book of essays on the subject by the three researchers coordinating the project. This project unfolds in the development of PhD, master's, post-doctoral and scientific initiation research.

The thematic project involves the preparation of genetic, critical and annotated editions of Mário de Andrade's works as well as a selection of his statements about his creative process.

With a focus on the democratic share of knowledge, the thematic project also includes the archival processing of the manuscripts using an appropriate methodology. To achieve this goal, the project establishes a database to classify and prepare one analytical catalogue of the literary titles (*catalogue raisonné*) as well as an index of all of the titles in an electronic version with facsimile images and a paper version. By focusing specifically on analyses of the manuscripts, this thematic project expands the perspective on Mario de Andrade's studies and on Brazilian literature.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

The results derive from the theoretical analyses and interpretation of the manuscripts, referring to the cited subjects, and the methodology developed to assist with the specific archival treatment. This project examines Mário de Andrade's writing typology in relation to his archive and moves on to the marginalia in his library. The results of this project also relate to the preparation and publication of accurate editions: five titles by the writer, accompanied by documents that present the genetic itinerary. Based on this project, two PhD theses have been defended, PAULA RA, "O expressionismo da biblioteca de MA – da leitura à criação" and ESCOREL LA, "A revista francesa L'Esprit Nouveau na formação das idéias estéticas e da poética de MA", and one is about to be defended, FIGUEIREDO TLC, "O trajeto da criação de um romance inacabado de MA". Two master's dissertations have been presented: GASPARRI I, "O surrealismo nas leituras de MA" and MARQUES A, "Caminhos da criação – Catálogo analítico dos dossiês literários com exemplares de trabalho de MA". The archival processing of the manuscripts associated with the construction of the index and the analytical catalogue is in progress.

The results will be disseminated on the thematic project's site and in the web revue Marioscriptor in addition to the publication of books and articles in academic journals and a book of essays on the guidelines for Mario de Andrade's creations.

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

Ancona-Lopez TAP. 2007. A criação literária na biblioteca do escritor. *Ciência e Cultura (SBPC)*. **59**: 33-37.

Ancona-Lopez TAP. 2009. Coordenação da edição de texto apurado acompanhada de documentos de Mario de Andrade. *Obra imatura*. Rio de Janeiro: Agir, 403 p. / "Uma estréia retomada". In: op. cit., p. 63-78.

Ancona-Lopez TAP. 2008. Leituras e criação: fragmentos de um diálogo de Mário de Andrade. Manuscrita. *Revista de Crítica Genética*. 15: 62-95; Veredas: *Revista da Associação Internacional de Lusitanistas*. 8: 260-283.

Escorel L. 2007. La création poétique de Mário de Andrade sur les pages de L'Esprit Nouveau. *Revue Recto/Verso (Revue de jeunes chercheurs en critique génétique)*. **2**: 1-13.

Figueiredo TL. 2009. Afinando afinidades. *Teresa: revista de Literatura Brasileira*. **8**.

Figueiredo TL. Belazarte bem mais que modernista. In: Andrade M. *Os contos de Belazarte*. Rio de Janeiro: Agir, p. 131-142.

Figueiredo TL, Ancona-Lopez TAP. 2008. Andrade M. Macunaíma, o herói sem nenhum caráter. Edição de texto apurado acompanhada de documentos de Mario de Andrade. Rio de Janeiro: Agir, 240 p.

Marques AN. 2008. Andrade M. Os contos de Belazarte. Edição de texto apurado acompanhada de documentos de Mario de Andrade Rio de Janeiro: Agir, 2008. 168 p.

Marques AN. 2009. Andrade M. *Obra imatura*. Edição de texto apurado e apresentação. Rio de Janeiro: Agir, 2008, p. 11-61, 81-208, 227-337.

Moraes MA. 2008. Artes de um cronista. In: Andrade M. *Os filhos da Candinha*. Estabelecimento de texto: João Francisco Franklin Gonçalves. Rio de Janeiro: Agir, p. 177-187.

Toni FC. 2007. A crítica genética e os acervos de músicos brasileiros. *Ciência e Cultura (SBPC)*. **59**: 49-50.

Toni FC. A musicologia e a exploração dos arquivos pessoais. *Revista de História (USP)*. **157**: 101-128.

Therezinha A.P. Ancona-Lopez

Instituto de Estudos Brasileiros/USP
Setor de Literatura Brasileira
Av. Professor Mello Moraes, travessa 8, nº140
Butantã – Caixa Postal 11154
CEP 05508-030 – São Paulo, SP – Brasil

+55 11 3091-3244
teleal@usp.br

A CONCEPTION OF PHILOSOPHICAL PRAGMATICS

Arley Ramos Moreno

Institute of Philosophy and Human Sciences / State University of Campinas (Unicamp)

FAPESP Process 2006/04548-7 | Term: Mar 2007 to Feb 2011



Photo of Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889 – 1951), reproduced in the poster of the VII National / IV International Wittgenstein Symposium, September 27 to 30, 2011 at the State University of Campinas, Unicamp, Brazil. (photo: Suely Borges)

The concept of Philosophical Pragmatics arises from reflections on epistemological issues raised by certain philosophers. This concept involves issues related to the fundamentals of knowledge and the potential to apply these concepts to experience as well as to the role played by linguistic symbolism in the organization of experience into conceptual forms. This project suggests that a philosophical interpretation of the link between the empirical and linguistic symbolism must involve the application of concepts of a pragmatic nature, without which this interpretation risks falling into dogmatism, either realist or idealist.

The roots of this concept of Pragmatics can be found in the discussion of analytic and synthetic necessity. How are these two forms of necessity in knowledge to be interpreted?

Both types involve the presence of necessity, but each is invested with quite distinct characteristics. In the first case, we make explicit one aspect of the definition; in the second case, we emphasize a new aspect of the concept that cannot be refuted by experience. Using logical empiricism, the Kantian interpretation, which consists of indicating elements of a transcendental nature in the form of a priori principles of perception in general, is replaced by the idea of elements of a logical nature, relations and properties that allow the experience to be organized a priori but with no intervention by apprehensive forms provided by a pre-linguistic epistemic subject. This is the logical form, in any of its variants, that ultimately explains the necessity present in the analytical links rather than the pure principles present in the epistemic subject. There is no longer a place for a synthetic necessity. In this context, I wish to specify that the displacement of the idea of the transcendental from the forms of the epistemic subject to the logical form leads to a new conception of the object or, better, of objectivity as a property generally ascribed by thought to the fragments of experience.

Other elements present in this conception of the Pragmatic can be found in what we may call the “formal empiricism” of G.-G. Granger. I wish to retain some features of this modality of empiricism. The first feature is its conception of the transcendental. Beginning with Kant, the point has been to enlarge and change the focus of the transcendental function. On one hand, the a priori determination of a field of possibilities to operations in general is no longer definitive and fixed; thus, the historical dimension is assimilated. It continues to be a field that is determined a priori but, provisionally, is subject to the internal changes and transformations of different fields of knowledge. On the other hand, we observe the inadequacy of tables of a priori principles and of categories that, as general as they may be, do not fail to correspond to theoretical or philosophical viewpoints, subject to the inevitable stylistic and historical marks of their expression. The transformations of concepts thus indicate, a priori, the provisional fields for the cognitive operations. Furthermore, I wish to retain the meaning proposed by Granger, which allows him to introduce the concept of style through the use of symbolism.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

We have organized four International Wittgenstein Symposia and have published the selected papers presented in the Symposia in the Coleção CLE, Unicamp. A new international cooperative effort is being established between researchers from Brazil and Portugal on Wittgenstein's thought. The first step in that cooperation is to set up the Grupo Luso-Brasileiro de Estudos Wittgenstein (GRULBEW). This group will involve the Universidade Estadual de Campinas (Unicamp), the Universidade Federal da Bahia (UFBA) and the Universidade Nova de Lisboa.

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

- Dall'Agnol D. 2006. Jogos morais de linguagem, Col. CLE vol.43.
- Giannotti JA. 2008. Objetos formais segundo mestre Granger Col. CLE vol.50.
- Gottschalk CMC. 2007. Três concepções de significado na matemática: bloor, granger e Wittgenstein, Col. CLE vol.49.
- Imaguire, G. 2006. A filosofia da matemática de Wittgenstein para além do Platonismo e do Nominalismo, Col. CLE vol.43.
- Margutti Pinto PR. 2006. A questão do sujeito transcendental em Wittgenstein, Col. CLE vol.43.
- Moreno AR. 2010. Bild: from Satz to Begriff. Proceedings of the 33rd International Ludwig Wittgenstein-Symposium in Kirchberg.
- Moreno AR. 2011. Introduction à une épistémologie de l'usage, Ed. l'Harmattan, Paris.
- Moreno AR. 2010. Pensée formelle et description des usages des mots: Granger et Wittgenstein, La Pensée de Gilles-Granger, Ed. Hermann, Paris.
- Moreno AR. 2010. Wittgenstein: um projeto epistemológico – Em direção a uma epistemologia do uso, Coleção CLE, 58.
- Oliveira P. O que é ler – um álbum eletrônico? Col. CLE vol.55, 2009.
- Pichler A. 2009. Wittgenstein's albums: 'Philosophical investigations' and 'Philosophical Remarks' as alternatives to the 'spirit of progress' in philosophy, Col. CLE vol.55.
- Proust J. 2008. Régulations, finalité et langage: tensions et extensions, Col. CLE vol.50.
- Soubbotnik MA. 2007. Gramática dos conceitos e operações sobre as noções de 'übersicht' wittgenstiniana e a lingüística das operações enunciativas de Antoine Culioli, Col. CLE vol.49.
- Soulez A. 2007. Quand tout un Monde se Réfléchit dans une Petite Phrase Musicale, Col. CLE vol. 49.
- Stern D. 2010. Qualia and the Inverted Spectrum. Coleção CLE, 58.

Arley Ramos Moreno

Instituto de Filosofia e Ciências Humanas/Unicamp
Departamento de Filosofia
Caixa Postal 6110 – Barão Geraldo
CEP 13083-970 – Campinas, SP – Brasil

+55 19 3788-1582
arely@unicamp.br

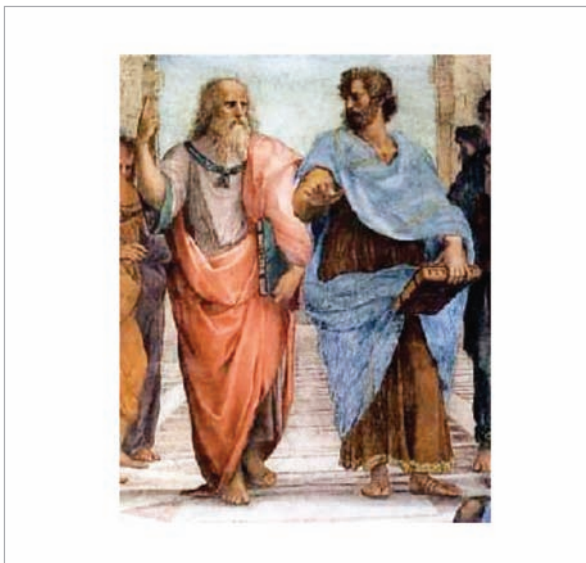
GREEK CLASSICAL PHILOSOPHY: PLATO, ARISTOTLE AND THEIR INFLUENCE IN ANTIQUITY

Marco Antônio de Ávila Zingano

School of Philosophy, Literature and Human Sciences / University of São Paulo (USP)

FAPESP Process 2009/16877-3 | Term: Jun 2010 to May 2015

Main researcher: Fátima Regina Rodrigues Evora, Roberto Bolzani

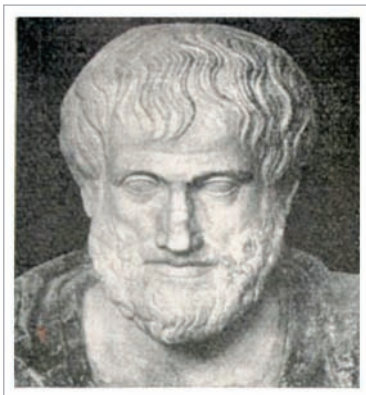


Raffaello Sanzio, 1509: *The School of Athens* (detail showing Plato and Aristotle)

Classical Greek philosophy has its outstanding expression in Plato and Aristotle. Both philosophers agree on central tenets of the nature of knowledge, the structure of the world, and the theory of action. In a word, both argue for realism within a strong rationalistic approach. Nevertheless, as is well known Aristotle sharply criticized Plato's philosophy. Hence, although the Lyceum, the school of Aristotle, adopted a fundamentally rationalistic realism (as was current in the Academy), it understood itself as being in clear opposition to Platonism. Both philosophers had an impressive and decisive influence on antiquity; most extant ancient commentaries claimed to follow Aristotelianism or Neoplatonism until the time at which an eclectic harmonization of these two philosophers was pursued at any cost. The focus of this research project is to scrutinize two aspects of the central theses of both philosophers: their metaphysics and their ethics. In so doing, this research aims simultaneously at a better understanding of perspectives on these philosophers in antiquity, either by way of a defense of their central tenets (such as, for instance, Alexander of Aphrodisias in his reading of Aristotle), in their reassessment (such as, notably, in Plotinus, who thinks of his philosophy as fundamentally the same as Plato's), or in an explicit contrast and clear rejection of the theses that delineate the boundaries of the Ancient World (such as, for instance, in Philoponus).

