

University of Florida
Center for Latin American Studies
62nd Annual Conference



In association with

Centro de Pesquisa e Documentação
de História Contemporânea do Brasil,
Fundação Getulio Vargas

Notes



The Center for Latin American Studies at the University of Florida is pleased to present its 62nd Annual Conference. Featured speakers and a number of panels address the conference theme, “Emergent Brazil.” We invite you to attend these panels, as well as the featured presentations by Marshall C. Eakin (Vanderbilt University), Marcelo Côrtes Neri (Fundação Getulio Vargas), and Ulisses Rocha (Bacardi Family Eminent Scholar).

Founded in 1930, the mission of the **UF Center for Latin American Studies** is to advance knowledge about Latin America and the Caribbean and its peoples throughout the hemisphere. With over 170 faculty from colleges across UF, the Center is one of the largest institutions for interdisciplinary research, teaching, and outreach on Latin America, the Caribbean, and Latino Studies. The UF Latin American Library Collection is one of the richest anywhere.

O Centro de Pesquisa e Documentação de História Contemporânea do Brasil (The Center for Research and Documentation of Contemporary Brazilian History, usually abbreviated to CPDOC) is a major center for undergraduate and graduate teaching and research in the Social Sciences and Contemporary History, in Rio de Janeiro. CPDOC is also Brazil's leading historical research institute, holding a major collection of personal archives, oral histories and audiovisual sources pertaining to Brazilian contemporary history. Long recognized for its integration of history and the social sciences, CPDOC has, in recent years, added new strength in applied research, something evident in both its faculty and its curriculum. CPDOC's graduate program in the social sciences (the Escola de Ciências Sociais) was just awarded first place in the nation among comparable programs by the Ministry of Education and Culture. The Center is a part of the Getulio Vargas Foundation (founded 1944), a private institution which compares favorably with Brazil's foremost universities and has an international reputation, particularly for the study of administration and economics. The foundation is committed to Brazil's social and economic development, to high standards of public service, to the promotion of responsible and shared government, and to Brazil's success on the international stage.

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UF Center for Latin American Studies

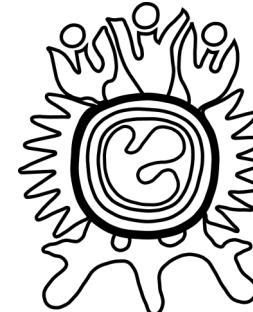
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Special Thanks

to the following individuals from FGV for their contributions
in organizing this event:

Celso Castro
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Tania Volchan O'Conor
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UF Department of History

CONFERENCE COORDINATOR

Aimee Green,
UF Center for Latin American Studies

CONFERENCE MATERIALS

Kimberly Ann Dalton
Jocelyn Peskin
UF Center for Latin American Studies

policies such as social programs and increases in minimum wage helped sustain Lula's popularity, the focus on domestic factors leads us to overlook the uniquely favorable international context of the past decade. This paper analyzes a quasi-monthly data base on presidential popularity covering six presidents in the period since 1987 to show that much of the variation in the popularity of Brazilian presidents in the past 25 years can be accounted for by two international economic variables that are not under the control of any president. This does not mean that domestic factors had no bearing on the results, but it does serve as a reminder of the extent to which politics in a dependent country is constrained by the world economy.

CONFERENCE INFORMATION

REGISTRATION

The Registration and Information Table is located at the Keene Faculty Center, Dauer Hall, on Wednesday evening and on the second floor of Emerson Alumni Hall, Thursday and Friday. The Registration Table will be available during the following hours:

Wednesday: 7:00 p.m. — 8:30 p.m.

Thursday 8:00 a.m. — 3:00 p.m.

Friday: 8:00 a.m.— 3:00 p.m.

PARKING

Parking is available at St. Augustine Church Parking Lot, located on NW 1st Avenue between 17th and 18th Street. There is a fee for parking.

REFRESHMENTS

Coffee and tea will be provided at 8:00 a.m. each morning. Coffee, tea, and assorted pastries and snacks will be provided at 11:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. in Presidents Room A on Thursday and Friday.

SPECIAL EVENTS

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13

- 7:00-9:00P Informal Reception
Keene Faculty Center, Dauer Hall

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14

- 8:30-9:30A Introductions and Keynote Address:
“The Country of the Present, or Leaving the Future in the Past”
Marshall Eakin, Vanderbilt University
Emerson, Presidents Room

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15

- 8:30-9:30A Introductions and Keynote Address:
“Equality and the Quality of Brazilian Growth”
Marcelo Côrtes Neri, Fundação Getulio Vargas
Emerson, Presidents Room

- 7:00-8:00P Closing remarks
Musical presentation by
Ulisses Rocha, Bacardi Family Eminent Scholar
Harn Museum of Art, Chandler Auditorium

- 8:00-9:30P Reception
Harn Museum of Art, Galleria

Brazil; two ethnographies of the histories and religions of the indigenous peoples of the Northwestern Amazon; a collection of mythic narratives of the Baniwa Indians; and a co-edited volume on assault sorcery in Amazonia. He has published over fifty articles and chapters in books and, since 1980, has collaborated with non-governmental organizations in Brazil and the US working on behalf of indigenous rights.

Abstract:

“Neo-Shamanism in Brazil and its Projection of Indigenous Peoples: the Rhetoric of Religion and the Realities of Violence”

While the rhetoric of “emergent Brazil” brings the expectation of a realizable dream, for indigenous peoples, it more often than not has meant the opening of old wounds, barely healed, now vested with the technology and resources that the 1970’s “Miracle” could only get by borrowing and selling the country’s wealth. The ‘new’ emergence, despite its certainty of realizing the country’s hopes, moves forward like the “fazer o Brasil Grande” of the ‘70s that destroyed the Amazon and countless indigenous peoples. Today, the Kaiowa-Guarani, the Awa, the Yanomami, and all indigenous and rural populations affected by Belo Monte “stand in the way” of “accelerated development,” as they did in the ‘70s. The questions this paper asks are these: Will Brazil be able to recognize in a meaningful way the indigenous peoples as partners in the new country it seeks to build? Or, will it fail again, as the unresolved problems of the poor and the indigenous people and other minorities continue to be excluded from the country’s vision of its future? These questions evoke the hyperbolic images policymakers still cling to of the indigenous peoples as subordinate to the State (exemplified by recent government measures to “re-structure the FUNAI”) or the hyper-romantic images displayed by the neo-shamanic movement “Artes Xamanicas” (a New Age potpourri of North American Plains Indian culture, Hinduism, Buddhism, and esoteric traditions). Neither of these extremes, it is evident, demonstrate either awareness of, or relevance to, indigenous and peasant struggles for their present and future well-being.

