



CONGRESSO DE PÓS-DOUTORANDOS DA USP

**Papel e Perspectivas dos
Pós-Docs no Brasil
(2023)**

VOLUME 4

**Cultura e Democracia:
A Educação e as Artes
como Ferramentas
de Transformação**

USP



UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO

Reitor
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ORGANIZADORES

Celia R. S. Garcia

Raul Gonzalez



A Universidade de São Paulo (USP)

Fundada em 1934, a Universidade de São Paulo (USP) é uma Instituição reconhecida nacional e internacionalmente graças ao talento e à dedicação de seus mais de 5,500 professores, quase oitenta mil alunos e número de funcionários técnico-administrativos superior a 12 mil.

Desde 2003, a USP é incluída entre as 200 melhores universidades do mundo nos principais *rankings* mundiais que avaliam a qualidade das instituições de ensino superior.

No ensino de graduação, são 332 cursos em todas as áreas do conhecimento, oferecidos a quase 60 mil alunos em suas 43 unidades, distribuídas em oito campi localizados em Bauru, Lorena, Piracicaba, Pirassununga, Ribeirão Preto, São Carlos, Santos e São Paulo.

A qualidade da pesquisa e inovação na USP é comprovada pelas contribuições de grande relevância em todas as áreas do saber e pelo interesse aumentado em parcerias por parte de instituições de prestígio dos cinco continentes. Esta ação é alicerçada nos cerca de 2700 profissionais em seus programas de pós-doutorado. Devem ser mencionados recentes avanços na inclusão e pertencimento na USP, pela criação de uma nova pró-reitoria dedicada ao tema.

O sólido sistema de Pós-Graduação da Universidade é o principal responsável pelo seu desenvolvimento científico. Os 264 programas, em todas as áreas do saber, envolvem mais de 30 mil pós-graduandos.

É preciso destacar, também, a atuação expressiva da USP na difusão da cultura e na extensão universitária, atividades que desenvolve em suas Unidades e Órgãos afins, como os quatro museus, parques, centros, cinema, teatro, duas orquestras, grupos de corais, entre outros, e que congregam, a cada ano, dezenas de milhares de participantes, estreitando os laços com a sociedade em geral.

About USP

Founded in 1934, the University of São Paulo (USP) is a nationally and internationally recognized institution, thanks to the talent and dedication of its more than 5,500 professors, nearly eighty thousand students, and over 12,000 technical and administrative staff. Since 2003, USP has been ranked among the top 200 universities in the world in the main global rankings that evaluate the quality of higher education institutions.

At the undergraduate level, there are 332 programs offered across all areas of knowledge, serving nearly 60,000 students in its 43 schools and institutes, distributed across eight campuses located in Bauru, Lorena, Piracicaba, Pirassununga, Ribeirão Preto, São Carlos, Santos, and São Paulo.

The quality of the research developed at USP is evidenced by its significant contributions across all areas of knowledge and the growing interest from prestigious institutions across five continents in forming partnerships. This initiative is supported by the approximately 2,700 professionals in its postdoctoral programs. Advances in Inclusion and Belonging at USP should be noted, with the creation of a Provost Office dedicated to the subject.

The University's strong graduate system is the main driver of its scientific development. Its 264 programs, spanning all fields of knowledge, involve more than 30,000 graduate students.

It is also important to highlight USP's strong presence in cultural dissemination and university outreach, activities carried out through its Schools and affiliated bodies, including four museums, parks, cultural centers, a cinema, a theater, two orchestras, choir groups, among others, which gather tens of thousands of participants each year, strengthening ties with society at large.

Dados Internacionais de Catalogação na Publicação (CIP) de acordo com ISBD

C749 CONGRESSO DE PÓS-DOUTORANDOS DA USP – Papel e Perspectivas dos Pós-Docs no Brasil (2023)
VOLUME 4 Cultura e Democracia [recurso eletrônico] : A Educação e as Artes como Ferramentas de Transformação / organizado por Celia Regina da Silva Garcia, Raul Gonzalez. – São Paulo : Reitoria da Universidade de São Paulo, 2025.
340 p. ; PDF. – (v.4)

Inclui índice.

ISBN: 978-65-89458-20-3 (Ebook)

1. Ensino Superior. 2. Pós-Doutorado. 3. Cultura. 4. Democracia. 5. Educação. 6. Artes. I. Garcia, Celia Regina da Silva. II. Gonzalez, Raul. III. Título.

2025-4189

CDD 378

CDU 378

Elaborado por Vagner Rodolfo da Silva – CRB-8/9410

Índice para catálogo sistemático:

1. Ensino Superior 378

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Prefácio

Carlos Gilberto Carlotti Junior, reitor da USP

Tenho muito prazer em fazer o prefácio destas obras, que são resultado dos trabalhos apresentados por nossos pesquisadores durante o congresso “O Papel e as Perspectivas do Pós-Doutorando no Brasil”. Estes quatro livros representam registro da importância da colaboração interdisciplinar de nossos pós-doutorandos para enfrentar os desafios globais e promover novas descobertas científicas – tais como as tecnologias de transição energética, incluindo a conversão de etanol em hidrogênio.

Hoje, a USP conta com cerca de 2.700 pós-docs desenvolvendo suas atividades acadêmicas em suas Unidades de Ensino e Pesquisa. O congresso teve como objetivo ampliar a colaboração e promover a integração entre pesquisadores de diferentes áreas, abrindo novos horizontes, fortalecendo projetos em andamento e incentivando o desenvolvimento de novos estudos.

A programação incluiu seis *workshops* dedicados a temas como empreendedorismo, saúde pública e processos de carbono zero, além de palestras de pesquisadores nacionais e internacionais que abordaram assuntos tão variados como “A Crise Contemporânea das Democracias e seu Impacto nas Universidades Públicas”, “Invernos e Verões da Inteligência Artificial” e “A USP Contribuindo para a Medicina do Futuro”.

Os diversos grupos de pesquisa participantes, formados por pesquisadores e pesquisadoras altamente qualificados, apresentaram 350 comunicações orais e 1.200 pôsteres, organizados em sessões temáticas e multidisciplinares, abordando desafios da humanidade. O evento proporcionou, ainda, importantes desdobramentos, como encontros e interações entre as mais variadas áreas científicas, incluindo agentes políticos públicos e do setor privado.

Merece também ser mencionada a premiação, em oito áreas do conhecimento – Ciências Agrárias, Ciências Biológicas, Ciências Exatas e da Terra, Ciências da Saúde, Engenharias, Ciências Humanas, Linguística, Letras e Artes e Ciências Sociais Aplicadas –, de trabalhos que foram selecionados por três comissões científicas, por meio de um processo em três etapas, sendo a última comissão composta por membros externos à USP.

Com a chegada da economia do conhecimento, as bases do desenvolvimento econômico dos países passaram por uma enorme transformação. Investir em ciência é o caminho que nações desenvolvidas têm seguido na busca por fontes de conhecimento profundo, cujo núcleo se baseia em pesquisa de excelência e inovação. Neste novo cenário, o papel do universo acadêmico como ator imprescindível na geração de conhecimento não pode ser desprezado.