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

Philosophy is a peculiar academic discipline because it is not designed to obtain results, as are other fields, especially when it is compared to those areas that are typically empirical. In fact, philosophy is concerned with what might best be described as a great conversation, a discussion on foundations, reasoning, and ways of proving the most varied topics and theses. This great conversation is devoted to examining and proposing answers to contemporary philosophical and conceptual problems and takes the largest perspective, with the intention of examining men and women of a certain culture and their way of living. However, philosophy accomplishes such an investigation by means of a historical perspective in which older theories are considered in their own context as well as in their relationship to contemporary thought. This is particularly true when one addresses classical Greek philosophy, such as the philosophy of classical Athens (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle and their successors). Some of the problems these philosophers have examined can surely be



Marble bust of Aristotle: Roman copy after a Greek bronze original by Lysippus, c. 330 BC

discussed in contemporary terms. The main work in assessing their philosophies consists of rethinking their theories in light of their historical moment and, at the same time, in understanding their influence on our modern way of thinking about the world. Thus, our own conceptions are illuminated by the light of a long, very often strenuous, mostly conflicting, but always decisive conceptual history. From this perspective, our task is to provide the

academic public with translations, commentaries and discussions of Aristotelian treatises. We commit ourselves to elucidating the main concepts involved in their historical context as well as in their impact on our contemporary way of viewing and acting on the world. At the same time, making this material available to the academic public is a way of rethinking this long and important tradition in Western thought. Two areas call for special attention. The first is metaphysics; Aristotelian essentialism remains a rewarding way of thinking about and sorting out natural types as well as a way of handling the various meanings of being from a unitary perspective. The other important area in which Aristotelian philosophy still has a say is ethics. The revival of moral particularism and virtue ethics has been strongly influenced by the reassessment of the main topics Aristotle has examined in his moral treatises. Both areas also have enormous significance in Plato, providing a privileged way to reassess their philosophical systems.

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

Évora FRR. The concept of material extension in philoponus and its repercussion in early modern philosophy. In: Évora FR, Custódio M, Verza T. (org). *Metaphysics and Science - Proceedings of the IX International Colloquium for History of Natural Philosophy*. 1 ed. Campinas: IFCH-Unicamp, 2009. **1**: 7-19.

Évora FRR. Filopono de Alexandria: De Aeternitate Mundi contra Aristoteles. In: Damin M, Verza T, Itokazu A (org.). *Necessidade e eternidade*. 1 ed. Campinas: IFCH/Unicamp, 2008. **1**: 11-45.

Lopes DRN. Xenófanés - Fragmentos. 1. ed. São Paulo: Olavobrás, 2003. 48 p.

Lopes DRN, Lima SC, Hasegawa AP, Sebastiani BB, Santos MM, Correa PC. Primeiro Simpósio de Estudos Clássicos da USP. 1. ed. São Paulo: Humanitas/Capes/FAPESP, 2006. **500**: 271 p.

Lopes DRN, Vasconcellos PS, Martinez JT, Lima SC, Cesila RT, Prata P, Trevizam M. A Eneida Brasileira de Odorico Mendes. 1. ed. Campinas/SP: Editora da UNICAMP, 2008. **1**: 502 p.

Marsola MP. Epekeina Tes Ousias. Estudo sobre a exegese plotiniana de República 509b9. 1. ed. São Paulo: Loyola, 2009. v. 1.

Marsola MP. Exegese e dialética. Questões de método na filosofia de Plotino. 1. ed. São Paulo: Loyola, 2009. v. 1.

Zingano MAA. Aristóteles – Ethica Nicomachea I 13 - III 8 Tratado da Virtude Moral. 1. ed. São Paulo: Odysseus Editores, 2008. 223 p.

Zingano MAA. 2007. Estudos de Ética Antiga. São Paulo: Discurso Editorial, 604 p.

Zingano MAA (org.). Sobre a ética nicomaqueia de Aristóteles. 1. ed. São Paulo: Odysseus Editores, 2010. **1**: 492 p.

Marco Antônio de Ávila Zingano

Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas/
USP – Departamento de Filosofia
Av. Luciano Gualberto, 315 – Cidade Universitária
CEP 05508-900 – São Paulo, SP – Brasil

+55 11 3031-2431
mzingano@usp.br

MORALITY, POLITICS AND LAW: AUTONOMY AND CRITICAL THEORY

Marcos Severino Nobre

Institute of Philosophy and Human Sciences / State University of Campinas (Unicamp)

FAPESP Process 2003/11860-9 | Term: Sep 2004 to Aug 2008

Main researchers: Ricardo Ribeiro Terra



Facade of the Cebrap headquarters (photo by Cebrap)

Created in 1999, the research group “Direito e Democracia” (Law and Democracy) is a collective effort of scholars from different areas who investigate law- and democracy-related issues. The project is funded by FAPESP (The State of São Paulo Research Foundation) and conducted at CEBRAP (Brazilian Center for Planning and Analysis). It is coordinated by professor Marcos Nobre (Campinas State University – Department of Philosophy), professor Ricardo Terra (University of São Paulo – Department of Philosophy), and professor Sérgio Costa (Free University of Berlin – Institute of Latin American Studies). The Law and Democracy project encompasses distinct subfields, both theoretical and empirical, based on the shared perspective of the Critical Theory of the Frankfurt School tradition. Research subjects include the following: the concept of autonomy in its moral, legal and political facets, race and gender legislation, deliberative democracy and the public sphere, transnational regulation, criminal law, theory of law and politics, and judicial reform. The necessity of creating interdisciplinary research groups in Brazil to improve and overcome the challenges of Critical Theory, mainly in relation to its legal-political and moral aspects, led to the research project “Morality, Politics and Law: Autonomy and Critical Theory.” This investigation covers not only the tradition of Critical Theory and its inquiries but also its intellectual developments. In other words, the writings of critical authors are taken as a set of problems to be reconstructed and to orient the empirical analysis.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

In relation to applied research, the description of some results and their possible developments may provide an idea of our critical interdisciplinary approach. Among other studies, we have developed research on gender and race, new institutional arrangements of Brazilian foreign policy and the democratization of international organizations. The project "The public sphere and the efficacy of law: a study on the formation and execution of anti-racist legislation in Brazil" aims to investigate the reflections of anti-racist mobilizations and public debates on racism in the making of anti-racist laws. Furthermore, we have investigated anti-racist discourse in formal spheres, such as the Legislative and Judiciary. We reconstructed the lawmaking process of anti-racist legislation in Brazil since the enactment of Law 1,390 of 1951 (Lei Afonso Arinos). In addition, the research focused on legal propositions and their objectives and outcomes. At the judicial level, we analyzed the legal decisions of different State Courts of Appeals ("Tribunais de Justiça") from 1998 to 2008. Furthermore, the project "Women and recognition in Brazil" enumerated and classified types of public policies to examine conditions of gender inequality in the workplace, politics, family, sexuality, domestic and urban violence, and so forth. This research focused on three different axes: legislative, judiciary and comparative law. At the legislative level, we systematically organized the legislation in effect (federal, state and international norms ratified by the Brazilian government) and the propositions to amend the Constitution related to the politics of gender recognition. At the judiciary level, we studied cases related to discrimination against women in the workplace and the decisions on political quotas (a minimum percentage for granting women's participation in the electoral process). From a comparative perspective, we analyzed the countries of Germany, Spain and Mexico and their gender policies. These three segments are intertwined. The first two axes aimed to identify the categories employed within the Brazilian legislation to regulate women's rights. These categories framed the regulation, that is, they placed social claims into specific legal boundaries (criminal, civil, and so on). These regulatory regimes imply different ways of formulating women's rights, attributing juridical consequences and defining those responsible for their effectiveness. The third axis allowed us to broaden the analysis and the discussion of these processes from an international perspective. Finally, we conducted two studies on Brazilian foreign policy and international organizations. Both of these studies analyzed the participation of non-state actors and the increasing interference of non-governmental organizations in the making of foreign policy. The projects were "Democracy and the global order: the participation of civil society in Brazil, India and South Africa in the formulation of foreign policies and the UN environmental conferences" and "Institutions of foreign policy and their relation with globalization and Brazilian democratization."

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

Costa S, Melo R, Silva FG. 2009. Sociedad civil, Estado y derecho en America Latina. Araújo K. (Org.) ¿Se acata pero non se cumple? Santiago, LOM: 199-222.

Machado MRA, Püschel, FP, Rodriguez JR. 2009. The juridification of social demands and the application of statutes: An analysis of the legal treatment of antiracism social demands. *Fordham Law Review*. **77**: 1535-1558.

Melo R, Werle D. (org). 2007. Democracia deliberativa. São Paulo: Esfera Pública.

Nobre M. (org). 2008. Curso livre de teoria crítica. Campinas: Papyrus.

Nobre M, Terra R. (org). 2008. Direito e democracia: Um guia de leitura de Habermas. São Paulo: Malheiros.

Nobre, M. (coord.). 2009. Igualdade de direitos entre homens e mulheres. In: Série Pensando o Direito, n.11.

Nobre, M. (coord.). 2010. Processo legislativo e controle de constitucionalidade. In: Série Pensando o Direito, n.31

Vitale D, Silva E, Spécie P. 2010. Atual arranjo institucional da política externa brasileira. Texto para Discussão n. 1489. Brasília: IPEA, 2010.

Vitale D, Spécie P, Mendes J. 2009. Democracia global: a sociedade civil do Brasil, Índia e África do Sul na formulação da política externa ambiental de seus países. *Revista Gestão Social e Ambiental*. **3(2)**. Disponível em: <http://www.gestaosocioambiental.net/ojs1.1.10/ojs/index.php>

Marcos Severino Nobre

Instituto de Filosofia e Ciências Humanas
Universidade Estadual de Campinas (Unicamp)
Departamento de Filosofia

Cidade Universitária Zeferino Vaz
CEP 13083-970 – Campinas, SP – Brasil

+55 19 3788-1574
marcoss.nobre@gmail.com

THE ORIGINS AND SIGNIFICANCE OF TECHNOSCIENCE: ON THE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY

Pablo Rubén Mariconda

School of Philosophy, Literature and Human Sciences / University of São Paulo (USP)

FAPESP Process 2007/53867-0 | Term: Mar 2008 to Feb 2012

Main researchers: Marcos Barbosa de Oliveira, Plínio Junqueira Smith



Photo from Thematic FAPESP Seminar – Hugh Lacey and Pablo Mariconda (photo by Leticia Freire)

The central objective of this project, to be conducted during 2008–2012, is to critically investigate the roles of by ethical and social values, whether held by individuals or embodied in institutions, on current scientific and technological practices. This research will encompass two sets of investigations. The first investigation concerns the contemporary significance of technoscience, including the impact of its research and development on the processes and institutionalization of scientific research. The second investigation considers central aspects of the historical development of technoscience.