Cesar Zucco Jr is an Assistant Professor in the Political Science Department at Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey. He has previously held visiting positions and post-docs at IUPERJ, Princeton, and Yale. He has published on electoral politics, political parties, executive-legislative relations, ideology, and social policy in Latin America, with a particular focus on Brazil.

Abstract:

“Luck or Skill? The World Economy and the Popularity of Brazilian Presidents”

Never before in the history of Brazil did a president enjoy popularity rates as high as Lula's in his second term. Although there is evidence that public

global warming gas emissions in the region. Particular emphasis is given to the emerging advances in scientific knowledge and technological innovations which can contribute both for the sustainable use and conservation of 82% of the remaining Brazilian Amazon biome and the conversion of traditional production systems dependent on deforestation towards sustainable and integrated crop-livestock-forestry systems in the 18% of the areas already deforested.

Charles H. Wood is a member and former Director (1996-2004) of the Center for Latin American Studies and an affiliate of the Department of Sociology and Criminology at the University of Florida. With a specialization in demography, his interests encompass the sociology of development, racial and ethnic differences in child mortality, and the comparative analysis of crime and violence in the U.S. and Latin America. His books include *The Demography of Inequality in Brazil* (1988, with José Alberto M. de Carvalho), *Contested Frontiers in Amazonia* (1992, with Marianne Schmink), *Rethinking Development in Latin America* (2005, with Bryan Roberts), and *Land Use and Deforestation in the Amazon* (2002, with Roberto Porro). His recent articles include: "Crime Victimization and Public Support for Democracy: Evidence from Latin America" (2010, *International Journal of Public Opinion Research*), "The Color of Child Mortality in Brazil: 1950-2000" (2010, *Latin American Research Review*) and "Crime Victimization in Latin America and Intentions to Migrate to the United States" (2010, *International Migration Review*).

Abstract:

"Crime Victimization in Brazil, 1988-2009: Changing Vulnerabilities by Race, Class, and Place"

The 1988 and the 2009 National Household Surveys (PNAD) permit estimates of victimization rates at a point in time, and estimates of changes in victimization rates over time. When broken down by region, social class and racial identity, the estimated rates of robbery, assault, and burglary 1988 and 2009 provide revealing insights into the changing profile of criminality during an important twenty-one year period in the recent history of Brazil.

Robin M. Wright is an Associate Professor of Religion specializing in South American indigenous religions, the anthropology of religion, and indigenous religions in general. For twenty years, Dr. Wright was Professor of Anthropology at the State University of Campinas in Brazil, where he was also Director of the Center for the Study of Indigenous Ethnology. His principal research since the 1970s has been in the Brazilian Northwestern Amazon, although he has done work in Guatemala and the Northeastern US (Six Nations). He has published widely in the area of indigenous religions, indigenous histories, and indigenist policies. Among his most important works are a three-volume study of indigenous peoples and Christianity in

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13

7:00-8:30P Registration
Keene Faculty Center, Dauer Hall

7:00-9:00P Informal Reception
Keene Faculty Center, Dauer Hall

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14

Emerson Alumni Hall
8:00 A-3:00P Registration

8:30-9:30A Introductions and Keynote Address:
"The Country of the Present, or Leaving the Future in the Past"
Marshall Eakin, Vanderbilt University

9:30-11:00A Panel 1: Agribusiness
Chair: **Mario Grynszpan**, Fundação Getulio Vargas

- "Agro-Energy: A New Paradigm"
Roberto Rodrigues, Fundação Getulio Vargas
- "Rural Social Movements in the Agribusiness Era in Brazil"
Mario Grynszpan, Fundação Getulio Vargas
- "Agribusiness and Sustainability in Brazil: The Orange Juice and Sugar/Ethanol Industries of São Paulo"
James A. Sterns, University of Florida

11:00-11:30A Coffee Break

11:30-1:00P Panel 2: Emergent Amazonia
Chair: **Marianne Schmink**, University of Florida

- "Education, Science and Technology: Keys for the Future of Amazonian Forest People"
Mary Allegretti, Independent Consultant

- "Cultural Heritage, Conservation & Governance in Amazonia"
Michael Heckenberger, University of Florida
- "The Role of Science and Technological Innovation in Reconciling Economic Growth, the Improvement of Human Welfare and Environmental Conservation in the Amazon"
Judson F. Valentim, Agroforestry Research Center of Acre

1:00-2:30P Lunch Interval

Invitation Only

Lunch Remarks by His Excellency **Mauro Vieira**, Ambassador of Brazil

2:30-4:00P Panel 3: Urban Studies

Chairs: **Joseli Macedo**, University of Florida
Mariana Cavalcanti, Fundação Getulio Vargas

- "Crime Victimization in Brazil, 1988-2009: Changing Vulnerabilities by Race, Class, and Place"
Charles Wood, University of Florida
- "The Politics and Aesthetics of 'PACification' in Contemporary Rio de Janeiro"
Mariana Cavalcanti, Fundação Getulio Vargas
- "Politics and Armed Groups in Rio de Janeiro"
Enrique Desmond Arias, City University of New York

4:00-4:30P Coffee Break

4:30-6:00P Panel 4: Religion

Chairs: **Manuel Vásquez**, University of Florida
Christiane Jalles de Paula, Fundação Getulio Vargas

- "From João de Deus to John of God: The Globalization of Brazilian Spiritist Healing"
Cristina Rocha, University of Western Sydney
- "The Devil's Egg: Football Players as New Missionaries of the Diaspora of Brazilian Religions"

agricultural market system and agribusiness decision making issues in Haiti, Ecuador, Mali, Malawi and Tanzania. He has also examined product attributes and consumer choices in U.S. food markets. Since arriving at UF in 2001, Dr. Sterns has advised over 40 graduate students and taught 70 courses at the undergraduate, M.A. and Ph.D. levels. In 2009/10, he worked as a researcher at the *Escuela Superior Politécnica del Litoral* (ESPOL) in Guayaquil, Ecuador. Prior to coming to the University of Florida, he was a member of a research team at the *Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique – Centre de Montpellier*, France.