A observação atenta dos ecossistemas de ciência, pesquisa e inovação, por sua vez, revela o enorme potencial dos pós-doutorandos e de seus supervisores para acelerar o desenvolvimento de um país.

O congresso de pós-doutores da USP exemplifica o papel crucial que os pós-docs desempenham no avanço do conhecimento científico e da inovação. A capacidade de tirar o melhor proveito de novas tecnologias depende dos recursos humanos que atuam tanto na academia quanto em setores privados. Um ambiente de apoio e colaboração para os pós-doutorandos beneficia a comunidade acadêmica e contribui significativamente para o desenvolvimento da sociedade.

Ademais, o evento foi uma oportunidade valiosa para reunir pessoas e instituições altamente qualificadas e suas contribuições para o progresso da ciência. A publicação desta coleção diversificada e abrangente de textos científicos vem intensificar o ambiente aberto e estimulante para a condução da ciência em benefício de todos.

Apresentação

Celia R. S. Garcia¹, Raul Gonzalez² e Arlindo Philippi³

Os ecossistemas da ciência, investigação e inovação são motores essenciais do crescimento de uma nação, estando os pós-doutorados entre os grandes impulsionadores do progresso nestes sistemas. Com a conclusão dos seus estudos de doutoramento, estes indivíduos ocupam uma posição única na intersecção da criação e aplicação de conhecimentos. São os futuros líderes dos mundos acadêmico e empresarial e os pioneiros que avançam sobre os limites do possível. Esse papel vital do Programa de Pós-Doutorado é exemplificado no âmbito da Universidade de São Paulo (USP), uma das principais instituições acadêmicas do Brasil, que em 2023 contava com aproximadamente 2.650 pós-doutores. Estes profissionais compõem a vanguarda da investigação científica, contribuindo significativamente para a reputação da universidade como um centro de inovação e excelência acadêmica.

A importância do Programa de Pós-Doutorado para a produção de pesquisa e para ampliar a vitalidade intelectual da USP foi evidenciada durante um importante congresso realizado de 17 a 19 de outubro de 2023. Intitulado “O Papel e as Perspectivas do Pós-Doutorando no Brasil”, o congresso serviu como plataforma para promover, discutir e analisar as contribuições desses acadêmicos para a universidade e para a comunidade científica em geral.

Mais do que um simples encontro de mentes, foi uma demonstração do empenho da universidade para promover um ambiente de pesquisa dinâmico, que prospera com a contribuição desses indivíduos altamente qualificados.

Como resultado do congresso foi gerada uma obra com quatro volumes, cada um deles sintetizando as pesquisas apresentadas durante o evento. Esses volumes trazem a essência de 350 comunicações orais e 1.200 pôsteres, refletindo a amplitude e a profundidade da pesquisa realizada pelos Pós-docs da USP. As apresentações foram organizadas em sessões temáticas e multidisciplinares, cada uma destinada a abordar alguns dos desafios mais urgentes da humanidade. Essa estrutura evidenciou a diversidade da pesquisa na USP e ressaltou a importância das abordagens transdisciplinares nas questões globais complexas. Ao reunir

1. Comissão Executiva do Congresso; Assessora do Gabinete do Reitor.

2. Comissão Executiva do Congresso; Pró-Reitor Adjunto de Inovação.

3. Conselho de Orientação do Congresso; Chefe do Gabinete do Reitor.

pesquisadores de várias disciplinas, o congresso demonstrou como os esforços de colaboração podem conduzir a soluções de caráter holístico e prático para os problemas contemporâneos mais prementes do mundo.

A conferência proporcionou também a oportunidade de promover interações críticas entre diferentes agentes, ampliando a sua influência para além dos limites da academia. Essas interações incluíram compromissos com agentes políticos dos setores público e privado, essenciais para traduzir as descobertas científicas em políticas públicas eficazes e produtos inovadores.

Esses diálogos são cruciais para garantir que os frutos da pesquisa não fiquem confinados às revistas acadêmicas, mas sejam utilizados para impulsionar o progresso e o desenvolvimento da sociedade.

Um dos principais objetivos do evento foi reforçar a interação, a colaboração e a integração entre pesquisadores de diferentes disciplinas. Este objetivo não consistia apenas em incentivar o trabalho em equipe, mas também em abrir novas vias de investigação, reforçar os projetos existentes e catalisar o desenvolvimento de novos projetos. Numa era em que os desafios que enfrentamos estão cada vez mais interligados e globais, essa colaboração multidisciplinar é essencial. As soluções mais inovadoras nascem da convergência de diversas perspectivas e conhecimentos, cocriação.

O programa da conferência foi rico tanto em conteúdo como em diversidade, apresentando seis *workshops* com tópicos de importância crítica para o futuro. Estes incluem o empreendedorismo, a saúde pública e os processos de carbono zero – áreas que não só estão na vanguarda da investigação atual, como também são cruciais para enfrentar os desafios globais. Os *workshops*, complementados por palestras de pesquisadores nacionais e internacionais, trouxeram para a discussão um vasto leque de perspectivas. Temas como “A Crise Contemporânea das Democracias e seu Impacto nas Universidades Públicas”, “Invernos e Verões da Inteligência Artificial” e “A USP Contribuindo para a Medicina do Futuro” proporcionaram aos participantes uma visão profunda sobre os rumos da pesquisa e da inovação. Essas discussões ressaltaram o papel fundamental que instituições como as universidades desempenham no avanço do conhecimento e na formação do futuro das sociedades.

A conferência também celebrou a excelência em todo o espectro acadêmico. Foram entregues prêmios em oito áreas do conhecimento: Ciências Agrárias, Ciências Biológicas, Ciências Exatas e da Terra, Ciências da Saúde, Engenharia, Ciências Humanas, Linguística, Letras e Artes e Ciências Sociais Aplicadas. O rigoroso processo de seleção desses prêmios, que envolveu três comissões científicas – sendo a última composta por membros externos à USP –, garantiu

o reconhecimento das mais destacadas contribuições à ciência e à pesquisa, estabelecendo uma referência para futuros projetos de investigação.

A história da ciência está repleta de estudos científicos básicos que conduziram a aplicações após algum tempo. Para deixar clara a conexão entre ciência e benefício da sociedade, permitam-nos mencionar duas moléculas, a Bergenin e a Aequorin.

Bergenin, uma molécula extraída da planta *Endopleura uchi*, é encontrada em várias espécies nativas da Amazônia e tem usos medicinais. No catálogo da empresa farmacêutica Sigma-Aldrich de 2024, o composto Bergenin é cerca de 4.400 vezes mais caro do que o ouro, em peso. Além disso, a extração de ouro está frequentemente associada a problemas socioambientais na mesma região.