The issues investigated in the first study will include the following: (a) the changes that have occurred in recent decades in the social production of technoscientific

knowledge with the shift toward greater private (and less public) financing of research; (b) the effect of these changes on the status of the values of objectivity, neutrality and autonomy to which the scientific community has traditionally adhered; (c) the function of intellectual property rights in this process; (d) some problems of contemporary technoscience, including theoretical problems (e.g., the distinction between artificial and natural biological identity) and practical problems (e.g., ethical criticisms, alternative proposals); and (e) the relevance of alternatives to technoscientific practices (e.g., agroecology) as well as the role of bioethics and approaches influenced by the 'precautionary principle' to the appraisal of the significance of these changes.

The second set of investigations will include the following: (a) the concept of 'the control of nature' and the impact of technological progress on modern scientific research and (b) the relationship between science and technology in modernity, especially the role played by machines and mechanistic ideas. Both investigations will be strengthened by the use of a model of scientific activity that has been widely discussed and endorsed among the members of the research team. This model identifies the mutually reinforcing relations that exist between the adoption of particular methodological approaches in research and specific ethical and social values.

The second (and equally important) objective of the project is practical: to plan a series of events and publications that bring together Brazilian (and other) scientists, philosophers and social scientists of divergent methodological approaches and ethical outlooks for constructive and rational discussion. These discussions will ensure that a wide range of viewpoints are considered in the investigations and will explore how the results obtained may positively impact scientific research, the teaching of science, and higher education.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

First, an innovative reflection and perspective has been developed in the Thematic Project (TP) for the social studies of technoscience by examining the interaction among the philosophical, historical and sociological dimensions of science and of technology. Regularly scheduled 'International Seminars' have contributed to the development of this perspective. Notably, this reflection has led to several important publications, including many on the themes of the Thematic Project, which have been published in the quarterly journal *Scientiae Studia* (see the Main Publications).

Second, the journal *Scientiae Studia* has been consolidated on a sound foundation and has been made available in electronic format on SciELO-Brasil (see www.scientiaestudia.org.br and www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_serial&pid=1678-3166&lng=pt&nrm=iso). It is widely regarded as the leading journal of the history and philosophy of science in South America. The journal receives submissions of manuscripts of increasingly high quality from many parts of the continent as well as throughout Brazil.

Third, a larger group of researchers (with a focus on the relations between science, society and culture) was formed in this period of the TP with personnel from USP and from Unifesp and UFABC. This research group has enabled collaborative research activities among professors of the three universities as well as among visiting researchers, postdoctoral fellows and doctoral students. It has also facilitated the development of planned and effective teaching programs (especially for 'Iniciação Científica' and master's programs) in philosophy, sociology and education (at USP), philosophy (Unifesp) and education, history and philosophy of science and mathematics (UFABC). The latter two programs are newly accredited master's programs.

Fourth, the TP contributes to creating the conditions for rational and constructive discussion between proponents of different methodologies and ethical perspectives, paying special attention to issues of the legitimacy of technoscientific innovations and the priorities of scientific research. As part of this approach, its members have frequently participated in meetings of scientific organizations (e.g., SBPC, 1st Encuentro Internacional Culturas Científicas y Alternativas Tecnológicas, Buenos Aires). In addition, the members have participated in groups that have organized national and international meetings (e.g., World Forum Science and Democracy, 2009; working groups planning events for Rio + 20, 2011). The TP's participation in these events is concerned with (among other things) critical analysis of the ethical, social and political presuppositions and methodologies of scientific research as they affect deliberation about public policy concerning science.

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

Lacey H. 2011. Integrative pluralism. *Studies in the History and Philosophy of Science*. **42(1)**: 219-222.

Lacey H. 2010. The ethics of science and technology. In: Lorenzano P, Rheinberger H-J, Ortiz E, Galles C. (Eds.). *History and philosophy of science and technology*. Oxford: EOLSS Publishers Co. Ltd. **3**: 258-291

Lacey, H. 2009. The interplay of scientific activity, worldviews and value outlooks. *Science & Education*. **18 (6-7)**: 839-860.

Lacey, H. Valores e atividade científica 1. 2008. São Paulo: Associação Filosófica Scientiae Studia/Editora 34.

Lacey, H. Valores e atividade científica 2. 2010. São Paulo: Associação Filosófica Scientiae Studia/Editora 34.

Lacey H, Mariconda PR. 2011. The eagle and the starlings: Galileo's argument for the autonomy of science – how pertinent is it today?. *Studies in the History and Philosophy of Science*. (in press).

Mariconda PR. 2008. As mecânicas de Galileu: as máquinas simples e a perspectiva técnica moderna. *Scientiae Studia*. **6, 4**: 565-606.

Mariconda PR. 2011. Galileo and modern science. In: Krause D, Videira A. (Eds.). *Brazilian Studies in Philosophy and History of Science*. Dordrecht: Springer. p. 57-69. (Boston Studies in the Philosophy of Science, 290).

Mariconda PR. 2010. The control of nature and the origins of the dichotomy between fact and value. In: Lorenzano P, Rheinberger H-J, Ortiz E, Galles C. (Eds.). *History and Philosophy of Science and Technology*. Oxford: EOLSS Publishers Co. Ltd. **4**: 1-19.

Mariconda PR. 2011. Tradução, introdução e notas de Galileu Galilei. *Diálogo sobre os dois máximos sistema do mundo ptolomaico e copernicano*. 3ª edição. São Paulo: Associação Filosófica Scientiae Studia/Editora 34.

Ramos MC. 2009. *A geração dos corpos organizados em Maupertuis*. São Paulo: Associação Filosófica Scientiae Studia/Editora 34.

Pablo Rubén Mariconda

Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas
Universidade de São Paulo (USP)
Departamento de Filosofia
Av. Prof. Luciano Gualberto, 315
CEP 05508-900 – São Paulo, SP – Brasil

+55 11 3031-2431
ariconda@usp.br

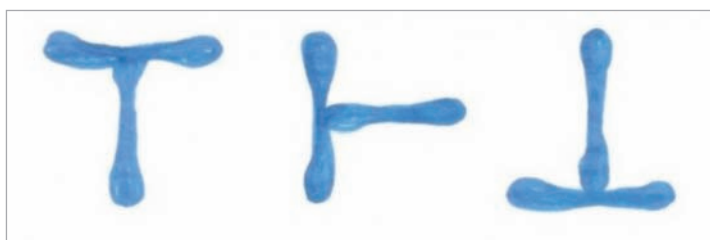
LOGCONS: LOGICAL CONSEQUENCE, REASONING AND COMPUTATION

Walter Alexandre Carnielli

Center of Logic, Epistemology and History of Science / State University of Campinas (Unicamp)

FAPESP Process 2010/51038-0 | Term: Nov 2010 to Oct 2014

Main researchers: Marcelo Esteban Coniglio, Ítala Maria Loffredo D'Ottaviano



Logcons – http://www.cle.unicamp.br/logcons/?page_id=5

The notion of logical consequence, in the classical tradition, is the fundamental relationship between premises and conclusions in any valid piece of reasoning. The foundations of logical consequence can be observed in two main areas: model theoretic and proof theoretic. However, there are many general problems with both approaches, which we investigate in the present project.

Issues related to combining semantics and non-classical logics provide a new and very promising impetus to the research on new models of computation, such as quantum computation and information, and on quantum algorithms and quantum cryptography. The impact of practical applications of combinations of logics into the fields of theorem proving, AI, belief revision, probability and possibility will continue to be studied. Interest in this subject begins from the perspective of combining notions of logical consequence to investigate probabilistic, computational and philosophical topics.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

Many of the results in the following paragraphs have been published in prestigious journals in different fields, such as philosophy, mathematics, and computer science. The results achieved through this project have been relevant in three main areas: the conceptions and structure of logical consequence (logical aspects, philosophical and epistemological perspectives); combined logical consequence and combined reasoning (proof theoretic and semantic aspects, statistical countenance, algebraic approaches); and computation and logical consequence (new models of computation inspired by logic, quantum computing, quantum algorithms, and agent interactions).

Regarding the combining of logic systems, a significant amount of results were obtained. Two of these results may be mentioned. (a) It was found that fibring preserves the finite model property under mild conditions, and (b) a generalization of the method for combining sequent calculi, known as meta-fibring, was proposed for hypersequents.

The representation and development of deduction systems based on non-classical logics was also a productive topic, with results obtained through the so-called logics of formal inconsistency (LFI).

Stretching the limits of classical logic and deriving from them techniques that are usually associated with non-classical logics has been a challenge that has produced successful results.

With respect to the combination of belief calculi, a new class of crossover operator for genetic programming, called self-adaptive semantic crossover, was introduced. It was designed to induce the emergence and to preserve good building blocks using metacontrol techniques based on semantic compatibility measures.

Concerning algebraic semantics for modal logics and modulated logics, a particular algebraic structure was developed, the quasi-lattice, which can be modeled by an algebraic structure built into quasi-set theory.

Finally, a task in progress is the possibility of building a theory of computation based on quantum logic, inasmuch as mathematics can be built on non-classical logics.

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

Beziau JY, Coniglio ME. 2011. To distribute or not to distribute? *Logic Journal of the IGPL* 19. 4: 566-583.

Carnielli W, Coniglio ME. 2010. Combining logics. In: The stanford encyclopedia of philosophy. (expanded and revised version). Ed.: E.N. Zalta. URL: <http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/logic-combining/>

Carnielli W, Coniglio ME, Gabbay D, Gouveia P, Sernadas C. 2008. Analysis and synthesis of logics: how to cut and paste reasoning systems. Amsterdam: Springer.

Carnielli W, Coniglio ME, Marcos J. 2007. Logics of formal inconsistency. Alemanha: Springer. In: Gabbay D, Guenther F. (Org.). *Handbook of Philosophical Logic*. 2 ed. 14: 15-107.

Carnielli W, Epstein RL. 2006. Computabilidade, funções computáveis, lógica e os fundamentos da matemática. São Paulo: Editora UNESP.

D'Ottaviano IML, Feitosa HA. 2012. On Gödel's modal interpretation of intuitionistic logic. *Universal logic: an anthology*. Ed: J.-Y. Beziau. *Studies in Universal Logic Series*. Springer Basel. (*in print*).

Finger M, De Bona G. 2010. A refuted conjecture on probabilistic satisfiability. Springer. In SBIA, volume 6404 of LNCS. pp 293-302.

Inhasz R, Stern JM. 2011. Emergent Semiotics in Genetic Programming and the Self-Adaptive Semantic Crossover. Springer. In: *Model-Based Reasoning in Science and Technology*. Eds.: Magnani L, Carnielli W, Pizzi C. *Studies in Computational Intelligence Series*. 314: 381-392.

Nascimento MC, Krause D, Feitosa HA. 2011. The quasi-lattice of indiscernible elements. *Studia Logica*. 97: 101-126.