Abstract:

"Agribusiness and Sustainability in Brazil: The Orange Juice and Sugar/Ethanol Industries of São Paulo"

Brazil is a leading producer of several food products, but it is dominant as a supplier of orange juice and sugar to world markets. In this paper, the evolution of both the orange juice and sugar industries is provided, with special reference to government involvement. Implications for economic, social, and environmental sustainability are discussed.

Judson F. Valentim (B.S., Federal Rural University of Amazonia, Belém-PA, Brazil, 1978; M.Sc. and Ph.D., University of Florida, 1985, 1987) is the Director General of the Agroforestry Research Center of Acre (Embrapa Acre) in Rio Branco-AC, Brazil. Since 1979 he has been a researcher in Sustainable Beef and Dairy Cattle Production Systems at Embrapa Acre. From 1995 to 1999 he was the Director General of Embrapa Acre. Between 1994 and in 2010 he was the Director for the State of Acre for the Brazilian Society of Animal Science. He is a member of the Strategic Council of Embrapa, the Council for Science, Technology and Environment of the State of Acre, the Council for Sustainable Rural Development of Acre, the Steering Committees of the NGOs Amigos da Terra – Amazonia Brasileira, and Grupo Pesacre. His research has contributed to increase the productivity, profitability and sustainability of cattle production systems and to avoid the deforestation of over 1.4 million hectares of forests in the state of Acre over the last three decades. He has published more than a dozen articles and chapters on pasture production and management, agroecological zoning and sustainable development in the Amazon.

Abstract:

"The Role of Science and Technological Innovation in Reconciling Economic Growth, the Improvement of Human Welfare and Environmental Conservation in the Amazon"

This presentation focuses on the global relevance of the Amazon biome, the acceleration of regional integration and its impacts, and the discussions regarding the strategies to reconcile economic growth, improvement of human welfare, environmental conservation and reduction of anthropogenic

Prêmio Abril for a *Veja* investigation of General Prats' assassination by the Pinochet dictatorship, the 1987 Maria Moors Cabot Prize, and the 1993 Distinguished Visiting Lecturer Award of the State Department's Foreign Service Institute.

Abstract:

"Under Rousseff, an Inward-Looking Foreign Policy."

The international strategies Brazil pursued during the Cardoso and Lula administrations to assert the country's presence and interests in a rapidly changing world scenario was replaced by an inward-looking foreign policy in the first two years of the Rousseff government. A leader who cared little for the liturgies of diplomacy and was preoccupied by the mounting domestic challenges Brazil faced as its economy lost dynamism, Rousseff conducted a timid, reactive foreign policy, circumscribed mostly within its immediate region and occasional initiatives and pronouncements aimed at achieving higher rates of economic growth. She worked with Barack Obama to restore cordial relations with the United States after a few head-on collisions involving Honduras and Iran caused major estrangement at the end of the Lula administration. Although Brazil was clearly established as a regional powerhouse and Latin America's most influential country, it struggled under Rousseff, as it had under Lula, to exercise the leadership role afforded it by the size of its territory and economy and by its political stability and long-standing peaceful relations with its neighbors. The inclusion in July 2012 of Hugo Chávez's Venezuela in Mercosur, at the urging of Argentine Pres. Cristina Fernández de Kirchner, was one such episode. However, it caused consternation at Itamaraty, the Ministry of Foreign Relations, which lost political space and influence under Rousseff. That turn of events came after Paraguay, which had opposed full membership for Venezuela, was suspended from the Southern Cone trading group following the unorthodox removal of its president from power. Rousseff's focus on the domestic economy and her low appetite for foreign affairs, however, helped illustrate a reality that is apparent to all and is likely to remain as the principal factor influencing the country's diplomacy in the years ahead: Brazil's presence and influence in the region and the world depends less on the charisma of its leader or on what takes place abroad than on the capacity of the Brazilian government and society to face obstacles, articulate solutions and produce concrete economic and social progress which are the premises of the impressive transformation the nation has pursued since the stabilization of the economy in 1994.

James A. Sterns (Ph.D., Michigan State University, 1997) is an Associate Professor at the University of Florida, Department of Food and Resource Economics. Dr. Sterns' research program focuses on the interface of agribusiness management, economic development, and entrepreneurship. Some of his recent research has looked at development,

Carmen Rial, Federal University of Santa Catarina

- "Neo-Shamanism in Brazil and its Projection of Indigenous Peoples: the Rhetoric of Religion and the Realities of Violence"
Robin M. Wright, University of Florida

Friday, February 15

Emerson Alumni Hall

8:00A-3:00P Registration

8:30-9:30A Introductions & Keynote Address:
"Equality and the Quality of Brazilian Growth"

Marcelo Côrtes Neri, Fundação Getúlio Vargas

9:30-11:00A Panel 5: International Relations & Geopolitical Affairs
Chairs: **Carlo Patti**, Fundação Getúlio Vargas

Terry McCoy, University of Florida

- "Emergent Brazil and the Political Order"
Carlo Patti, Fundação Getúlio Vargas
- "Under Rousseff, an Inward-Looking Foreign Policy"
Paulo Sotero Marques, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars
- "A U.S. Dilemma: What to do about Brazil"
Peter Hakim, Inter-American Dialogue

11:00-11:30A Coffee Break

11:30-1:00P Panel 6: Culture

Chairs: **Charles Perrone** University of Florida

Fernando Lattman-Weltman, Fundação Getulio Vargas

- "Brazilian Culture: Beyond Samba, Sun and Soccer"
Aquiles Alencar Brayner, British Library
- "Popular Culture in Emergent Brazil"
Bryan McCann, Georgetown University
- "Too Late to Really Matter, Too Soon to Be Given Up: Impasses and Self-Deception on Brazil's Media Democratization Agenda"
Fernando Lattman-Weltman, Fundação Getulio Vargas

- 1:00-2:30P Lunch Interval

2:30-4:00P Panel 7: Energy and Climate Change
Chair: **Clyde Fraisse**, University of Florida