As contribuições de Osamu Shimomura, Martin Chalfie e Roger Tsien foram reconhecidas por meio do Prêmio Nobel de Química de 2008. Nos Estados Unidos, na década de 1960, Osamu Shimomura dedicou-se a estudar o fenômeno da bioluminescência na medusa *Aequorea victoria*. Depois de purificar os extratos desses animais marinhos, isolou uma proteína chamada “aequorina”. Shimomura também descobriu outra proteína que exibia fluorescência verde, a Green Fluorescent Protein (GFP). A aequorina, por si só, emite luz azul, mas se a GFP estiver presente, é produzida luz verde. Douglas Prasher mostrou que a proteína era fluorescente no nematoide *Caenorhabditis elegans* e na bactéria *Escherichia coli*. A GFP pode ser vista como um farol de luz, abrindo caminho para várias aplicações dessa proteína como marcador biológico. A GFP pode rastrear múltiplos processos moleculares e celulares quando ligada a diferentes proteínas e expressa nas células. Consequentemente, a GFP tem sido utilizada em milhares de estudos que fazem avançar as ciências biológicas e médicas. Roger Tsien e o seu grupo descreveram a estrutura da GFP, desenvolveram proteínas fluorescentes de cores diferentes e várias ferramentas para monitorar funções celulares.

À medida que as nações se esforçam para alcançar a sustentabilidade do desenvolvimento e enfrentar os desafios globais, as contribuições destes pesquisadores, com seus respectivos supervisores, demonstram a relevância deles para moldar um futuro mais brilhante e inovador.

Dos 1.233 inscritos, 627 eram mulheres e 580 eram homens, o que revela uma representação de gênero relativamente equilibrada entre os investigadores pós-doutorados presentes no congresso (Figura 2).

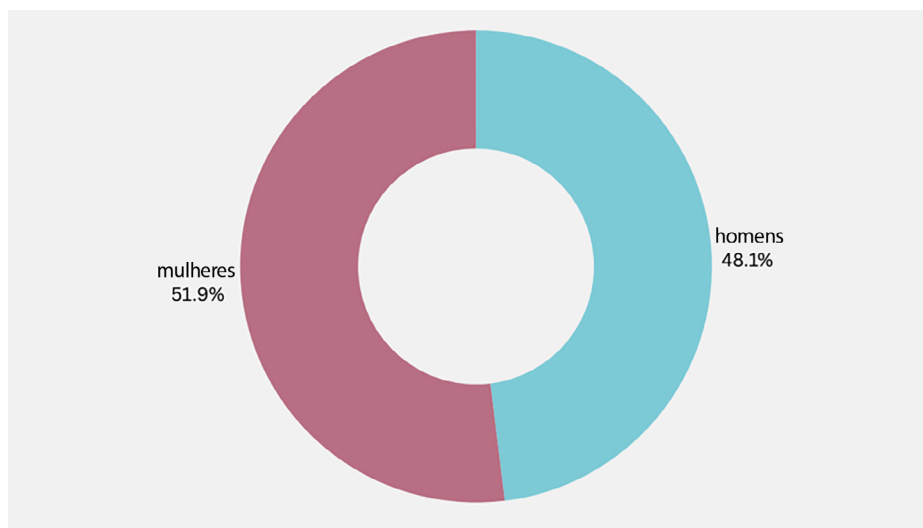


Figura 2 – Percentagem de Pós-Doutorados por gênero dos inscritos.

Para garantir a participação de pesquisadores de fora de São Paulo no congresso, a universidade disponibilizou auxílio financeiro para viagem e hospedagem. Dos 143 indivíduos que solicitaram auxílio para viagem, 108 foram contemplados. A maioria dos participantes (925) era proveniente dos *campi* da capital da USP, sendo 308 dos *campi* do interior. Dezenove participantes se identificaram como pessoas com deficiência ou com mobilidade reduzida, e a organização do evento disponibilizou os serviços de apoio necessários a todos os participantes.

O congresso atraiu investigadores das mais diversas áreas acadêmicas. A área das Ciências da Saúde foi a que registou maior participação, com 374 inscritos, seguida das Ciências Exatas, com 205 apresentações; das Humanidades, com 204 apresentações; das Ciências do Ambiente, com 190; e da Cultura e das Artes, com 136. Destacam-se ainda as Ciências Sociais (166), as Engenharias (108) e as Ciências Biológicas (155) (Figura 3).

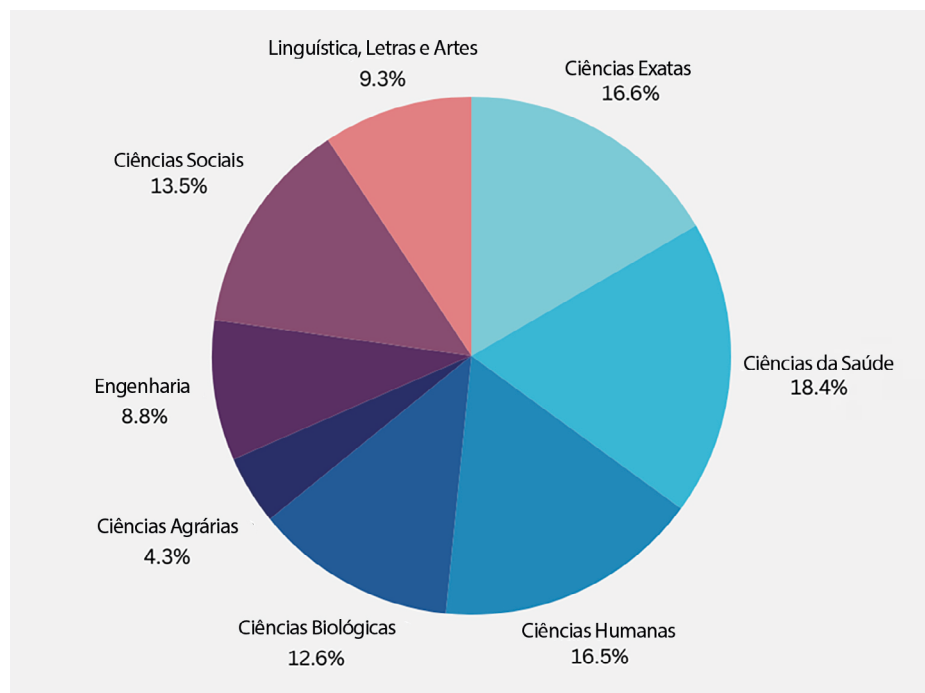


Figura 3 – Distribuição dos inscritos em pós-doutoramento por área.

As apresentações foram agrupadas em torno de desafios globais atuais e revelaram a interdisciplinaridade dos temas e da pesquisa realizada na USP. Foram selecionados 383 resumos para apresentações orais. Esses trabalhos foram divididos entre as diversas disciplinas, com destaque para as Ciências Exatas (65) e Ciências Humanas (64). Ciências da Saúde, Ciências Biológicas e Ciências Sociais também tiveram forte presença, com 61, 51 e 47 apresentações orais, respectivamente (Figura 4).