Walter Carnielli

Centro de Lógica, Epistemologia e História da Ciência
Universidade Estadual de Campinas (Unicamp)
Rua Sérgio Buarque de Holanda, 251 – Barão Geraldo
CEP 13083-859 – Campinas, SP – Brasil

+55 19 3521-6518
walter.carnielli@cle.unicamp.br

BRAZIL (1990-2010): POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CLASSES IN NEOLIBERAL CAPITALISM

Armando Boito Junior

Institute of Philosophy and Human Sciences / State University of Campinas (Unicamp)

FAPESP Process 2008/57112-7 | Term: May 2010 to Apr 2014

Main researchers: Leda Maria Paulani, Maria Orlanda Pinassi

This research project began in May 2010. It investigates the politics and the sociological issues in Brazil during the period that begins in early 1990 and is marked by the neoliberal phase of capitalism. The general hypothesis of this project is that political organizations, conflicts, processes and political systems are related to the structure of the classes and strata of Brazilian society and to the evolution of this structure. This hypothesis places the project in a theoretical context that is distinct from mainstream Brazilian political science. Although politics, society and economy are considered specific dimensions of the Brazilian historical process of the 1990s and 2000s, are viewed as elements in a unity that demands a unified (holistic) analysis. The themes of the research project are the bourgeois class and its factions, the middle class and its various sectors and the workers in the countryside and in the city. Political parties are viewed as organizations that represent one or more of these classes and factions. The same goes for the dispute between the various proposals for economic and social policy.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

Some results have already been achieved:

1. The definition of a faction of the Brazilian bourgeoisie that, despite the new wave of economic internationalization, has conflicts with foreign capital.
2. The characterization of the so-called crisis of impeachment as a crisis caused mainly by social resistance to the neoliberal program.
3. The definition of the nature of some middle-class social movements that present themselves as post-materialist, such as movements grouped in the Forum Social Mundial and in the altermondialism movement.
4. The characterization, in the period under investigation, of a type of economic state of emergence that has promoted several different and unsuspected phenomena, such as financial bondage and inside-out hegemony.
5. A characterization of the political orientation of the Brazilian trade unions against the neoliberal agenda, and an analysis of the action of the outsourced workers' trade unions, one of the typical labor relationships in neoliberal capitalism.
6. A more precise characterization of the social basis and ideological orientation of the movements of the homeless and an in-depth analysis of the struggle of unemployed workers in Brazil. The homeless and unemployed form a contingent of the working population that has grown significantly in the period of neoliberal reforms.
7. The perception of a shift in the composition of capital, both domestic and international, that makes up the agribusiness sector in Brazil, particularly capital related to the agro-export monocultures, such as sugar cane (sugar and ethanol), soybean (cattle feed), eucalyptus (paper) and orange (juice). This shift has substantial consequences for the evolution of the agrarian issue in the country.

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

Arias S, Corrêa AE. 2010. Altermondialismo e classes sociais: uma análise do Fórum Social Mundial e da ATTAC. Anais do V Congresso Latinoamericano de Ciencia Política. Buenos Aires, 28-30 julho de 2010. ISBN: 978-987-20606-7-1, p. 22.

Berringer T, Bugiato C. 2010. Governo Lula: autonomia externa ou subimperialismo? Anais IV Simpósio Lutas Sociais na América Latina. GT4: Imperialismo, nacionalismo e militarismo no século XXI, p.137-146.

Boito Jr. A, Marcelino RP. 2010. O sindicalismo deixou a crise para trás? Um novo ciclo de greves na década de 2000. *Cadernos do CRH*. **23 (59)**.

Dias RP. 2010. Febraban e a representação dos banqueiros (2002-2010). Anais 27ª Reunião Brasileira de Antropologia. 01-04/08/2010. GT3: Etnografias do capitalismo contemporâneo. 20 p. (prelo)

Galvão A. O movimento sindical no governo Lula entre a divisão e a unidade. Anais do V Congresso Latinoamericano de Ciencia Política. Buenos Aires, 28-30 julho de 2010. ISBN: 978-987-20606-7-1, 19 p.

Oliveira NC. 2010. Os movimentos dos sem-teto frente aos governos Lula. Anais do IV Simpósio Lutas Sociais na América Latina. 135-144

Paulani LM. 2010. Capitalismo financeiro, estado de emergência econômico e hegemonia às avessas no Brasil. In: Oliveira F, Braga R e Risek C. (org.) *Hegemonia às avessas: economia, política e cultura na época da servidão financeira*. São Paulo, Boitempo.

Pinassi MO. 2010. Las mujeres, el MST y los desafíos de la acción revolucionaria (Brasil). *Herramienta*, nº 45, Outubro (ISSN 1852-4710).

Souza DCC de, Figueiredo Filho CBG. 2010. Movimento sindical e desempregados nos Brasil nos anos 2000. Anais do V Congresso Latinoamericano de Ciencia Política. Buenos Aires, 28-30 julho de 2010. ISBN: 978-987-20606-7-1, 36 p.

Armando Boito Junior

Instituto de Filosofia e Ciências Humanas/Unicamp
Departamento de Ciência Política
Caixa Postal 6110 – Cidade Universitária
CEP 13083-970 – Campinas, SP – Brasil

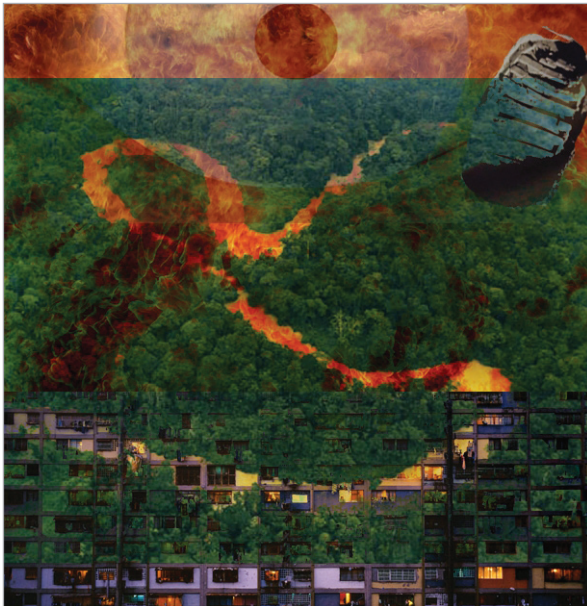
+ 55 19 3521-1573
armando.boito@gmail.com.br

ECOPOLITICS: PLANETARY GOVERNMENTALITY, NEW INSTITUTIONALIZATIONS AND RESISTANCES IN THE SOCIETY OF CONTROL

Edson Passetti

School of Social Sciences / Pontifical Catholic University of São Paulo (PUC-SP)

FAPESP Process 2008/58852-4 | Term: Mar 2010 to Feb 2014



Ecopolitics, a landscape

This thematic research project is related to the genealogical analysis of power. Its primary objective is to analyze the shift from biopolitics (control over the life of the population) in the disciplinary society to ecopolitics (control over the life of the planet) in the society of control, with a special focus on Brazil. The project is currently considering a way to exercise control that is less interested in the utility and docility of the body than in its intelligence, which surpasses determined boundaries, provokes events in continuous spaces, and participates in production and decision in a programmatic manner. Ongoing institutionalization is an aspect of the society of control in which democratic practices prevail. In this sense, the research shifts from the relationship between power and knowledge to the relationship between government and truth. This research takes the researcher out of the clear relationship between surface and depth, based on gravity, to the same relationship in the sidereal space, where surfaces vary according to perspective. The discussion on the notion of ecopolitics encompasses cartographic fluxes of singular and intermittent resistances from the perspective of their emergence, capture and lines of escape. The research will be undertaken in singular movements contiguous to fluxes of multiplicities among rights, security, environment, and penalizations in open air. The research will articulate two movements of fluxes: the mapping of unfinished institutionalizations and the cartography of singular and intermittent resistances.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

Planetary governmentality. The collection and analysis of international declarations, charters, treaties, conventions and plans that guide government programs in Brazil; mapping international NGOs based in Brazil; the study of the relevance of sustainable development and its implications for populations, poverty, security, the environment and rights; analysis of the relations among states, companies and NGOs; the consolidation of ecology as a field of knowledge and its relations with the government of truth; preliminary delimitations of the government of conducts based on the experience of the cares, connected to mental, social, environmental ecological cares. Initial characterization of the shift from biopolitics to ecopolitics.

New institutionalizations. Effects of the enhancement of democracy into negative liberty, translated by the multiplicity of penalizations, into laws, norms and recommendations, producing



Image composition: DVD documentary carmen junqueira-kamaiurá – a antropologia MENOR; TV series ágora, agora 3; and aula-teatro, terr@

an enhancement of judicialization and the impossibility of a plethora of rights in dealing with the situations faced by many people around the planet; ecology and concern for the care of the planet as a way to constitute international organizations that integrate national governments, scientists, environmental activists, NGOs and companies to emphasize the need to regulate a safe and democratic global civil society that is capable of reducing vulnerabilities and miseries through

the dissemination of individual, social and environmental responsibility. Initial characterization of the shift from the defense of society to the defense of the planet.

Resistances in the society of control. The study of the processes of the capture of resistances that seek alternatives; reshaping the alternative into collaborative participation; the current situation of the anarchist resistance; the convergence between ecological practices of resistance and participation as an expression of the efficient functioning of the society of control's devices to transform protests and uprisings into a government of shared, tolerant and creative conducts. Initial characterization of the shift from counter-positioning and counter-conducts into the capture of intelligent energies.

The thematic project of Ecopolitics developed several outputs, which include the following:

- Public conversations: memories of dictatorship and the courage of truth (April/May 2010)
- DVD: Carmen Junqueira-Kamaiurá, a antropologia menor (August, 2010)
- TV series: Ágora, agora 3, composed of seven programs: ecology, food, housing, depoliticizing, university, ágora and agora [now] (Exhibited on Canal Universitário in October/November 2010)
- Play-class: terr@ (October 2010)
- Monthly bulletin: Hypomnemata (ongoing since March 2010, available at <http://www.nu-sol.org/hypomnemata/hypomnematas.php>)
- Weekly communication: Flecheira Libertária –Nu-Sol, weekly commentaries on people, things and the planet (ongoing since March 2010, available at <http://www.nu-sol.org/flecheira/flecheira.php>)

Edson Passetti

Faculdade de Ciências Sociais
Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo (PUCSP)
Departamento de Política

Rua Monte Alegre, 984
CEP 05014-901 – São Paulo, SP – Brasil

+ 55-11-3670-8372
passetti@matrix.com.br

CONTINUITIES OF BRAZILIAN SOCIAL AND POLITICAL THOUGHT

Élide Rugai Bastos

Center for the Study of Contemporary Culture (Cedec)

FAPESP Process 2007/52480-5 | Term: Mar 2008 to Feb 2012

Main researchers: Gildo Marçal Bezerra Brandão, Bernardo Ricupero



Celso Furtado (1920 – 2004), one of the leading Brazilian intellectuals of the 20th century (photo by Fernando Rabelo. Courtesy of the Celso Furtado International Center – CICF)

The aim of this study is to identify and understand the main intellectual traits of Brazilian conservatism, liberalism and socialism. To this end, we intend to determine whether the concepts of “organic idealism” and “constitutional idealism,” originally elaborated in a different way by Oliveira Vianna, are adequate to describe and appraise the main “forms of thought” and “intellectual families” predominant in Brazil since the last quarter of the nineteenth century. In addition, we will identify the countercurrent and anti-aristocratic ideas outlined during the country’s industrialization process, especially those related to “middle-class radicalism” and “communist Marxism,” which served inspired the social and economic reforms prior to the predominance of neo-liberalism. Finally, a hypothesis will be proposed about the response of these currents to Brazil’s political development. Thus, we will analyze both the content of ideologies and worldviews and the “forms of thought” subjacent to them – that is, the intellectual structures and theoretical categories by which reality is perceived, practical experience is elaborated and political action is organized.

As part of the project, we will undertake a critical assessment of the state of the art of research on Brazilian political and social thought. Special attention will be paid to determining whether the specialized investigation currently underway in universities represents a break with what is generally known as “interpretations of Brazil.”