- “Energy and Climate Change in Brazil: Where Is the Brazilian Energy Mix Headed”
Virginia Parente, University of São Paulo
- “Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector: Can We Reduce Emissions and Meet Increasing Demand?”
Clyde Fraisse, University of Florida
- “Energy and Climate Change—A View of Florida with Brazil in Mind”
Kathy Baughman McLeod, KBM Strategies, LLC

4:00-4:30P Coffee Break

4:30-6P Panel 8: Contemporary Politics in Brazil
Chair: **Timothy J. Power**, University of Oxford

- “Luck or Skill? The World Economy and the Popularity of Brazilian Presidents”
Cesar Zucco Jr., Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
- “Political Interpretations of the Recent Brazilian Renaissance”
Timothy J. Power, University of Oxford
- “Montesquieu Redesigned: Actors and Interests Involved in the Creation of the National Justice Council in Brazil” **Christiane Jalles de Paula**, Fundação Getulio Vargas

7:00-8:00P Closing Remarks

Musical Presentation by

Ulisses Rocha, Bacardi Family Eminent Scholar
Harn Museum, Chandler Auditorium

8:00-9:30P **Reception**

Harn Museum of Art, Galleria

Other are also being globalized through mass media and the Internet. Here I focus on the globalization of the John of God movement. I consider the ways in which João de Deus, an illiterate Brazilian Spiritist healer mostly unknown until a decade ago, has become John of God, an international healer superstar – visited by thousands of the desperately ill, the wealthy and an increasing array of media and celebrities such as Oprah Winfrey. Drawing on Internet websites of tour guides, DVDs and books on the healer, media stories, and discussions on social network sites, this paper argues that John of God’s global emergence has to do with the coming together of three factors: the globalization of this exotic imaginary of Brazil, the emergence of the internet and social media, and the changes in religion in late modernity—i.e. the establishment of a religious marketplace, deregulation of the religious realm, the increase in religious pluralism, in private religious choice, and the turn to the self as a source of meaning.

Roberto Rodrigues, former Brazilian Minister of Agriculture (2003-2006), Special Ambassador for Cooperatives of FAO, Coordinator of the Getulio Vargas Foundation Agribusiness Center - GVAGRO, was trained as an agricultural producer and an agricultural engineer, following in the steps of his father and grandfather. His sons have continued the family tradition. He also holds the Chair of Rural Economics at the São Paulo State University in Jaboticabal. A strong supporter of the cooperative movement, Minister Rodrigues chaired the Brazilian Cooperatives Organization, the World Committee on Agricultural Cooperatives, and the International Cooperative Alliance. In that capacity, he has visited 80 countries. A well-known agribusiness leader, he has served as president of the prestigious Brazilian Rural Society (SRB) and the Brazilian Agribusiness Association (ABAG) and president of the Superior Council of Agribusiness of São Paulo’s Federation of Industries – COSAG/FIESP. Minister Rodrigues is also a member of the board of dozens of Brazilian producers’ associations.

Abstract:

“Agro-Energy: A New Paradigm”

Paulo Sotero Marques, Director of the Brazil Institute of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, began his career as a journalist, at *Veja*, in 1968, working in Brazil and Europe. After 1980, he was Washington correspondent for *Istoé*, *Gazeta Mercantil*, and the *Estado de São Paulo*. Sotero is a frequent guest commentator for radio and television in the United States, Brazil, and Europe and contributes regularly to the Brazilian and international press and to scholarly journals. Sotero earned the B.A. at the Catholic University of Pernambuco and the M.A. at American University. Formerly adjunct lecturer at Georgetown, he is currently on the adjunct faculty of George Washington University. He is a member of the Maria Moors Cabot Prize Committee (Columbia University), the Grupo de Conjuntura Internacional (University of São Paulo), and the Fernand Braudel Institute of World Economies (São Paulo). Sotero received the 1978

Technological Development), directs the Center for Visual Anthropology (NAVI), and is a member of the Institute of Gender Studies (IEG). She received her doctorate from the University of Paris V – Sorbonne. Her work focuses on cultural globalization, transnational migration, gender, consumption and sport. Rial is the co-editor of *Diásporas, Mobilidades, Migrações* (2011), *Fronteiras de Gênero* (2011), *Diversidades: dimensões de gênero e sexualidade* (2010). She is the president of the Brazilian Anthropological Association (2013-2014).

Abstract:

“The Devil’s Egg”: Football Players as New Missionaries of the Diaspora of Brazilian Religions”

The paper is about the relationship between football and religion. It focuses on the recent proliferation of neo-Pentecostalism among Brazilian football players living abroad and the importance of religion in their daily lives. Serving as a civilizing device that promotes better insertion of individuals in modern institutions, neo-Pentecostalism promotes voluntary obedience, self-control, self-awareness and reflexivity, by encouraging the conscious and constant monitoring of the individual over the body and emotions. This self-discipline has a limit, and the Theology of Prosperity offers conciliation between asceticism and material consumption. Football provides religion a large stage for its preaching, allowing it to reach billions of homes. The athletes become “selfless soldiers of the Word,” who demonstrate the faith globally and disseminate banal religiosity through the mediascape.

Cristina Rocha is a Research Fellow at the Religion and Society Research Centre and a Senior Lecturer at the School of Humanities and Communication Arts, University of Western Sydney, Australia. She is the editor of the *Journal of Global Buddhism*. She was a Visiting Research Fellow at the Max Planck Institute for Religious and Ethnic Diversity in 2011. Her research areas are: globalization, religion, migration, and transnationalism. Her books include: *Zen in Brazil: The Quest for Cosmopolitan Modernity* (Hawaii University Press, 2006); *Buddhism in Australia: Traditions in Change* (with Michelle Barker, eds., Routledge, 2010); and *The Diaspora of Brazilian Religions* (with Manuel Vasquez, eds., Brill, forthcoming).