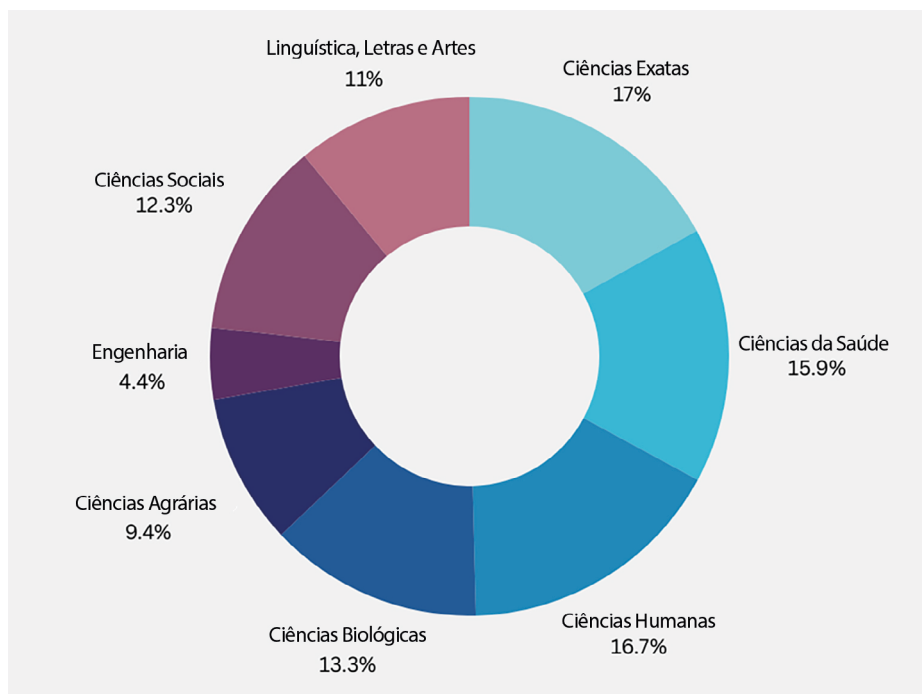


Figura 4 – Distribuição percentual das apresentações orais pelos diferentes domínios.

Oito investigadores em pós-doutoramento foram reconhecidos pelas suas contribuições excepcionais nos seus respectivos domínios. Estes indivíduos foram agraciados com o Prêmio de Pós-Doutoramento. Os premiados foram selecionados entre oito áreas que refletem o vasto âmbito da investigação de excelência no congresso. Na área de **Ciências Agrárias**: Flávia de Oliveira Scarpino Van Cleef, pelo seu trabalho sobre a redução da produção de metano pelos ruminantes. **Ciências Biológicas**: Mateus Vidigal Castro, pela sua investigação sobre a resistência natural à COVID-19. **Ciências da Saúde**: Marlón Juliano Romero Aliberti, pelo seu estudo sobre os efeitos a longo prazo da COVID-19 em idosos. **Ciências Exatas**: Hugo Luiz Oliveira, pelo seu trabalho sobre a modelação matemática da válvula cardíaca Wheatley. **Ciências Humanas**: Fabiana Barbi

Seleguim, por sua pesquisa sobre governança climática e direitos humanos. **Ciências Sociais:** Joana D'Arc de Oliveira, por seu estudo sobre memórias negras e justiça social. **Engenharia:** Raissa Antonelli, por sua pesquisa sobre purificação de água usando reatores eletroquímicos. **Linguística, Letras e Artes:** Cynthia Agra de Brito Neves, pela pesquisa sobre letramento literário em *slams* escolares.

Na mesma linha, a USP apoia diversas bolsas de pós-doutorado: o Programa de Formação em Gestão Acadêmica, com 35 bolsas; o Programa de Eixos Temáticos, 16 bolsas; o Escritório de Gestão Ambiental, 36 bolsas; e o Programa de Gestão da Inovação, nove bolsas em dois programas-chave. Um total de 96 bolsas, com rendimentos mensais compatíveis com os valores das bolsas de pós-doutorado da Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (FAPESP), foram apoiadas financeiramente pela universidade. Esses pesquisadores foram selecionados por meio de um edital bastante competitivo. Tais iniciativas evidenciam o investimento que a Universidade está a fazer nos jovens investigadores.

A USP dedica-se a promover as carreiras de jovens investigadores. Por meio de iniciativas como o Congresso de Pós-Doutoramento, a USP proporciona uma plataforma dinâmica para a colaboração interdisciplinar e o reconhecimento da excelência da investigação. Com mais de 1.200 participantes, o congresso incentivou a troca de conhecimentos em diversas áreas acadêmicas e premiou os investigadores de pós-doutoramento que se destacaram pelas suas realizações. Além disso, a atribuição de bolsas com valores competitivos em programas pela USP demonstra o seu apoio a jovens investigadores. Entre as iniciativas de longa data, a Universidade incluiu esses pesquisadores nos seus comitês de investigação, ou seja, deu-lhes direito a voto. Estas iniciativas evidenciam o compromisso da USP para capacitar os investigadores emergentes, reforçando o seu papel como catalisadora do crescimento acadêmico e científico e promovendo a próxima geração de líderes científicos e educativos.

Preface

Carlos Gilberto Carlotti Junior, rector of USP

It is my pleasure to write the foreword for these works, which are the result presented by our researchers during the conference “The Role and Perspectives of Postdoctoral Research in Brazil.” These four books represent a record of the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration among our postdoctoral fellows in addressing global challenges and fostering new scientific discoveries—such as energy transition technologies, including the conversion of ethanol to hydrogen.

Today, USP has approximately 2,700 postdoctoral researchers pursuing academic activities in its Teaching and Research Units. The conference aimed to expand collaboration and promote integration among researchers from different fields, opening new horizons, strengthening ongoing projects, and encouraging the development of new studies.

Four books, the result of 350 oral communications and 1,200 posters, were presented at the congress, organized into thematic and multidisciplinary sessions, and addressed the challenges of humanity. Thus, the congress drew attention to the multidisciplinary nature of research groups formed by highly qualified researchers. The event led to meetings and interactions among various scientific areas, including public and private sector policy makers.

The event aimed to promote greater collaboration and integration between researchers from different areas, open new horizons, strengthen ongoing projects, and encourage the development of new ones.

The program included six workshops dedicated to topics such as entrepreneurship, public health, and zero-carbon processes, as well as lectures by national and international researchers who addressed various topics, such as: “The Contemporary Crisis of Democracies and its Impact on Public Universities”, ‘Winters and Summers of Artificial Intelligence’ and ‘USP Contributing to the Medicine of the Future’.

The participating research groups, comprised of highly qualified researchers, presented 350 oral presentations and 1,200 posters, organized into thematic and multidisciplinary sessions, addressing challenges facing humanity. The event also provided important opportunities, such as meetings and interactions between a wide range of scientific fields, including public and private sector policymakers.

Also worthy of mention is the awarding of prizes in eight areas of knowledge – Agricultural Sciences, Biological Sciences, Exact and Earth Sciences, Health Sciences, Engineering, Human Sciences, Linguistics, Literature and Arts, and Applied Social Sciences – for works that were selected by three scientific committees, through a three-stage process, with the last committee being composed of members outside USP.

With the advent of the knowledge economy, the foundations of countries' economic development have undergone a profound transformation. Investing in science is the path developed nations have followed in their search for sources of deep knowledge, whose core is based on excellent research and innovation. In this new scenario, the role of academia as an essential actor in knowledge generation cannot be overlooked.

Close observation of science, research, and innovation ecosystems, in turn, reveals the enormous potential of postdoctoral researchers and their supervisors to accelerate a country's development.

The USP Postdoctoral Congress exemplifies the crucial role that postdoctoral researchers play in advancing scientific knowledge and innovation. The ability to take full advantage of new technologies depends on the human resources working in both academia and the private sector. A supportive and collaborative environment for postdoctoral researchers benefits the academic community and significantly contributes to the development of society.