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

In its first year, the Continuities in Brazilian Social and Political Thought project made progress in mapping and understanding the authors and problems active in different periods of Brazilian history. The research was organized according to five themes: 1) the establishment of Brazilian political-social thought during the Empire; 2) the genesis of anti-oligarchic thought during the 1930s; 3) the emergence since the 1950s of "development" as a central problem in public debate; 4) the importance of individual contributions to Brazilian nation-state projects; and 5) a comparison with the role of ideas in other countries and contexts. The work as a whole provides a critical reflection on various theories and methodologies to create common references for the interpretation of continuity and change in Brazilian thought.

The study of political-social thought occurs in a frontier zone between different intellectual areas. Thus, it is influenced by a wide range of orientations in the humanities. In Brazil, this field was established at the crossroads of specialties as dissimilar as political anthropology, sociology of art, history of literature, history of science, history of mentalities, sociology of intellectuals, philosophy, political and social theory and the history of ideas. This has been the direction the project has taken, and its work reflects this outlook.

Diversity has contributed to the accumulation of theoretical capital and the crystallization of a specific intellectual camp. Diversity begins by recognizing the existence of a tradition of social and political thought in Brazil and converts the reflection on its classic meanings into a means to confront the society and history that produced them.

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

Bastos ER. 2008. Raízes do Brasil – Sobrados e mucambos: um diálogo (Raízes do Brasil – Sobrados e mucambos: a dialogue). In: Monteiro PM, Eugênio JK (orgs.). Sérgio Buarque de Holanda: perspectives. Campinas: Ed. Unicamp; Rio de Janeiro: Ed. UERJ, pp. 227-244.

Botelho A. Universal e particular na sociologia brasileira da mudança social (Universal and particular in Brazilian sociology about social change). Sociologias, UFRGS, 2008.

Cepêda VA. 2008. Celso Furtado e a interpretação do subdesenvolvimento (Celso Furtado and the interpretations of underdevelopment). In: Lima MC, David MD (orgs.). The actuality of Celso Furtado. São Paulo: Francis, pp. 43-63.

Fernandes MFL. 2008. A esperança e o desencanto: Silva Jardim e a República (Hope and loss of faith: Silva Jardim and the Republic). São Paulo: Humanitas/FAPESP (ISBN: 978-85-7732-079-0).

Ferreira GN, Ricupero B. 2008. Vinho novo em odres velhos: continuidade e mudança em Os donos do poder (New wine in old wineskin: continuity and change in Os donos do poder). In: Botelho A, Bastos ER, Villas Bôas G (orgs.), op. cit., pp. 65-101 (ISBN: 978-85-7475-151-1)

Ricupero B. Florestan Fernandes and the interpretations of Brazil. Latin American Perspectives (ISSN: 0094-5821).

Villas Bôas GK. 2008. Revendo o lugar da sociologia alemã no Brasil: do uso instrumental à pesquisa da recepção (Revisiting the place of German sociology in Brazil: from instrumental use to reception research). In: Ribeiro AM et al. (orgs.). Modernity as a theoretical challenge: essays on German social thought. Porto Alegre: EdPUCRS, pp. 19-34.

Brandão GM. 2007. Linhagens do pensamento político brasileiro (Continuities in Brazilian political thought). São Paulo: Hucitec. (ISBN: 9788560438365).

Ricupero B. 2007. Sete lições sobre as interpretações do Brasil (Seven lessons on the interpretations of Brazil). São Paulo: Ed. Alameda.

Élide Rugai Bastos

Centro de Estudos de Cultura Contemporânea
Rua Airosa Galvão 64 – Água Branca
CEP 05002-070 – São Paulo, SP – Brasil

+55 11 3871-2966 and +55 11 3569-9237
cedec@cedec.org.br
www.cedec.org.br

CITIZENS' DISTRUST OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS

José Álvaro Moisés

School of Philosophy, Literature and Human Sciences / University of São Paulo (USP)

FAPESP Process 2004/07952-8 | Term: Mar 2005 to Oct 2009

Main researcher: Raquel Meneguello



Cover image of a book related to the project, authored by Samsom Flexor: *Geométrico Grande*, 1954, MAC-USP

The focus of this research is the phenomenon of Brazilian citizens' distrust with regard to important aspects of political life, such as governments, public authorities and, particularly, democratic institutions*. The Brazilian case is analyzed in comparison with other Latin American countries and other new democracies that have emerged from the political transformations provoked by the fall of the Berlin Wall and the end of the Cold War.

In the last decades, empirical studies have demonstrated that despite the recent and relative stability of the Brazilian democracy and the temporal continuity of its public institutions, 2/3 of Brazilians do not trust politicians, parliaments, parties, the office of the President of the Republic or public service bodies (Moisés, 1995). More recently, this finding was reiterated by the publication of results of studies conducted by academic institutions and international bodies, such as the World Values Survey (WVS), the Corporación Latinobarómetro and the Latin American Public Opinion Project (Lapop), among others. According to data from these studies, the majority of Brazilian citizens and citizens of other Latin American countries not only declare themselves dissatisfied with the new democratic regime but also do not trust the public institutions (Moisés, 1995; Meneguello, 2002; Moisés and Carneiro, 2008; Lagos, 1997; Norris, 1999). In light of this apparently paradoxical picture, the central aim of this research is to assess the scope of distrust among Brazilian citizens and the implications for the functioning of the democratic regime, to ascertain the central determinants of this phenomenon and to explore their consequences.

* The project understands democratic institutions as those over and above the political community itself, of which citizens are a part. These institutions relate to the National Congress and local parliaments, political parties, executive bodies such as the Office of the President of the Republic and the Ministries, public service agencies (schools, police, public health, etc.), the Federal Supreme Courts and justice tribunals, among others (see Research Project FAPESP, 2004)..

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

The main objectives of this research were as follows:

a) to diagnose the nature of the Brazilian citizens' distrust of democratic institutions and b) to map associations between this attitude and a set of other attitudes, opinions and behaviors of the public related to the democratic regime. Therefore, the focus of this study was attitudes of political trust with regard to democracy.

In relation to the first objective, the results of the analyses, expounded into texts, articles and chapters of books, show that the main determinants of citizens' distrust regarding democratic institutions are related to the concrete performance of these institutions, which has been assessed from the perspective of subjective perception and objective experience and to the presence of values and normative perspectives adopted by the public with regard to the role of institutions. The results point to a convergence between interpretations of this research and what the recent political science literature (associated with both the culturalist and the institutionalist approaches) suggests as an explanation of the phenomenon of political distrust. The results from the research show that it is necessary to move toward the adoption of explicative models that integrate both perspectives.

With regard to the second objective, the analyses resulting from this project show that in relation to important themes such as democratic adherence, the relationship between the media and political trust, corruption, trust and democracy, citizenship and trust, political participation and political involvement, the assessment of public services and trust, and the relationship between trust, social capital and gender, explicative models must be wide-reaching and diversified. In other words, none of the issues mentioned can be explained exclusively by political trust or distrust; rather, the determinants of each aspect are based on a multiplicity of factors, such as socio-demographic perspectives, assessments of the economy and politics of specific governments, the relationship with religious creeds and political parties, and factors associated with the political culture, as observed in the case of trust.

The research has also produced methodological advances with regard to the validation and re-evaluation of surveys on political culture and scales to measure attitudes and opinions.

In summary, the analyses conducted in this project suggest a multi-dimensional explanation for the phenomenon of distrust of politics in Brazil as well as the set of other attitudes related to interviewees' opinions with regard to the democratic regime. This explanation is based on values, objective assessments and perceptions of the economy, politics and current governments. The findings point to important advances of knowledge in this area.

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

Meneguello R. (Ed.) 2006. Opinião Pública. *Opinião Pública*. **12**:1-453.

Meneguello R. Percepções públicas da democracia: As referências de adesão democrática em 2006 e 2007, in French J and Fortes A (ed.). Nurturing hope, deepening democracy, and combating inequalities: an assessment of Lula's presidency (*to be published*).

Meneguello R. 2008. Tendencias Electorales tras 12 años de democracia. In: Sáez, Manuel Alcántara y Melo, Carlos Ranulfo (Eds). La democracia brasileña: balance y perspectivas para el siglo xxi. Salamanca: Ediciones Universidad Salamanca.

Meneguello R, Amaral OE. 2008. PT, ainda uma novidade. In: Working Paper – Centre for Latin American Studies, Oxford University.

Moisés JA. 2006. Citizen's Distrust in Democracy Institutions. *International Review of Sociology*. **16**: 593-616.

Moisés JA. 2008. Cultura Política, Instituições e Democracia: lições da experiência brasileira. *Revista Brasileira de Ciências Sociais*. **23**: 11-44.

Moisés JA. 2006. The effect of trust for democracy institutions. *International Review of Sociology*. **16**: 591-592.

Moisés JA, Carneiro GP. 2008. Democracia, Desconfiança Política e Insatisfação com o Regime – o caso do Brasil. *Opinião Pública*. **14**: 01-42.

Moisés JA et al. Por que os cidadãos desconfiam das instituições democráticas? *São Paulo: Paz e Terra (in press)*.

José Álvaro Moisés

Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas/USP
Av. Luciano Gualberto, 315, sala 2 – Butantã
CEP 05508-900 – São Paulo, SP – Brazil

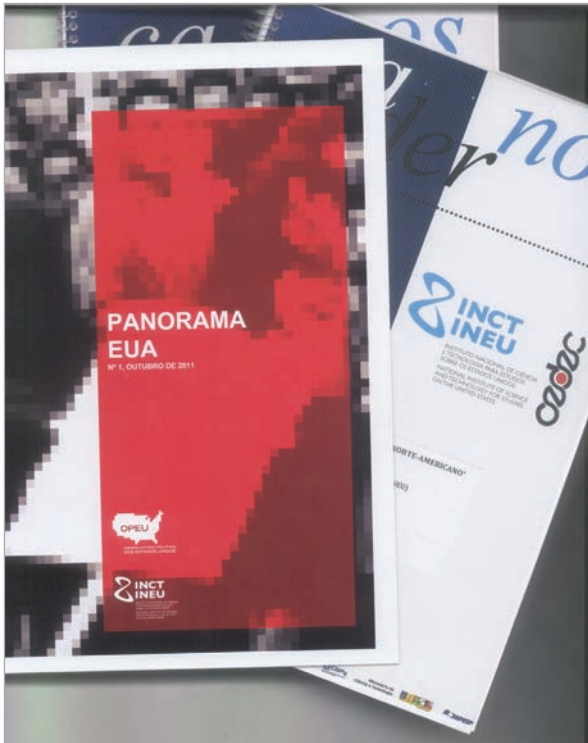
+55 11 3031-2269
jamoises@usp.br
<http://ffch.usp.br/dcp>

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR STUDIES ON THE UNITED STATES (INCT-INEU)

Tullo Vigevani

San Tiago Dantas Postgraduate Program in International Relations / Unesp, Unicamp, PUC-SP and Cedec

FAPESP Process 2008/57710-1 | Term: Mar 2009 to Feb 2014



Knowledge diffusion material produced by INCT-ineu

INCT-ineu was selected by CNPq's National Program of Science and Technology at the end of 2008. The Institute consists of São Paulo State University (Universidade Estadual Paulista – Unesp), State University of Campinas (Universidade Estadual de Campinas – Unicamp), Pontifical Catholic University of São Paulo (Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo – PUC-SP), Federal University of Santa Catarina (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina – UFSC), Federal University of Piauí (Universidade Federal do Piauí – UFPI), Paraíba State University (Universidade Estadual da Paraíba – UEPB), Federal University of Paraíba (Universidade Federal da Paraíba – UFPB), Federal University of Uberlândia (Universidade Federal de Uberlândia – UFU) and the Center for Studies of Contemporary Culture (Centro de Estudos de Cultura Contemporânea – Cedec). The Institute aims to produce expert knowledge on US foreign policy for different sectors in Brazil, chiefly the academic, business and government spheres.