Abstract:

“From João de Deus to John of God: the Globalization of Brazilian Spiritist Healing”

Brazil's new economic and political standing has given new clout and visibility to its culture. As a consequence, many Westerners have been travelling to Brazil seeking an imagined, pristine environment deeply connected to spirituality and authenticity. Such imaginings of the exotic

PARTICIPANT BIOGRAPHICAL DATA AND ABSTRACTS

Mary Allegretti (M.A., University of Santa Catarina; Ph.D., University of Brasília) is an anthropologist who has worked in the Amazon region since 1978. Her research has focused on social movements and public policy, especially the rubber tappers' social movements and the Extractive Reserves policies. Dr. Allegretti is an independent consultant and has served as visiting professor at Yale, the University of Chicago, the University of Florida, and the University of Wisconsin-Madison. From 1981-1988 she worked with Chico Mendes, disseminating his struggle and his proposals throughout Brazil and the world. She was Secretary for Coordination of the Amazon in Brazil's Environment Ministry from 1999 to 2003, and won numerous international environmental prizes: the Environmental Medal from the Better World Society, 1989; the U.N. Global 500 Prize, 1990; the Gold Medal from the Worldwide Fund for Nature, 1991; the Chico Mendes Florestania Prize, 2005; and the Ford Environmental Conservation Prize, 2008.

Abstract:

“Education, Science and Technology: Keys for the Future of Amazonian Forest Peoples”

In the last twenty years a real revolution occurred in the Amazon in relation to the protection of land, resources and the traditional culture of the so called "people of the forest." The indigenous population has tripled, and the territories protected by traditional communities in extractive reserves – an innovative type of protected area – today cover more than 5% of the Amazon Region, while deforestation has decreased in the last five years. Protection of territories and resources is essential to assure a future for indigenous and traditional communities in the region, but much more is needed to bring these populations into the 21st Century. The next revolution needed is linked to strong education, access to technology and information and, especially, the preparation of the younger generation for the challenges of managing the planet's largest rainforest.

Enrique Desmond Arias is an Associate Professor at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice and the Graduate Center, City University of New York. He is the author of *Drugs and Democracy in Rio de Janeiro: Trafficking, Networks, and Public Security* (UNC Press, 2006) and has published articles in *Comparative Politics*, *the Journal of Latin American Studies*, *Latin American Politics and Society*, *Qualitative Sociology*, and *Policing and Society*. He is the co-editor of *Violent Democracies in Latin America* (Duke University Press, 2010) and a special issue of *Policing and Society*. His research has been funded by the Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation, the

American Council of Learned Societies, Fulbright, the Tinker Foundation, and the Open Society Foundation. He is currently completing a book on the role of armed actors in politics in Brazil, Colombia, and Jamaica.

Abstract:

“Politics and Armed Groups in Rio de Janeiro”

Rio de Janeiro’s *favelas* have long experienced dominance by different types of armed actors including drug gangs in *milícias*, a type of police connected extortion racket. This presentation examines the effects that these forms of criminal organizations have on social and political life in the communities in which they operate. Beginning with a close analysis of the economic structure of these groups, later parts of the paper then move on to look at how the economic interests of the group affect local organizing and politics in these communities.

Kathy Baughman McLeod is the principal of KBM Strategies, LLC, a consulting firm focused on energy and environmental policy and strategy for multinational, corporate clients. She recently left Bryant Miller Olive as the head of the Public Policy Group where she focused on international energy and climate work and led a 30-person CEO Florida Delegation to the UN Copenhagen Climate Conference. Former Deputy Chief of Staff to Florida's Chief Financial Officer, she is a former Florida Energy & Climate Commissioner and member of the Governor's Energy & Climate Action Team. She recently completed her MBA from Duke University's Fuqua School of Business in the Global Executive Program. With an undergraduate degree in International Relations and a Master's Degree in Geography, she is also a fellow at the Forte Foundation for Women in Business, a national board member of the Clean Energy States Alliance and a former board member and graduate of Leadership Florida (Class XXV).

Abstract:

“Energy and Climate Change – A View of Florida with Brazil in Mind”

Florida was second only to Texas in 2011 in net electricity generation from natural gas, which accounted for 62 percent of Florida's generation. Renewable energy accounted for 2.2 percent. Will the natural gas/shale boom change our state's energy outlook? Does the state have sufficient infrastructure to take advantage of the boom? If the US begins to export natural gas, could Florida's trading partners, including Brazil, be impacted as emissions were reduced? Geologists believe there may be large oil and gas deposits in the Federal Outer Continental Shelf in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico, off of Florida's western coast. Will the new low price of shale gas delay or end the quest to drill off our state's coastline? What is Florida doing to address climate change? There is not a current and clear state-wide effort to address issues of mitigation and adaptation; only one regional effort is

an oversight organ for the Brazilian judiciary and to explain the negotiations (and conflicts) that marked its creation in the Senate in 2004. This work postulates that its creation in the Senate was the result primarily of negotiations among actors in the judicial arena without participation by political players.

Timothy J. Power received his M.A. in Latin American Studies from the University of Florida in 1986 and his Ph.D. from the University of Notre Dame. He is presently University Lecturer in Brazilian Studies and a Fellow of St. Cross College at the University of Oxford, where he is also Director of Graduate Studies in Politics. From 2008 to 2012 he directed the university's Latin American Centre and from 2004 to 2006 he served as president of the Brazilian Studies Association (BRASA). Author of *The Political Right in Postauthoritarian Brazil: Elites, Institutions, and Democratization*. (2000), he is the co-author or editor of four other books. In 2013, he and co-author Cesar Zucco (Rutgers University) will publish “Elite Preferences in Consolidating Democracy: The Brazilian Legislative Surveys, 1990-2009,” forthcoming in *Latin American Politics and Society*, and “*Bolsa Família* and the Shift in Lula's Electoral Base, 2002-2006: A Reply to Bohn,” forthcoming in *Latin American Research Review*.

Abstract:

“Political Interpretations of the Recent Brazilian Renaissance”

The past decade of PT-led government has seen the most rapid and sweeping socioeconomic change in recent Brazilian memory, with remarkable decreases in poverty and inequality. Analysts of Brazil have puzzled over the extent to which these gains are owed to political factors. Some scholars see Brazil's improved performance as the outcome of a long process of bottom-up mobilization and participatory politics captained largely by the PT. Others cite consensus politics and the cumulative experience of the PSDB and PT administrations reaching as far back as the Plano Real (1994). Still others downplay ideology and point to the rise of the model of “coalitional presidentialism” as the basis for stable governance that has bolstered new policy initiatives. Finally, some emphasize the recent trend toward class-based voting in presidential elections, and see the Lula years as sowing the seeds of a new social contract with broad electoral support. This paper subjects these rival interpretations to sustained interrogation, both in theoretical terms and against the empirical evidence of post-2003 Brazil. In particular, the paper focuses on two recent claims: that Brazilian macropolitics has begun to acquire *basista* or participationist elements long visible in the PT, and that the Lula-Dilma victories represent the basis for a long-term electoral realignment in Brazil.