Furthermore, the event was a valuable opportunity to bring together highly qualified individuals and institutions and their contributions to the advancement of science. The publication of this diverse and comprehensive collection of scientific texts strengthens the open and stimulating environment for conducting science for the benefit of all.

Presentation

Celia R. S. Garcia¹, Raul Gonzalez² and Arlindo Philippi³

Science, research, and innovation ecosystems are essential drivers of a nation's growth, and postdoctoral fellows are among the major drivers of progress in these systems. With the completion of their doctoral studies, these individuals occupy a unique position at the intersection of knowledge creation and application. They are the future leaders of the academic and business worlds and the pioneers who push the boundaries of what is possible. This vital role of the postdoctoral programs becomes visible at the University of São Paulo (USP), one of Brazil's leading academic institutions, which in 2023 had around 2,650 postdoctoral fellows. These professionals make up the vanguard of scientific research, contributing significantly to the university's reputation as a center of innovation and academic excellence.

The importance of the Post-Doctoral Program for research production and for expanding USP's intellectual vitality was highlighted during an important congress held from October 17 to 19, 2023. Entitled “O Papel e as Perspectivas do Pós-Doutorando no Brasil”, the congress served as a platform to promote, discuss, and analyze the contributions of these academics to the university and the scientific community in general.

More than just a meeting of minds, it was a demonstration of the university's commitment to promoting a dynamic research environment that thrives on the contribution of these highly qualified individuals.

As a result of the congress, a four-volume book was produced, each summarizing the research presented during the event. These volumes contain the essence of 350 oral presentations and 1,200 posters, reflecting the breadth and depth of the research carried out by USP's Postdocs. The presentations were organized into thematic and multidisciplinary sessions, each designed to address some of humanity's most pressing challenges. This structure highlighted the diversity of research at USP and underscored the importance of multidisciplinary approaches to complex global issues. By bringing together researchers from various disciplines, the conference demonstrated how collaborative efforts

1. Congress Organizing Executive Committee; Advisor to the Rector's Office.

2. Congress Organizing Executive Committee; Deputy Provost on Innovation.

3. Congress Advisory Council; Head of the Rector's Office.

can lead to holistic and practical solutions to the world's most pressing contemporary problems.

The conference also provided the opportunity to promote critical interactions between different stakeholders, extending their influence beyond the confines of academia. These interactions included engagements with political agents from the public and private sectors, essential for translating scientific discoveries into effective public policies and innovative products. These dialogues are crucial to ensure that the fruits of research are not confined to academic journals, but are used to drive progress and development in society.

One of the main objectives of the event was to strengthen interaction, collaboration and integration between researchers from different disciplines. This goal was not only to encourage teamwork, but also to open up new avenues of research, improving existing projects and catalyze the development of new ones. In an age when the challenges we face are increasingly interconnected and global, this interdisciplinary collaboration is essential. The most innovative solutions are born from the convergence of diverse perspectives and knowledge, through co-creation.

The conference program was rich in both content and diversity, featuring six workshops on topics of critical importance for the future. These included entrepreneurship, public health, and zero-carbon processes – areas that are not only at the forefront of current research, but are also crucial to tackling global challenges. The workshops, complemented by lectures from national and international researchers, brought a wide range of perspectives to the discussion. Topics such as “The Contemporary Crisis of Democracies and its Impact on Public Universities”, “Winters and Summers of Artificial Intelligence,” and “USP Contributing to the Medicine of the Future” provided participants with an in-depth insight into the direction of research and innovation. These discussions highlighted the fundamental role that institutions such as universities play in advancing knowledge and shaping the future of societies.

The conference also celebrated excellence across the academic spectrum. Awards were presented in eight areas of knowledge: Agricultural Sciences, Biological Sciences, Exact and Earth Sciences, Health Sciences, Engineering, Human Sciences, Linguistics, Letters and Arts and Applied Social Sciences. The rigorous selection process for these awards, which involved three scientific committees, the last one was formed by members from outside USP – ensured that the most outstanding contributions to science and research were recognized.

The history of science is full of fundamental scientific studies that have led to practical applications over time. To make clear the connection between science

and societal benefit, let us mention the discovery of two molecules, Bergenin and Aequorin.

Bergenin, a molecule extracted from the *Endopleura uchi* plant, is found in several species native to the Amazon and has medicinal uses. The compound Bergenin is approximately 4,400 times more expensive than gold by weight, according to the Sigma-Aldrich catalog in 2024. Besides, gold extraction is often associated with socio-environmental issues in the same region.

The contributions of Osamu Shimomura, Martin Chalfie, and Roger Tsien were recognized with the 2008 Nobel Prize in Chemistry. In the United States, in the 1960s, Osamu Shimomura dedicated himself to studying the phenomenon of bioluminescence in the jellyfish *Aequorea victoria*. After purifying the extracts from these marine animals, he isolated a protein called “aequorin”. Shimomura also discovered another protein that exhibited green fluorescence, Green Fluorescent Protein (GFP). Aequorin emits blue light, but if GFP is present, green light is produced. Douglas Prasher showed that the protein was fluorescent in the nematode *Caenorhabditis elegans* and the bacterium *Escherichia coli*. GFP can be seen as a light source, supporting various applications of GFP as a biological marker. GFP can track multiple molecular and cellular processes when linked to different proteins and expressed in cells. Consequently, GFP has been used in thousands of advanced biological and medical sciences studies. Roger Tsien’s group described the structure of GFP, developed fluorescent proteins of different colors, and developed several tools to monitor cellular functions.

As nations strive to achieve sustainable development and tackle global challenges, the contributions of these researchers, with their respective supervisors, demonstrate their relevance to shaping a brighter and more innovative future. The event served as a reminder of the transformative power of research and the need to continually support and nurture the ecosystems that make this progress possible.

USP's Commitment to Young Researchers

Celia R. S. Garcia, Raul Gonzalez, and Arlindo Philippi

The Postdoctoral Congress at the University of São Paulo (USP) is a relevant event that brings together scholars from various academic disciplines. With 1,233 registered participants, this congress was a vital forum for academic exchange, allowing postdoctoral researchers to present their findings, collaborate with peers, and engage in interdisciplinary discussions. The following sections provide a breakdown of participant demographics, thematic focus, and notable achievements from the congress.

The congress saw participation from various units across USP, both from the capital and interior campuses. The Faculty of Philosophy, Letters, and Human Sciences (FFLCH) had the highest number of registrants, 158 participants. The School of Medicine (FM) and the Polytechnic School (EP) followed with 72 and 67 participants, respectively. Other units with significant representation included the Institute of Biomedical Sciences (ICB) and the Institute of Advanced Studies (IEA), with 59 participants each (Figure 1).