In Brazil, the systematized study of other countries is below the level required by the country's current insertion into the international setting. Given the importance of the United States in every ambit of the international system,

it is necessary to prioritize studies on this country. Thus, there is an urgent need to enhance knowledge on players and scenarios to facilitate Brazilian foreign policy planning and action, both in the government sphere and through national, social and private actors.

The Institute also aims to improve the training of experts and, above all, to diffuse the knowledge acquired within Brazilian society by consolidating efforts in an institutional structure that concentrates on political, social and economic questions, particularly those related to foreign policy.

Given the complexity of the object of study, it has been structured into the six (6) thematic areas listed below:

Research Area 1: US International Economic Policy

Research Area 2: Grand Strategy and US Security Policy

Research Area 3: The Role of the United States in Global Governance Structures

Research Area 4: Integration and Crisis in South America and US Policy toward the Region

Research Area 5: Institutions and Political Process in the US

Research Área 6: The Transformations of the International Law and Human Rights and Schemes to Combat International Terrorism and Crime

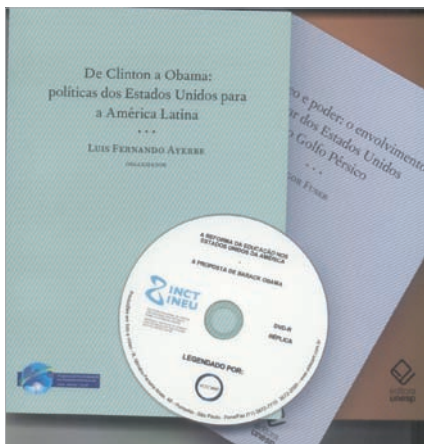
SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

The research in these areas is developing well, especially regarding economic policy, strategy and security policy, the role of the US in global governance and relations with Latin America. The Institute's capacity to publicize and publish has been increased, as reflected in its bibliographical production.

Among other accomplishments, we highlight the creation of the US Political Observatory, a new portal and database that aims to publish analytical papers and conjunctural studies (www.opeu.org.br). We have also created a library specializing in US studies and a database containing all doctoral theses and master's theses written in Brazil relating to US studies.

The INCT-Ineu has sought to establish links with institutions and researchers from the United States and other countries studying the international system, particularly the US. This project intends to continue this activity over the next few years, consolidating the Institute as a center of reference for studies on the US.

The teaching and knowledge diffusion subprograms are receiving greater attention. With regard to teaching, specific



Books and multimedia produced by INCT-Ineu

subjects on the US are being offered in the postgraduate programs where our professors teach as well as in various undergraduate programs in the fields of international relations, political science, social sciences and economics.

In terms of knowledge diffusion, INCT-Ineu's team consistently participates in public media debates on themes

relating to the role of the United States in the world. Some lectures are available on our website (www.inct-ineu.org.br). Another of the Institute's goals is to contribute to the creation in Brazil of a research field on the US. To this end, the Institute has sponsored meetings on the subject, and a panel on US Studies was approved for Anpocs 2011.

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

Ayerbe LF (org.). 2011. Cuba, Estados Unidos y América Latina ante los desafíos hemisféricos. Barcelona: Icaria Editorial/Ediciones Cries

Ayerbe LF (ed.). 2009. Uma nação com alma de igreja. Religiosidade e políticas públicas nos EUA. São Paulo: Paz e Terra.

Nasser RM. 2010. Os arquitetos da política externa norte-americana. São Paulo: Educ-Editora da PUC-SP
Teixeira CGP. 2010. O pensamento neoconservador em política externa nos Estados Unidos. São Paulo: Editora Unesp.

Velasco e Cruz SC. 2010. Evolução geopolítica: cenários e perspectivas. In: Acioly L, Cintra MA (orgs.). Inserção internacional brasileira: temas de política externa. Vol 1. Brasília: IPEA, pp. 23-84; publicado na coleção Textos para Discussão Cepal-IPEA, nº 44 (versão resumida), e na coleção Texto para Discussão, do IPEA, nº 1611 (versão integral).

Velasco e Cruz SC. 2010. Instituições e desenvolvimento no contexto global. In: Pinto EC, Cardoso Jr. JC, Linhares PT (eds.). Estado, instituições e democracia: desenvolvimento. Brasília: IPEA, pp. 55-86 (Livro 9, vol. 3).

Velasco e Cruz SC. 2010. O Brasil no mundo: ensaios de análise política e prospectiva. São Paulo: Editora Unesp.

Velasco e Cruz SC, Moraes RCC. 2011. States and Nation in Brazil: old questions, new challenges. In: Moyo S, Yeros P. (eds.). Reclaiming the Nation: the return of the national question in Africa, Asia and Latin America. London: Pluto Press.

Vigevani T. 2010. Relações Brasil-Estados Unidos. In: Acioly L, Cintra MAM (orgs.). Inserção internacional brasileira: temas de política externa. Brasília: IPEA, pp. 117-157 (Livro 3, vol. 1); publicado como Textos para Discussão Cepal-IPEA, nº 30, 2010, 50p.

Vigevani T, Cepaluni G. 2009. Brazilian foreign policy in changing times. The quest for autonomy from Sarney to Lula. Lanham: Lexington Books, Rowman & Littlefield Publishing Group (publicado em português em 2011, pela Edunesp).

Tullo Vigevani

San Tiago Dantas Postgraduate Program
in International Relations – Unesp, Unicamp,
PUC-SP and Cedec
Praça da Sé, 107, 3º andar
CEP 01001-901 – São Paulo, SP – Brasil

+55 11 3101-0027
inct-ineu@inct-ineu.org.br

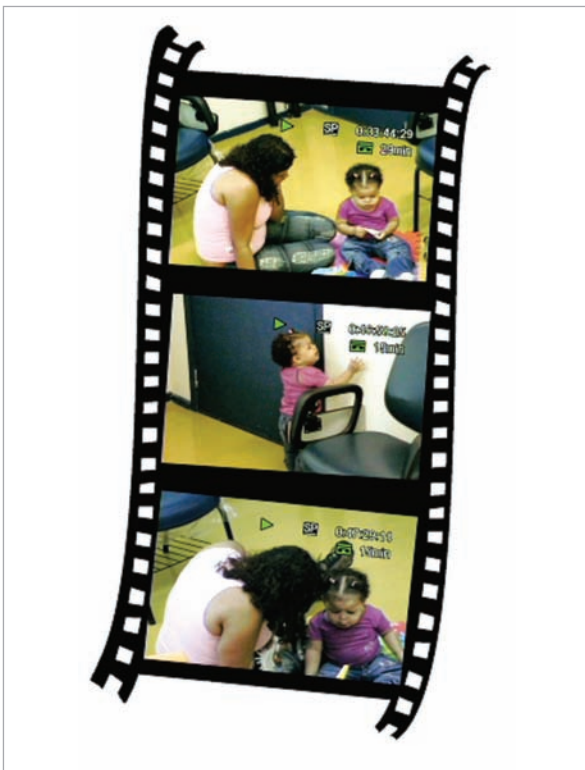
POSTPARTUM DEPRESSION (PPD) AS A RISK FACTOR FOR INFANT DEVELOPMENT: AN INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDY OF FACTORS INVOLVED IN ITS GENESIS AND OUTCOME

Emma Otta

Institute of Psychology / University of São Paulo (USP)

FAPESP Process 2006/59192-2 | Term: Dec 2007 to Feb 2012

Main researchers: Vera Silvia Raad Bussab, Maria de Lima Salum e Morais



Mother-infant interaction at 12 months – Strange Situation Procedure

Postpartum depression (PPD) affects millions of women worldwide and is believed to cause a series of child developmental problems as well as impairment in mother-infant interactions. The prevalence of PPD around the world varies from 3.6% in a German sample to 36.8% in Brazil. Brazilian studies using the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS) reveal that the prevalence ranges from 12% to 36.8%.

This project involves a longitudinal study that aims to assess the prevalence and impact of PPD on infant development. The sample consists of Brazilian women recruited during their third trimester of pregnancy from public health centers in São Paulo. The Edinburgh Postnatal Depressive Scale (EPDS) was administered between the 9th and 16th weeks after delivery and again at 8 months postpartum. Women who scored 12 or higher on the EPDS were considered ‘depressed.’

Factors such as dyadic (mother-infant) interaction, social support, the father’s involvement with the dyad, the mother and child’s attachment style, hormonal levels in the mother and child, breastfeeding and the child’s development were assessed for both groups to evaluate their correlation with PPD and to identify risk factors for PPD and for infant development.

Semi-structured interviews and video recordings were used to collect data. Measures were taken on eight different

occasions:

- In the third trimester of pregnancy (first questionnaire)
- Just after delivery (video recording of the mother and infant’s first encounter followed by a second set of questionnaires and a 1st hormonal assessment)
- Around the 12th week postpartum (EPDS)
- At 4, 8, 12, 24 and 36 months postpartum (hormonal assessment related to stress and reproductive function and video recordings of mother-child interactions followed by questionnaires, developmental scales and clinical examination of the child)

The instruments used were the EPDS, the Social Support Scale, the Adult Attachment Scale (AAS), the Denver Development Scale, semi-structured interviews, the Emotional Availability Scale to analyze the video recordings, the Strange Situation assessment of the child’s attachment style, the teddy bear test to assess empathy and the mirror self-recognition test.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

- The prevalence of PPD was 27.6%.
- Predictive factors: Higher scores for PPD were associated with previous depressive episodes, anxiety in relationships according to the Adult Attachment Scale (AAS), the number of people living at home (the higher the number, the higher the probability of scoring high on the EPDS), perceived family stress during childhood, parental concerns during childhood (lower reports of parental concern were correlated with higher scores on the EPDS), lack of confidence (according to the AAS) and marital conflict.
- No significant correlation was found between PPD and the mother's and/or infant's behavioral scores at delivery. In addition, from 2 days to 2-4 months postpartum, depressed mothers reported more negative emotions about themselves and the infant's father than did non-depressed mothers.
- The analysis of the Emotional Availability Scale for mother-infant interactions at 4 months showed a tendency toward lower sensitivity in depressed mothers; however, no significant correlation was found between PPD and the mother's intrusiveness or hostility or the child's responsiveness.
- When mothers were invited to show different types of objects to their 8-month-old babies, PPD mothers were more apathetic about showing these objects, and their babies had less behavioral diversity in exploring the objects.
- Depressed mothers breast-fed their babies for shorter periods of time.
- Last year, data about children's attachment were collected at 12 months postpartum using the Ainsworth's Strange Situation assessment. The results indicated that children from mothers who had postpartum depression displayed more anxious behaviors at the time of separation and took longer to reassure at the time of the mother's return. No difference was found between attachment styles among the group of mothers with postpartum depression and the control group.
- Empathy and self-recognition were assessed using the teddy bear test and the mirror test at 24 months, and understanding of intentions and eye-gaze were assessed at the 36-month interview.

The high PPD prevalence reinforces this syndrome as a public health problem and highlights the importance of longitudinal research to identify risk factors and developmental consequences.

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

Chelini MOM, Felicio LF, Viau P, Oliveira CA, Otta E. 2010. Postpartum depression and DHEAS levels. Abstract of the 4^o International Congress of Parental brains - Neurobiology, Behaviour and The next generation. **1**, 80.

Felipe RP, 2010. Analysis of postpartum depression effect on mother-infant interaction via interactive behaviors and maternal interaction styles. Abstract of 20^o Biennial Congress of the International Society for Human Ethology (ISHE). **1**: 23.

Fonseca VRJRM, 2010. Postpartum Depression and Mother-infant Interaction at four and eight months. *Abstracts of 21^o Biennial ISSBD Meeting*. **1**: 82-83.

Fonseca VRJRM, Silva GA, Otta E. 2010. Relação entre depressão pós-parto e disponibilidade emocional materna. *Cad. Saúde Pública*. **26(4)**: 738-746.