Carmen Rial teaches anthropology at the Federal University of Santa Catarina, is a researcher of the CNPq (National Council of Scientific and

Brazilian-German cooperation in the nuclear field at the beginnings of the 1950s. He has been a visiting scholar at Syracuse University (2010) and at FGV (2009 and 2011).

Abstract:
“Emergent Brazil and the Political Order”

In the past few years, Brazil has renewed its interest in nuclear energy both for peaceful and military use. Possessing the sixth largest reserve of the world’s uranium and the key technologies for producing nuclear fuel, the Brazilian government resumed its nuclear program in 2003. Whilst the third nuclear power plant is still under construction, Brazil – which renounced nuclear weapons in 1990 – is also engaged in building a fleet of nuclear submarines. By 2023, it is expected to join the exclusive club of nations equipped with those vessels. Although Brazil has signed the NPT (Non-Proliferation Treaty), it is a critic of some norms of the international regime of nuclear proliferation, such as the Additional Protocol to international safeguards. It has also criticized the lack of commitment towards nuclear disarmament among nations already possessing nuclear arms. This presentation will be an analysis of the Brazilian nuclear diplomacy of Lula’s and Rousseff’s presidencies. Particular attention will be given to Brazil’s position in the international regime of nuclear non-proliferation, to the 2010 attempt to negotiate a deal between Iran and the nuclear powers, and, finally, to the international relevance of Brazil’s current nuclear plans.

Christiane Jalles de Paula (B.A. in Social Science, UFRJ, 1994; M.A. Political Science, IUPERJ, 1999; Ph.D. in Political Science, IUPERJ, 2007) is an Associate Professor in the School of Social Sciences and History at CPDOC. She specializes in political thought, especially conservative thought in contemporary Brazilian modernity. Most recently she has conducted research on judicial politics in Brazil. In 2010, she coordinated jointly with Fernando Lattman-Weltman the update of the *Dicionário histórico-biográfico brasileiro*. Her publications include “Gustavo Corção: apóstolo da linha-dura,” *Revista Brasileira de História*, 2012.

Abstract:
“Montesquieu Redesigned: Actors and Interests Involved in the Creation of the National Justice Council in Brazil”

On June 14, 2004, the National Justice Council (CNJ) became the newest institution of the judicial branch in Brazil. It is an oversight agency of the judicial power and today is a leading theme in Brazilian politics. This presentation deals with the decision-making process in the Brazilian Senate that led to the establishment of the CNJ. This presentation aims to understand the support for (and some agents’ rejection of) the creation of

making strides addressing both issues. As Brazil grows and develops, will it not be faced with the same financial exposure to climate change through storms and other natural disasters that Florida continues to face? The state of Florida owns its own insurance company, Citizens Insurance, with 1.3 million policy holders and a re-insurance company exposed at \$24 billion. Is there a chance for resilience planning in advance of rising seas for both Florida and Brazil? A price on carbon is inevitable – how will it impact the economies of Florida and Brazil? This presentation will compare and contrast the energy and climate issues of Brazil and Florida and shed light on the elements that further connect us.

Aquiles Alencar Brayner (Ph.D. 2006, King’s College, London) worked as a lecturer in Brazilian studies in British universities before taking up the position of Curator of Latin American Collections at the British Library in 2006. He is currently working as Digital Curator at the British Library and is an external adviser for the National Library of Brazil.

Abstract:
“Brazilian Culture: Beyond Samba, Sun and Soccer”

Brazil’s international image has never been as positive as it is now. The country’s rapid economic growth and its increasing role in the mediation of foreign affairs are some of the factors that attest to the new-found importance of Brazil in the global sphere. In the wake of this new economic and political image at least one question remains open: How is Brazil building upon these developments to disseminate its culture abroad? The aim of this paper is to provide a brief analysis of the cultural policies developed by the Brazilian government for promoting the country’s culture, particularly in music and literature, for international audiences.

Mariana Cavalcanti (BA in Journalism, UFRJ, 1999; M.A. Communication and Culture, UFRJ, 2001; Ph.D. in Social/Cultural Anthropology, University of Chicago 2007) is an Associate Professor in the School of Social Sciences and History/CPDOC. She specializes in urban anthropology, and is particularly interested in questions relating to housing, de-industrialization, and urbanism. Most recently she has acted as a consultant to the World Bank in a qualitative evaluation of the Police Pacifying Program in Rio de Janeiro, and co-directed the documentary film *Favela Fabril* (49’, 2012).

Abstract:
“The Politics and Aesthetics of “PACification” in Contemporary Rio de Janeiro”

Rio de Janeiro is undergoing massive urbanistic transformations in preparation for the 2014 World Cup and the 2016 Olympic Games. The

presentation examines the coupling of favela urbanization programs – such as the PAC favelas and the Morar Carioca program – with the public security policy known as the Pacification Police Units (UPPs). I am particularly concerned with how this juxtaposition produces new spaces, territorialities and structures of legitimation of community “leaders.”

Marshall C. Eakin is Professor of History at Vanderbilt University where he has taught since 1983. A specialist in nineteenth- and twentieth-century Brazilian history, his early work concentrated on the history of technology, industrialization, and social change in Minas Gerais, resulting in two monographs: *British Enterprise in Brazil* (Duke, 1989), and *Tropical Capitalism: The Industrialization of Belo Horizonte, Brazil* (Palgrave, 2001). Over the last decade, his focus has shifted to nationalism and nation-building and he is currently completing a book tentatively titled, *One People, One Nation: Brazilian Identity in the Twentieth Century*. Eakin has also written two books for general audiences: *Brazil: The Once and Future Country* (St. Martin’s, 1997), and *The History of Latin America: Collision of Cultures* (Palgrave, 2007). He has been awarded grants from Fulbright-Hays, the Tinker Foundation, the American Historical Association, the Corporation for National Service, and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Abstract:

“The Country of the Present, or Leaving the Future in the Past”

For decades, Brazil has lived with the reputation of a country of enormous potential—always unfulfilled. In this talk, I will focus on the key factors over the past century that have led to the emergence of Brazil into the ranks of a select group of nations who will shape the world in the twenty-first century. I will emphasize the key historical moments and processes that have contributed to the emergence of Brazil on the world stage, and weight of the past on the country’s present and future.