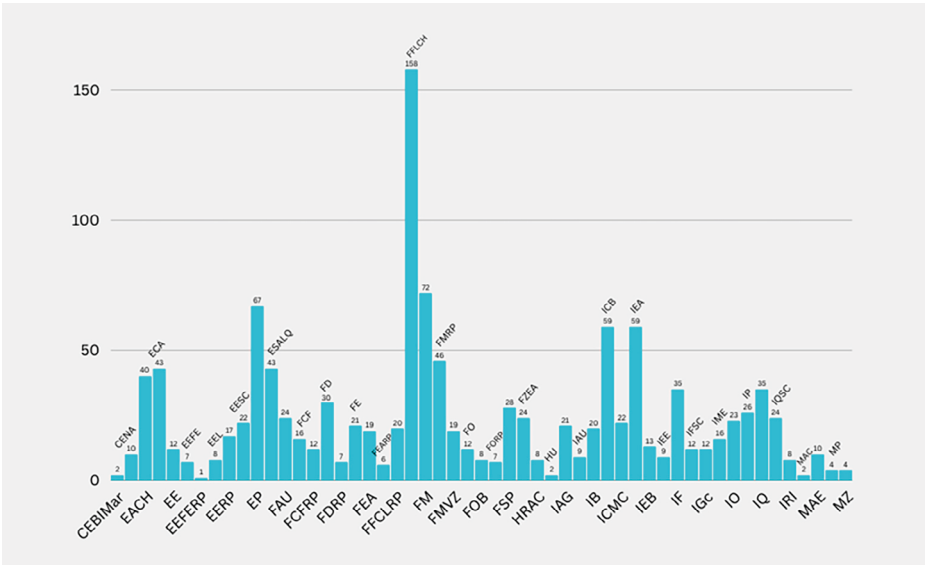


Figure 1 – Percentage of distribution of Postdocs registration per USP Schools.

Of the 1,233 registrants, 627 were women, and 580 were men, highlighting a relatively balanced gender representation among postdoctoral researchers at the congress (Figure 2).

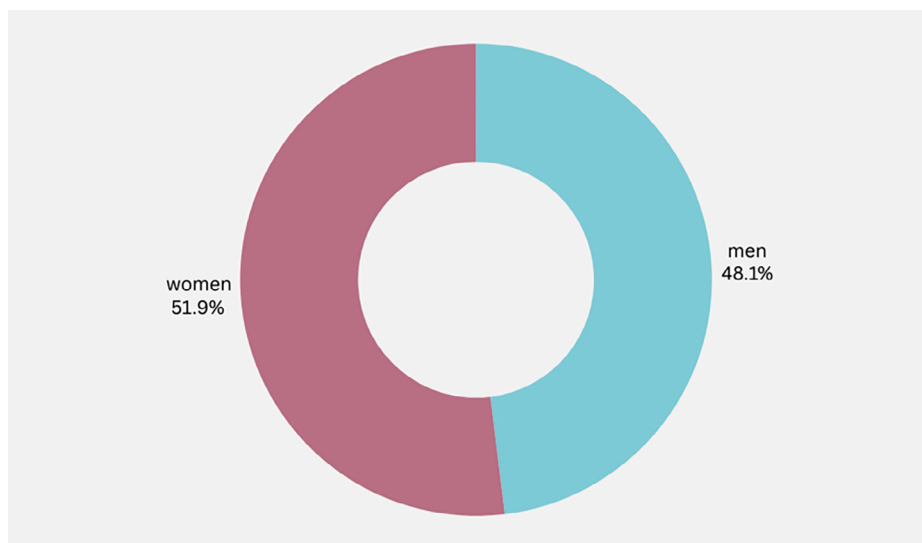


Figure 2 – Percentage of Postdocs by gender distribution of registrants.

To ensure that researchers from outside São Paulo could attend the congress, the university provided financial assistance for travel and accommodation. Of the 143 individuals who applied for travel assistance, 108 were granted. Most participants (925) came from USP's capital campi, with 308 from the interior campi. Nineteen participants identified themselves as having disabilities or reduced mobility, and the event organizers made necessary support services available to all participants.

The congress attracted researchers from a wide range of academic areas. The Health Sciences field saw the highest participation, with 374 registrants, followed by the Exact Sciences with 205 presentations, Humanities with 204 presentations, Environmental Sciences with 190, and Culture and the Arts with 136. Other notable fields included social sciences (166), engineering (108), and biological sciences (155) (Figure 3).

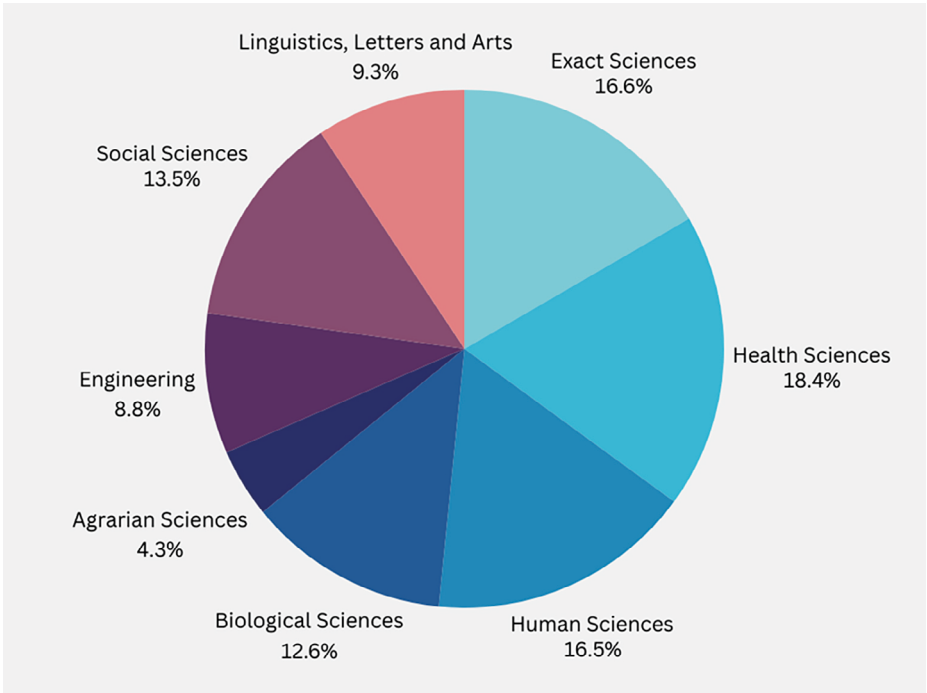


Figure 3 - Distribution of postdoc registrants by area.

The presentations were clustered around current global challenges and revealed the interdisciplinary nature of the themes and the research conducted at USP. A total of 383 abstracts were selected for oral presentations. These works were divided among the various disciplines, with the Exact Sciences (65) and the Humanities (64) leading the way. Health Sciences, Biological Sciences, and Social Sciences also had a strong presence, with 61, 51, and 47 oral presentations, respectively (Figure 4).