Martins GDF, Macarini SM, Vieira ML, Seidl MLM, Bussab VSR, Cruz RM. 2010. Construção e validação da Escala de Crenças Parentais e Práticas de Cuidado (E-CPPC) na primeira infância. *Psico-USF*. **15(1)**: 23-24.

Silva GA, Sampaio MIC, Otta E. 2010. A efetividade das intervenções psicoterápicas no tratamento da depressão durante a gestação e no puerpério. In: Melnik T, Atallah NA (Org.). *A efetividade das intervenções psicoterápicas no tratamento de transtornos psiquiátricos: classificação das evidências e do grau de recomendação*. Editora Gen. Livro no prelo.

Vicente CC. 2009. Apego e Desenvolvimento. In Maria Lucia Seidl de Moura; Deise Maria Leal Fernandes; Luciana Fontes Pessoa. (Org.). *Interação social e desenvolvimento*. Rio de Janeiro: CRV, v.1, p.87-100.

Viegas LM, Silva GA, Cecchini M, Felipe RP, Otta E, Bussab, VSR. 2008. Depressão pós-parto, histórico reprodutivo materno e apoio social. *BIS. Boletim do Instituto de Saúde*. **46**: 9-11.

Viegas LM, Silva GA, Otta E. 2008. Association between postpartum depression and emotional changes after delivery. *International Journal of Psychology - Abstracts of the XXIX International Congress of Psychology*. **43**: 427-427.

Emma Otta

Instituto de Psicologia/USP
Departamento de Psicologia Experimental
Av. Professor Mello Moraes, 1721 – Bloco G
Cidade Universitária
CEP 05508-030 – São Paulo, SP – Brasil

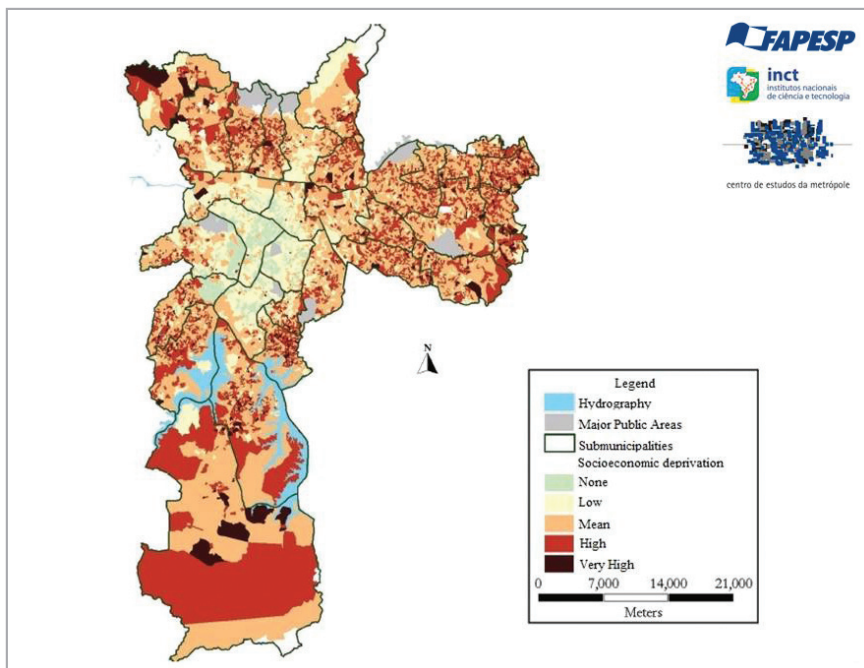
+55 11 3091-3955
emmaotta@gmail.com

ADVANCED STUDIES ON METROPOLISES AND URBAN LIFE: THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY VISION OF THE CENTER FOR METROPOLITAN STUDIES (INCT/CEM)

Eduardo Cesar Leão Marques

Center for Metropolitan Studies

FAPESP Process 2008/57843-1 | Term: Mar 2009 to Feb 2014



Vulnerability map - São Paulo Municipality. Source: Secretary of Social Welfare/São Paulo Municipality and Center for Metropolitan Studies. Vulnerability map. São Paulo municipality. São Paulo: CEM/CEBRAP, SESC, SAS-PMSP, 4 vols., 2004

The Center for Metropolitan Studies (CEM) is one of FAPESP's CEPIDs and one of CNPq's National Institutes on Science and Technology (INCTs). It is an inter-institutional research program established in 2000 whose main research goal is to explore the most important mechanisms that explain social conditions in cities and metropolises. Its analytical focus has been to understand the determinants and correlates of social inequality.

Although economic processes are assumed to underpin well-being and poverty alleviation, social conditions are also shaped by independent social and political processes. Therefore, the Center's research agenda is organized along three lines: (i) market, jobs and opportunities, (ii) living conditions, the state and public policies, and (iii)

sociability and urban life. Jobs, social services, and sociability are critical means of mobilizing people to overcome or alleviate poverty. Two mid-scale structures, networks and space, are also in need of special attention. Centrality or isolation within these structures may significantly change the effects of processes that are broadly organized around these three dimensions.

The Center's research commitment is to study each of these three dimensions separately, analyzing (i) the determinants of peoples' access to jobs, social services and different modes of sociability and (ii) the effects of jobs, social services and modes of sociability on the reproduction or alleviation of poverty.

The Center's research agenda requires new methodological tools appropriate for scrutinizing the complex relationship between space, social relations and the various factors affecting poverty and inequality. In terms of the methodology and data collection techniques, CEM adopts a multi-method approach that combines quantitative and qualitative research designs as well as GIS techniques.

The CEM website provides access to more than 400 digital cartographical basis and databases and a free download of a program that facilitates the assembly of a Geographical Information System (Terra View Social Policy). Training for this software is also provided.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

Income is a critical but limited measure of poverty. On the one hand, an individual's income is critically affected by access to jobs and social services. Income is also affected by relational patterns, network size, and variation in social ties. Therefore, people's well-being may vary significantly according to their occupational insertion, their territorial distribution of services and their structural insertion within social networks. Different dimensions of deprivation (such as ineffective access to social services or fragile social ties) cluster together, and the combination of these three dimensions explain an individual's income and social conditions.

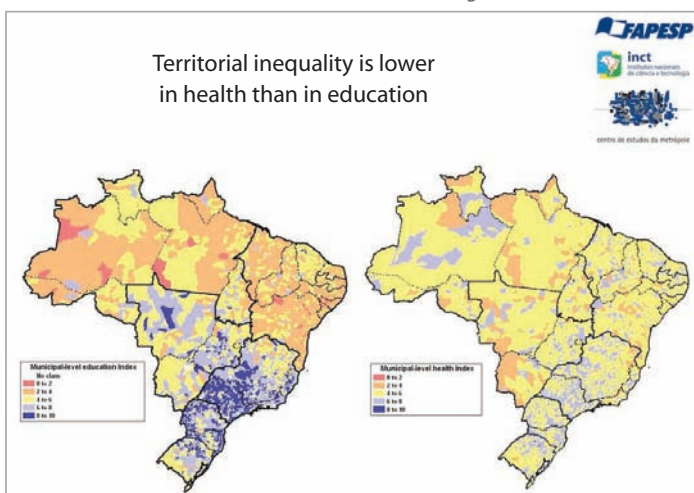
The circulation of information in the job market is imperfect, and knowledge about vacancies is unequal. Furthermore, the information mechanism by which one learns about an employment opportunity affects the characteristics of a vacancy and the profile of those who successfully secure such a job. Consequently, job opportunities are socially segmented.

Social services are not a by-product of income; instead, they are critically affected by inequality in their territorial distribution. Decentralization can be a powerful source of inequality among jurisdictions. Nevertheless, national policies aimed at reducing place inequalities significantly affect citizens' access to services. Policy-specific central frameworks and the strength of interregional redistribution establish the structural foundations of the balance between equal access to social services and jurisdictional diversity.

The poor tend to have smaller and more local networks with less varied sociability, although these networks also vary substantially. An individual's type of network and sociability are closely associated with the individual's chances of obtaining a job or protected employment as well as social precariousness. Better conditions are associated with fewer primary and local relational problems.

Affirmative action policies have an impact on students' access to educational opportunities, although this impact is highly contingent on policy design.

Source: Arretche M. Presentation at the FAPESP Week, Washington DC, October 24, 2011



MAIN PUBLICATIONS

Arretche M. 2010. Federalism, bicameralism and institutional change: exploring correlations and mechanisms. *Brazilian Political Science Review* **4**:10-31.

Coelho V, Favareto A. 2011. Participatory governance and development: In search of a causal nexus. *Geography Compass*. **5**(9): 641-654.

Comin AA. 2011. Transformaciones productivas y territorio en la ciudad de Sao Paulo. In: Kowarich L, Marques E (eds.). São Paulo miradas cruzadas: sociedad, política y cultura. Quito: Olacchi, p. 167-202.

Feltran GS. 2010. The management of violence on the periphery of São Paulo: a normative apparatus repertoire in the PCC era. *Vibrant*. **7**(2): 109-134.

Guimaraes ASA. 2010. Entrance into prestigious universities and the performance of groups that have been discriminated against on the vestibular: the case of University of Sao Paulo. In: Newman K, Attewell P (eds). Growing gaps. Educational inequality around the world. Oxford: Oxford University Press, p. 59-81.

Guimarães NA, Demaziere D, Hirata H, Sugita K. 2010. Unemployment, a social construction. Institutional programs, experiences and meanings in a comparative perspective. *Economic Sociology European Electronic Newsletter*. **11**:10-24.

Guza Lavalle A, Bueno SN. 2011. Waves of change within civil society in Latin America: Mexico City and São Paulo. *Politics & Society*. **39**: 415-450.

Limongi F, Cortez R. 2010. As eleições de 2010 e o quadro partidário. *Novos Estudos Cebrap*. **88**: 21-37.

Marques E. 2011. Social networks matter in gaining access to goods and services obtained from outside markets? *International Sociology*. **41**(2): 10-27.

See also:

CEM Working papers

http://www.centrodametropole.org.br/index.php?section=content&subsection_id=5&content_id=678

Boletim PontoCem

http://www.centrodametropole.org.br/index.php?section=content&subsection_id=5&content_id=694

Eduardo Cesar Leão Marques

Centro de Estudos da Metrópole
Rua Morgado de Mateus, 615 – Vila Mariana
CEP 04015-902 – São Paulo, SP – Brasil

+55 11 5574-0399

contato@centrodametropole.org.br

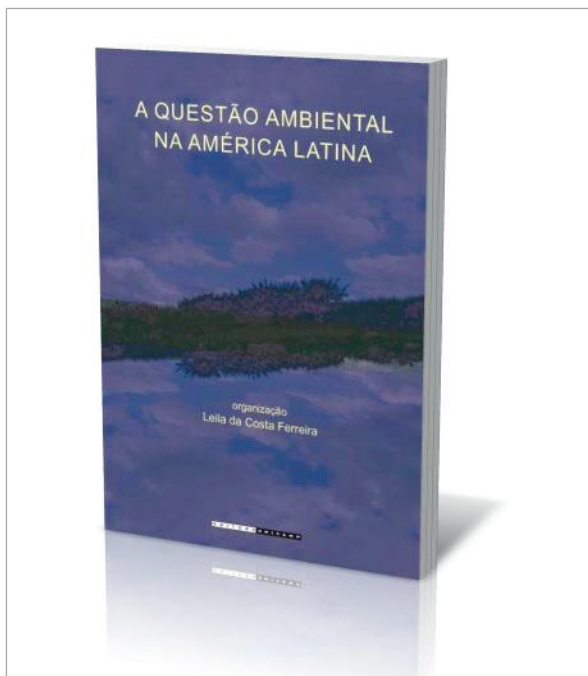
www.centrodametropole.org.br

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES, INTERDISCIPLINARITY, SOCIAL THEORY AND INTELLECTUAL PRODUCTION IN LATIN AMERICA

Leila da Costa Ferreira

Institute of Philosophy and Human Sciences / State University of Campinas (Unicamp)

FAPESP Process 2005/52317-1 | Term: Jan 2006 to Dec 2009



Cover of the book related to the project: Ferreira LC (org), 2011

The main hypothesis of the project is that a closer look at the treatment of environmental issues in Latin American universities and research centers fails to confirm stigmas and stereotypes about the subcontinent's ability to investigate its own natural environments. When one considers the large number of scientific associations and institutions in Latin America devoted to examining the multifaceted aspects of the relationship between society and nature on the subcontinent, one might be surprised by the extent of the work of Latin American scientists in this area.