Clyde Fraisse is an Associate Professor and Extension Specialist at the University of Florida’s Agricultural and Biological Engineering Department. Dr. Fraisse’s extension and applied research program focuses on developing and providing climate information and decision support tools to help agriculture, forestry, and water resource managers better cope with risks associated with climate variability and change. Dr. Fraisse earned a Ph.D. in Agricultural Engineering from Colorado State University, a Master’s degree from the Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium, and an undergraduate degree in Civil Engineering and Cartography from the Federal University of Paraná, Brazil. Dr. Fraisse is a member of the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineering, as well as of the Agronomy, Crop Science, and Soil Science Societies of America.

He writes regularly for *Conjuntura Econômica*, *Valor Econômico* and *Folha de São Paulo*.

“Equality and the Quality of Brazilian Growth”

Virginia Parente, an economist, is a Specialist in Energy and the Environment with the Energy Program at the University of São Paulo (USP). Parente did post-doctoral studies on energy at USP (IEE/USP), after earning a Ph.D. in Finance and Economics at the Fundação Getulio Vargas – São Paulo. In recent years, as a professor at USP, Parente has been developing teaching, research and consultancy activities in the fields of finance and economics applied to energy and the environment. For several years at the beginning of her career she worked as an executive for national and international investment banks. Additionally, she has held the positions of vice-president and president of the Energy Strategic Committee on Energy at AMCHAM-BRASIL, director at the Brazilian Society of Energy Planning, and board member of ELETROBRAS (the largest Brazilian electricity company). She is now a member of NUPREC (Núcleo em Política e Regulação de Carbono) and a board member of ANACE-BRASIL (National Association of Energy Consumers) and of ELETROBRAS-CHESF.

Abstract:

“Energy and Climate Change in Brazil: Where is the Brazilian Energy Mix Heading?”

The world energy market – energy production and its consumption – is the number one global cause of green house gas emissions as a result of human activities. Although in Brazil the main cause of GHG emissions is still deforestation, including deforestation in the Amazon Region, in a few years the energy industry will reverse this scenario, since deforestation has been declining while the energy industry has been growing at a faster pace. How does the Brazilian energy (and electricity) mix compare to the global average? How has this mix evolved and where is it heading? Is there still room for hydroelectricity, or is its era over in Brazil? How will Brazil tackle pre-salt oil discoveries? These are some of the issues to be analyzed in this presentation.

Carlo Patti is a post-doctoral fellow at the Fundação Getulio Vargas, and earned his Ph.D. in History of International Relations at the University of Florence in 2012. As an international historian he has a deep interest in the history of nuclear proliferation and Brazilian foreign policy during and after the Cold War. Based on multi-archive research and on oral history, his doctoral dissertation, “Brazil in the Global Nuclear Order,” analyzes Brazilian nuclear ambitions in the last sixty years and their repercussions on the international regime of nuclear non-proliferation. Patti’s recent publications include analyses of former Brazilian president Lula’s nuclear diplomacy and of Brazilian nuclear history. His current research focuses on

the historical commitment of some of the party's sectors with a so-called agenda of media-democratization. In this paper we will address: 1) the impasses of this agenda until now (as we are in the midst of a third PT's presidential mandate); 2) the media-democratization issue in itself: in particular its possibly inherent self-deceptive nature.

Bryan McCann is Associate Professor of Latin American History at Georgetown University. He is the author of *Hard Times in the Marvelous City: Favela Politics in Rio de Janeiro from the 1970s to the Present* (Duke University Press, forthcoming), as well as *Throes of Democracy: Brazil since 1989* (Zed Press, 2009) and *Hello, Hello Brazil: Popular Music in the Making of Modern Brazil* (Duke University Press, 2004).

Abstract:
“Popular Culture in Emergent Brazil”

Three transformations have reshaped Brazilian popular culture over the last two decades—the emergence of a new middle class, the spread of digital media, and the rise of new forms of cultural sponsorship. The first has expanded the market for cultural products while driving changes in the themes and styles of those products. The second has expanded the number of distributors of cultural products, cracking open circuits previously dominated by a few media titans. The third has changed the economic calibration of cultural production. These three transitions are mutually constituted, informing each other as they unfold. This presentation will consider their importance in shaping recent trends, including the growing consumption of sports as popular culture and the evolution of *sertaneja* popular music.

Marcelo Côrtes Neri (Ph.D., Princeton), was recently named president of Brazil's Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada. The chief economist of the Center for Social Policies at the Fundação Getúlio Vargas , Neri also teaches at the undergraduate and graduate programs at the EPG/FGV. His main areas of research are well-being, poverty, education and microeconometrics. Author of the *End of Hunger Map*, and *The New Middle Class in Brazil*, Neri has also edited *Microcredit*, *The Northeastern Mystery* and *The Brazilian Grameen*, *Social Security Coverage: Diagnosis and Proposals*, *Social Essays*, *Diversity, Inflation and Consumption*, and *The New Middle Class*. President Lula invited Neri to join the Council of Economic and Social Development, whose members elected him to its steering committee. He participated in the creation of a system of state minimum wages, and the design of Família Carioca and Renda Melhor, conditional cash transfers programs launched by the city and the State of Rio, respectively. Neri was ranked among *Época*'s 100 most influential Brazilians in 2010 and among the 50 most influential Cariocas in 2003 by *Veja*; together, they are Brazil's two magazines with the highest circulation.

Abstract:

“Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector: Can We Reduce Emissions and Meet Increasing Demand?”

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the energy supply sector continue to increase despite efforts to develop and implement low carbon technologies. Beyond the requirement for low emissions, energy sources must offer supply security, affordability, and low environmental impacts. How does the footprint of renewable energy hydro and non-hydro (solar, wind, and biomass) compare with coal, oil, and nuclear sources? What are some of the supply challenges we may face with a changing climate?