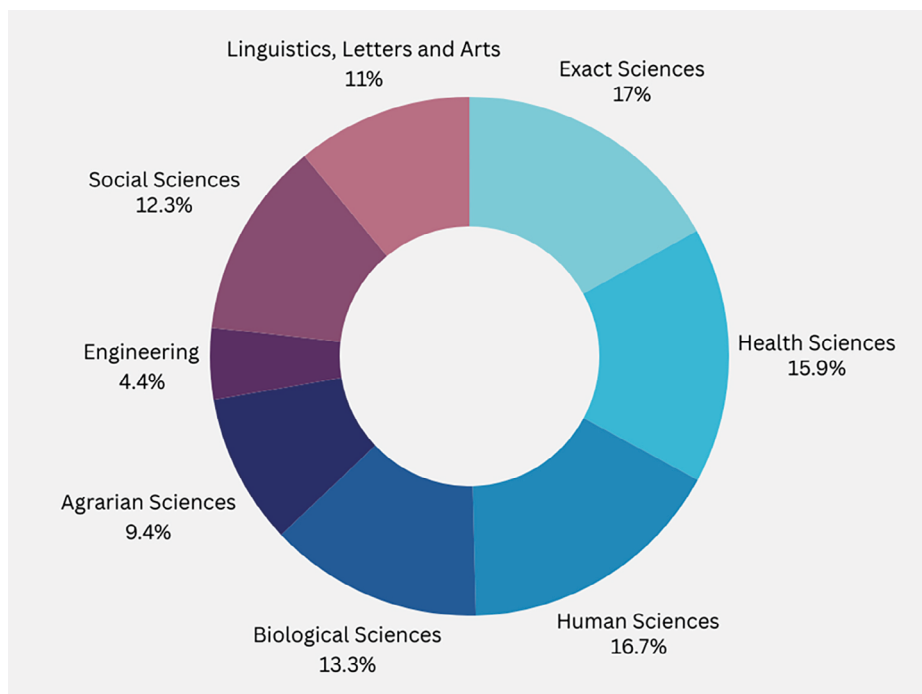


Figure 4 – Percentage distribution of oral presentations across different fields.

Eight postdoctoral researchers were recognized for their outstanding contributions to their respective fields. These individuals were awarded the Postdoctoral Prize. The awardees were selected from eight areas that reflect the broad scope of research excellence at the congress. The awardee was **Agrarian Sciences**: Flávia de Oliveira Scarpino Van Cleef for her work on reducing methane production from ruminants. **Biological Sciences**: Mateus Vidigal Castro, for his research on natural resistance to COVID-19. **Health Sciences**: Marlón Juliano Romero Aliberti, for his study on the long-term effects of COVID-19 in older adults. **Exact Sciences**: Hugo Luiz Oliveira, for his work on the mathematical modeling of the Wheatley heart valve. **Human Sciences**: Fabiana Barbi Seleguim, for her research on climate governance and human rights. **Social Sciences**: Joana D’Arc

de Oliveira, for her study on black memories and social justice. **Engineering:** Raissa Antonelli, for her research on water purification using electrochemical reactors. **Linguistics, Letters, and Arts:** Cynthia Agra de Brito Neves, for her research on literary literacy in school slams.

On the same line, USP supports several postdoc fellowships: the Academic Management Formation Program, 35 fellowships; Thematic Axis Program, 16 fellowships; Environmental Management Office, 36 scholarships; and the Program for Managing Innovation, nine fellowships in two key programs. A total of 96 scholarships, with monthly incomes compatible with FAPESP postdocs fellowships values, were financially supported by the university. These researchers were selected through a very competitive call for applications. These initiatives highlight the investment that the University is considering the young researchers.

The University of São Paulo (USP) is dedicated to advancing the careers of young researchers. Through initiatives like the Postdoctoral Congress, USP provides a dynamic platform for interdisciplinary collaboration and recognition of research excellence. With over 1,200 participants, the congress encouraged knowledge exchange across diverse academic fields and awarded outstanding postdoctoral researchers for their achievements. Moreover, USP's allocation of competitive fellowships across programs demonstrates its support for young researchers. Among long-standing initiatives, USP included them in university research committees, giving them voting rights. These initiatives highlight USP's commitment to empowering emerging researchers, reinforcing its role as a catalyst for academic and scientific growth, and fostering the next generation of scientific and educational leaders.

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DEMOCRACIA

The system planning and public budget in the context for the principles and rules of digital government: the potentials and challenges of a digital platform for a integration of the budget cycle in Brazil

Antonio B. C. Barbosa¹

This paper analyzes the feasibility of a digital platform that enables the integration of the steps of the Brazilian budget cycle in the context of the guidelines and principles of digital government established by Law No. 14,129 of March 29, 2021. In this sense, the study examines the scope and limits of an integrated e-budget process, which makes use of information and communication technologies, in order to ensure State-society relations, in an environment of transparency and connectivity, in the search for legitimate public choices. The research, of a descriptive and argumentative nature, follows a qualitative approach and uses the bibliographic and documental review as a research technique. It is considered that the Brazilian budget system, as a sociopolitical space, guided by a set of rules (formal and informal), operationalized in this model of integrated e-budgeting process, through the participation of state and social actors, with open data, constitutes an instrument capable of opportunizing the proper allocation of public resources. In terms of expected practical results, the proposed technological solution tends to contribute to the continuous improvement of the effectiveness and equity of government spending in Brazil.

1. Universidade Federal do Maranhão; Escola de Artes, Ciências e Humanidades da USP.

Social control over external control: a method for checking the decisions of the accounting courts

Geraldo C. da Camino¹

and Fátima L. S. Nunes; Ana C. Bliacheriene; Luciano Araújo

The object of the research is to study the decisions of Accounting Courts in the exercise of external control of Public Administration, in order to identify parameters capable of providing an innovative social control over them, through new technologies. Decisions issued by the Accounting Courts are misunderstood by most citizens, due to their specific character and some lack of standard. Therefore, social control over them is very difficult, especially regarding consistency with precedents and technical correctness. To this end, in addition to a normative, jurisprudential and doctrinal survey, a dialogue will be established with the courts themselves, the prosecutors that officiate with them, corporate entities related to external control, civil society and academia. It is intended to provide the analysis of (1) possible influence of (a) indications of members of the courts, in comparison with the (b) profile of public administrators with accounts under judgment, of the (2) treatments given to the audit notes in the (a) technical instruction, in the (b) opinion of the Public Prosecution Office, in the (c) the vote of the rapporteur, in the (d) collegiate decision, and (3) consistency of the decision in view of analogous precedents in the respective court. The final product of the research is expected to be the definition and implementation of an application (app) for social control over external control, using artificial intelligence tools that point out situations with potential risk, to be syndicated by citizen-users, pointing out possible conflicts of interest, deficient reasoning in votes diverging from the technical instruction and the opinion of the prosecution, and unjustified inconsistencies with jurisprudence precedents.

1. Escola de Artes, Ciências e Humanidades da USP.

External control and new technologies: the use of online dispute resolution platforms by the courts of accounts

Ricardo S. Rodrigues¹

This research will investigate the possibility of implementing innovative solutions based on new technologies, specifically the use of Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) platforms, within the scope of the Courts of Accounts (CAs), as a way to improve the assessment and deliberation of the complaints of irregularities and illegalities arising from social control. The current stage of development of CAs will be researched, in terms of innovation and use of new technologies, and what measures can be adopted to encourage the use of new technologies, in particular ODR. The research will adopt the observational method and will be of an applied and exploratory type, developed in two phases. The first, based on bibliographic and documentary research, a narrative review of the literature will be carried out in order to delimit the possibilities, means and limits to stimulate the development and effective implementation of technological innovations under the external control of the Public Administration, and to establish the essential legal frameworks for the implementation of ODR platforms. Then, the research will be developed empirically, from a field survey, through questionnaires that will allow the identification of CTs with the highest degree of technological development and innovation, and then in relation to those more well evaluated, seek to identify good practices associated with the development of new technologies and innovation, factors that suggest a greater feasibility for the use of ODR platforms. As a result, it is intended to present an innovative proposal for the role of CAs in the complaint processes triggered by citizens and the possible paths for their concrete adoption.