This project provides an overview of social scientific research production on environmental issues in some of the most important universities and research centers in Latin America. The focus of this study is production in the following countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Mexico and Uruguay. The main interests of this study are as follows: 1) to identify the major lines of investigation along which this scientific production is conducted; 2) to pinpoint the major themes addressed by this production; and 3) to shed light on the content of this production in terms of social theory and environmental studies in Brazilian universities and research centers.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

Before beginning this tentative overview of Latin American social scientific research on environmental issues, we highlight two important aspects. First, although there is a tendency to perceive the Latin American scientific community and institutions as out of touch with cutting-edge research, our investigation proves this view wrong. Indeed, the major analytical perspectives from which Latin Americans examine the relationship between society and nature are the same as those of the international scientific community. This means that even though it is possible to contend that Latin American scientific institutions are more fragile than their North American and European peers, one can hardly say that such fragility leads Latin American scientists to operate within a sort of “epistemic cocoon” that is disconnected from the most current scientific debates (although this is not always the case). In this sense, there seems to be no difference between Latin American social scientific production and the production that is usually considered exclusive to the “First World scientific community”.

The second aspect we would like to emphasize is the wide range of themes that are investigated by Latin American social scientists devoted to environmental issues. We are aware that the international scientific community expects Latin American scientists to dedicate most of their energy to investigating problems and issues related to natural areas, strictly speaking. After all, the subcontinent has been imagined as a sort of natural paradise that has been violated and contaminated after centuries of undesired Western influence. However, it may be surprising to note the variety of topics and concerns on the research agendas of Latin American social scientists devoted to environmental issues. In addition to Amazonian themes, these issues include social conflicts, urban issues, agriculture, risks, science and technology, public health, democracy, and local participation in political processes, among others. Thus, at the same time that the intellectual environment of Latin American scientists is similar to their “First World” peers, these scientists have a research agenda of their own that reflects and amplifies the themes and problems considered relevant by both the scientific community and the population at large.

We think that the reader will perceive Latin America and Latin American scientists as closer and less strange than initially expected. This is not to say, however, that there are no problems or concerns that, although not unique, are dearer to Latin Americans than to other scientific communities and policy makers. In this sense, it is understandable that themes such as social inequality, biodiversity and democracy are frequently entangled with the investigation of environmental issues in the scientific production considered here. However, we believe that this is not enough to drive the Latin American social scientific community to a position of exceptionality on the world’s scientific scene.

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

Ferreira LC. 2006. Do que a política se esqueceu. In: Página 22. Fundação Getúlio Vargas. São Paulo.

Ferreira LC, Barbosa SRCS, Hoeffel JLM, Guimarães R, Floriani D, Tavoraro S. 2006. Environmental issues, interdisciplinarity, social theory and intellectual production in Latin America. *Ambiente & Sociedade*. ISSN 1414-753X. Vol IX. Julho/Dezembro. pg.9-24.

Ferreira L, Cal S. 2010. Intelectuais e cientistas na América Latina: a importância dos temas subjetividade, qualidade de vida e risco. In: *Polis. Revista Acadêmica Universidad Bolivariana*, 27.

Ferreira LC, Tavoraro S. 2008. Environmental concerns in contemporary Brazil: an insight into some theoretical and societal backgrounds (1970s-1990s). In: *International Journal of Politics, Culture and Society*. New York. **19(3-4)**: 161-177.

Martins R, Ferreira LC. 2011. Desafios para a pesquisa sobre as dimensões humanas das mudanças ambientais globais: um olhar latino-americano. In: *Desenvolvimento e Meio Ambiente*. **23**: 95-108. Jan./Jun. 2011. Editora UFPR.

Martins R, Ferreira L. 2010. The research on human dimensions of global environmental change in Latin America: Looking back, moving forward. *International Journal of Climate Change Strategies and Management*. **2(3)**: 264-280. Emerald Group Publishing Limited.

Books

Ferreira LC (org). 2011. *Questão Ambiental na América Latina: Teoria Social e Interdisciplinaridade*. Ed. Unicamp.

Leila da Costa Ferreira

Instituto de Filosofia e Ciências Humanas/Unicamp
NEPAM – Departamento de Sociologia
Rua Flamboyant, 155
CEP 13083-970 – Campinas, SP – Brasil

+55 19 3521-7631 / 7690
leilacf@unicamp.br

LABOR'S CRISIS AND NEW EXPERIENCES IN EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME GENERATION: DIFFERENT FACES OF ASSOCIATIVE LABOR AND GENDER ISSUES

Marcia de Paula Leite

Faculty of Education / State University of Campinas (Unicamp)

FAPESP Process 2006/61142-3 | Term: Apr 2007 to Mar 2012

Main researcher: Angela Maria Carneiro Araújo, Jacob Carlos Lima



Above, Campinas Recycling Coop, 2009. Below, file of the project, 2009 (photo by the research team)



This project aims to discuss the main features of the current labor crisis, emphasizing the diffusion of new forms of precariousness, such as self-employment, no contract or fixed-term contracts, that are used to lower labor costs. This project also seeks to analyze the contradictory use of associative labor arrangements. On one hand, these arrangements are used to lower costs and diminish labor rights; on the other hand, they are used as an employment and income alternative based on principles of self-reliance. This project seeks to analyze the ways in which these new labor configurations, called Solidarity Economics, are a viable alternative for employment and income generation. The gender issues involved will be examined in a transversal way in all of the occupational arrangements examined.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS TO DATE AND PERSPECTIVES

The findings may be classified along three thematic axes.

- 1) Informality and precarization. We identified the stability of traditional informality and the emergence of a new informality as a result of the processes of productive restructuring, outsourcing and subcontracting. The old informality persists in the form of peddlers in the downtown sectors of large cities, in household employment, in self-employment, in home-based work in the shoe and clothing industries and in other forms of underemployment. Since the 1980s, however, a new informality has emerged that is related to specialized and educated workers, especially women, who are either excluded from formal employment or have never had formal employment, with new or reshaped activities through their insertion in productive chains, subcontracting, and the diversification of products and forms of peddling.
- 2) Solidary economy. We found that a large part of the cooperative experiences promoted by both governmental policies and civil organizations result in precarious insertion. Although employment in these cooperatives tends to ease workers' poverty and extreme vulnerability, the lack of continuous training and of minimal capital for autonomous survival in the market create significant difficulties for the cooperatives, especially with respect to their practices of self-management and solidarity. Consequently, these experiences do not always result in the improvement of life conditions and of social and political insertion for those involved. Nevertheless, most of the experiences of a solidary economy must be seen as a result of labor resistance vis-à-vis unemployment and/or more precarious forms of subsistence.
- 3) Subcontracting and cooperatives. We observed an increase in subcontracting through cooperatives that organize manpower, whether through frauds aimed at a reduction of costs for contracting firms or through cooperatives organized and supported by NGOs and unions committed to strategies of self-management and democratization at work. Problems of inspection and various court interpretations of a true cooperative raise difficulties for these labor experiences because labor courts tend to distrust them. Other issues, such as the lack of capital, technological obsolescence, and problems with the market, make cooperatives partially dependent on subcontracting. However, even when workers control the productive process and own the means of production, subcontracting hampers a cooperative's autonomy, maintains its subordination in the market, and may jeopardize the entire project of self-management.

MAIN PUBLICATIONS

- Araújo AMC. 2011. Empresas recuperadas pelos trabalhadores: entre o rural e o urbano. In: Araújo AMC, Oliveira RV (orgs). *Formas de trabalho no capitalismo atual: condição precária e possibilidades de reinvenção*. Pp: 161-191.
- Araújo AMC. 2011. O trabalho flexível e a informalidade reconfigurada. In: Oliveira RV, Gomes D, Targino I (orgs). *Marchas e contramarchas da informalidade do trabalho: das origens às novas abordagens*. Pp: 161-189.
- Araújo AMC. 2009. Terceirização e relações de gênero. In: Dau DM, Rodrigues IJ, Conceição JJ (orgs). *Terceirização no Brasil. Do discurso da inovação à precarização do trabalho*. Pp 129-147.
- Araújo AMC, Oliveira RV (orgs). 2011. *Formas de trabalho no capitalismo atual: condição precária e possibilidades de reinvenção*. 215 pps.
- Leite MP. 2011. El trabajo en el Brasil de los años 2000: dos caras de un mismo proceso. *Revista de Trabajo*. Año 7, 9: 115-129.
- Leite MP. 2011. El trabajo en el Brasil de los años 2000: dos caras de un mismo proceso. *Sociología del Trabajo*. 70: 25-44.
- Leite MP. 2010. Igualdade de gênero e raça no Brasil: uma discussão sobre a política pública de emprego. *Revista Dados*. 53(1): 195-231.
- Leite MP, Araújo AMC (orgs). 2009. O trabalho reconfigurado. *Ensaio sobre Brasil e México*. 303 pps.
- Lima JC. 2010. A terceirização e os trabalhadores: revisitando algumas questões. *Cadernos de Psicologia Social do Trabalho (USP)*. 13: 17-26.
- Lima JC. 2009. Os paradoxos do trabalho associado. *Tempo Social. Revista de Sociologia da USP*. 21: 113-132.
- Lima JC. 2010. Participação, empreendedorismo e autogestão: uma nova cultura do trabalho? *Sociologias (UFRGS. Impreso)*. 12: 158-198.
- Lima JC. 2010. Selbstverwaltete Armut. Müllkooperativen in Brasilien. *Informationsstelle Lateinamerika(ila)*. 336: 13-15.

Marcia de Paula Leite

Faculdade de Educação
Universidade Estadual de Campinas (Unicamp)
Cidade Universitária Zeferino Vaz
CEP 13083-865 – Campinas, SP – Brasil

+55 19 3521-5682
mpleite@uol.com.br

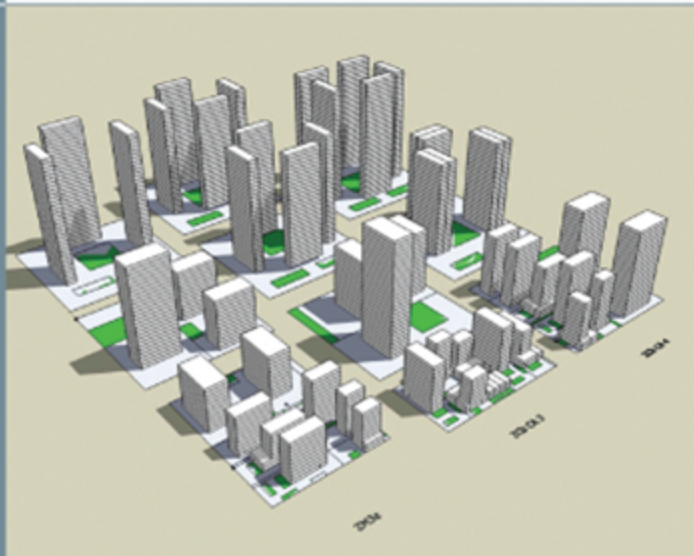


SÃO PAULO RESEARCH
FOUNDATION

RUA PIO XI, 1500, ALTO DA LAPA
CEP 05468-901 - SÃO PAULO, SP - BRASIL
+55 11 3838-4000

THEMATIC PROJECTS

www.fapesp.br



Secretaria de Desenvolvimento
Econômico, Ciência e Tecnologia