Mario Grynszpan completed his Ph.D. in Social Anthropology at the National Museum of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro in 1994, and did postdoctoral studies at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), Paris, from 1997 to 1998. He is a researcher and professor at CPDOC, Fundação Getúlio Vargas. He is also an Associate Professor at the Department of History of the Federal Fluminense University, and researcher at the National Council of Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq). He has given lectures and has participated in academic events in Brazil and abroad, having been Maître de Conférences Invité at the Centre de Recherches sur le Brésil Contemporain of the EHESS. Grynszpan has published books, book chapters and several articles in academic journals, mainly on the themes of the agrarian question in Brazil and elites. Recently he has been conducting research on the social genesis of agribusiness in Brazil.

Abstract:
“Rural Social Movements in the Agribusiness Era in Brazil”

The main objective of this paper is to discuss the rural social movements in Brazil in recent decades. More precisely, it will focus upon the period of agribusiness consolidation, from the 1990s on. What could be observed in this period was a progressive reduction of actions such as land occupations, which had become recurrent from the 1980s, under the leadership of the MST, the Landless Rural Workers' Movement. At the same time, although land reform still remained a strong claim of organizations like the MST and the National Confederation of Agricultural Workers (CONTAG), there was a gradual displacement of that struggle in favor of other goals. It is this displacement that will be discussed.

Peter Hakim is president emeritus and senior fellow of the Inter-American Dialogue; he served as president 1993-2010. Hakim has testified repeatedly before the U.S. Congress and published articles in *Foreign Affairs*, *Foreign Policy*, *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, *The Miami Herald*, *The Los Angeles Times*, and *Financial Times*, and in periodicals throughout

Latin America, as well as in China, Canada, Italy, and Spain. His monthly column for *The Christian Science Monitor* appeared from 1991 to 2001; he is a board member of Mexico's *Foreign Affairs Latinoamérica* and editorial advisor to the Chilean-based *Américaconomía*. A former vice president of the Inter-American Foundation, Hakim has also worked for the Ford Foundation in New York and Latin America, and served on boards and advisory committees for the World Bank, Council on Competitiveness, Inter-American Development Bank, Canadian Foundation for Latin America (FOCAL), Partners for Democratic Change, Human Rights Watch, and the Council on Foreign Relations. He taught at MIT and Columbia and has been decorated by the governments of Brazil, Chile and Spain.

Abstract:
“A U.S. Dilemma: What to Do about Brazil?”

It is hard to fathom why the U.S. has not more aggressively pursued a more robust political and economic relationship with a country that is likely to have the fourth or fifth largest economy in the world in the not so distant future, that could become one of the two or three largest oil exporters, that is clearly an alternative pole of power in South America and may have more influence on events there than the U.S., and that is increasingly a force to be reckoned with on a range of global issues. It is even more of a puzzle when one reflects on the extraordinary quality of leadership that Brazil had over the 16 year period of FHC and Lula, and which may well continue under Dilma; on the professional, high quality management of the Brazilian economy during most of the period; and the blossoming of Brazil's relationships worldwide.

Sure, one can make the case for a more cautious, even passive US approach to Brazil—the country and its leadership have not shown much interest in closer ties with the U.S., opting indeed, for a more independent position in foreign affairs; there remains a great deal of distrust between Washington and Brasília, with some reason on both sides; nothing of urgent importance is at stake in South America or Brazil; and the two countries disagree over so many critical issues, including trade policy, nuclear nonproliferation, relations with Iran, Middle East politics generally, the U.S. role in hemispheric affair, relations with Venezuela and its allies, and so forth.... Still, this list of arguments for caution all seem shortsighted and could easily be turned inside out to show why it is important for the US to begin right now to reshape its relations with Brazil.

Michael Heckenberger (Ph.D., University of Pittsburgh, 1996) is an Associate Professor in the Department of Anthropology at UF. He has been a visiting professor in the Graduate Program in both Social Anthropology and Archeology at the National Museum, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), and in the University of São Paulo, and a visiting researcher at the Goeldi Museum, Brazil. Author of *The Ecology of Power*

(Routledge, 2005) and co-editor of *Povos do Alto Xingu* (Editora UFRJ, 2001) and *Time and Memory in Indigenous Amazonia* (UPF, 2007), his many articles, which focus on pre-modern complex societies, indigenous history, and landscape in the Amazon, have appeared in *Science* (2), *Royal Society*, and *Diversity*. His collaborative work with indigenous people has also been the focus of news stories in *Science*, *Nature*, *Discover*, *Archaeology*, and *The New Yorker* and several documentaries (History Channel, BBC, NatGeo Explorer).

Abstract:
“Cultural Heritage, Conservation & Governance in Amazonia”

This presentation reviews recent findings from archaeology, historical ecology, and indigenous history that suggest the cultural and ecological diversity of Amazonia, including indigenous pathways of economic intensification and settled land-use. This refutes traditional portrayals of tropical wilderness, “no man’s land” (*terra nullius*), and documents complex human-natural systems, including landscape domestication, built environment, and even urbanism in pre-Columbian times. This prompts a trenchant revision of “Amazonia,” in socio-historical and ecological terms, and reformulation of the place of indigenous peoples in the public debates surrounding conservation, development, and climate change, including implications for policy, governance, and social justice.

Fernando Lattman-Weltman is a professor and researcher at the School of Social Sciences and History at CPDOC. He earned a Ph.D. in Political Science (2000, IUPERJ (Instituto Universitário de Pesquisas do Rio de Janeiro), and an M.A. in Sociology and Anthropology (1992, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro). He has published books, chapters and papers on the media and politics, Brazilian political institutions and political thought, and Brazilian political elites and mobility. Among these are *A política domesticada: Afonso Arinos e o colapso da democracia em 1964* (2005), and *A imprensa faz e desfaz um presidente: o papel da imprensa na ascensão e queda do 'fenômeno' Collor* (1994). He has also participated in the coordination and update of the *Dicionário histórico-biográfico brasileiro - pós 30*, published by CPDOC, and the preeminent reference work on Brazil's contemporary political history. He is now completing his internship as a research scholar at the Politics Department of New York University.

Abstract:
“Too Late to Really Matter, Too Soon to Be Given Up: Impasses and Self-Deception on Brazil's Media-Democratization Agenda”

Since the arrival of PT to central power in Brazil (2002), the issue of mass media regulation became a hot topic in the country's political debate, due to