1. Escola de Artes, Ciências e Humanidades da USP.

How the proliferation of fake news and its complex algorithms on social media can damage democratic culture

Magaly Prado¹

The project was dedicated to studying the interference of fake news algorithms and the damage caused to democracy. It was intended to investigate how published lies are identified through filtering and to discern the strategies implemented to engage certain audiences. The cacophony caused by manipulations plagues social networks without a clear definition, nor a plausible solution. This is the main problem, because, until now, an efficient mechanism to validate and contrast content has not been developed. Examining disinformation, data ethics and lack of media literacy, served to access scientific knowledge produced by information behavior in algorithmic culture. The theoretical framework related ethics, culture and democracy (Bucci) with those who evaluate intelligence technologies and the critique of communication. The mathematical theory of information (Shannon) and cybernetics (Wiener) will subsidize the initial understanding. The cartography of controversies and the Actor–Network Theory (Latour) the understanding of social networks. Among the conjectured theorists are from Arendt to Capurro through Santaella, Castells, Manovich to Van Djick, Crawford, Morozov, Wardle and Gillespie, to name a few. The methodological procedures included raising the bibliography to situate the problematic of the research themes, collecting and analyzing interviews with specialists; apply a questionnaire to remember how society memorizes fake news and create a repository with about 700 posts about the implications of AI algorithm actions – a disastrous example for analysis was the case of the company Cambridge Analytica with Facebook in obtaining information 87 million pieces of personal data to influence voting in the 2016 US election. The hope is that the reflection on the mediation process in democracy should safeguard the zeal with information, which involves meaning, trust and credibility.

1. Escola de Comunicações e Artes da USP.

A cartography of reconstruction: mapping, analysis and creative proposition of informational content in the post-pandemic landscape

Mirian A. M. Nunes¹

This post-doctoral research project aims to develop complementary dimensions of application. The first one is exploratory and intends to map, in specific communities, the impact of misinformation statements shared on digital networks during the Covid-19 pandemic period and in the context of the 2022 presidential elections in Brazil. The purpose is to perceive continuities and discontinuities in the perception of local groups concerning science and journalism. To better understand the construction of this perception, we theoretically use Baudrillard's concept of hyperreality (1994), seeking to analyze how the understanding of social facts by certain groups becomes disconnected from objective indicators and reverberates in a set of self-referential representations. The result of this phenomenon promotes something that we classify as "information insecurity", a concept that we intend to characterize in detail throughout this study. In parallel, the second dimension of the project is centered on the preparation of a cartography of the (mis)understandings of scientific and journalistic content that are strongest and most present in the collective imaginary of these groups. Finally, the third and last dimension intends to apply creative communicational processes capable of developing informative statements, from the survey carried out, with the shared and registered content in its methodological processes, in digital formats suitable for free access. It is expected, in this sense, a dialogic reflection and action, based on the complex thought of Edgar Morin (2011), anchored in the national theoretical production, in order to respond to the specific challenges of the Brazilian conjuncture, without giving up the international studies related to the theme. The proposal makes use of premises from studies of digital culture, associated with the methods of cartography and action research. It is anchored as an interdisciplinary study, capable of acting in the interface of different fields, but with a central axis in digital communication and hyperlocal journalism.

1. Escola de Comunicações e Artes da USP.

Digital working conditions of journalists in Ceará: preliminary notes

Rafael R. da Costa¹

This work aims to present preliminary considerations about the digital working conditions of journalists in Ceará, based on ongoing post-doctoral research. We can define digital work, in a first approximation, as consisting in the adoption of some digital element or component in the flow of a certain work activity (FUCHS; SANDOVAL, 2014). The main theoretical foundation of the investigation is the thought that intersects communication and work, in particular the most recent contributions from the Center for Research in Communication and Work (CPCT). In this sense, as Fígaro (2008) points out, work escapes the most immediate definition of a remunerated exchange relationship and constitutes, before that, a condition and physical need of human life. The triangulation of methods and data (JENSEN; JANKOWSKI, 1993; FIGARO, 2014) is presented as a methodological horizon. We can observe, in a preliminary way, that platforming has a decisive impact on the work of journalists from Ceará, delimiting production routines, work relations and even the subjectivity of these subjects. Research on the organization of work by communicators on platforms in Brazil and also in South America has shown new forms of communication and organization of production through spaces such as “virtual newsrooms” (SILVA, 2019). It is possible to state, at the current stage of our investigation, that this type of production is based on the extensive use of digital platforms, many of which are proprietary (ARAÚJO; COSTA, 2022). The first notes allowed by the investigation suggest that the digital work of journalists in Ceará implies a high cost to the dignity and healthiness of the work of journalists, since it triggers long hours, lowering the quality of the product and the adoption of a productivist logic based on the metrics of platforms.

1. Universidade Federal do Ceará; Universidade de São Paulo.

Political culture and democratic tensions in newsreels and TV newsreels: the preservation of serial sources at the Cinemateca Brasileira

Rodrigo Archangelo

The research consists in examining a political culture in the news from newsreels and TV newsreels deposited in the Cinemateca. The chosen period (1961-1964) is rich in political, economic and sociocultural events reported in dialogue with social imaginaries and values dear to the Brazilian political culture. As serialized films, they require research and cataloging – from related sources – so that the films can be processed, preserved, and made available. But there is a long way to reinsert this audiovisual press in the continuum of the media in Brazil, recovering historicities of what today may seem random images in a huge supply of digital banks. With no scholarship, the results are linked to my position as senior researcher at the Cinemateca, and to the recovery of the largest film library in South America. It was necessary to unite academic and institutional strategy, preparing projects for the treatment of newsreels and TV newsreels. I highlight the Fapesp Thematic Project Audiovisual, History and Preservation: the place of Brazilian newsreels and TV newsreels in the construction of memory (1946-1974), by PhD Professor Eduardo Morettin, which will promote the preservation of newsreels and TV newsreels in the Cinemateca. I participated in the proposition, writing, and now I am implementing flows of cataloging, processing and access to these films that also participated in my research.

Courts, political finance corruption and the contours of democracy: the experiences of Brazil and the US

Arthur G. de A. Filho¹

Considering the crisis that Brazilian constitutional democracy has been going through in recent years, this research seeks to identify the concept of corruption applied by sectors of the Brazilian Judiciary when judging cases related to corruption in the financing of politics. What is the boundary that separates a legitimate political donation (or a gift given to a politician) from a bribe? Do judicial decisions carry presumptions (not always explicit) about how representative democracy works in Brazil and how it should work? Decisions of the Brazilian Judiciary will be analyzed in cases initiated in the Federal Court of Curitiba and in cases of the Federal Supreme Court (STF) referring to Operation Lava Jato; and STF decisions in direct actions of unconstitutionality on corruption in political finance. Considering that the US Judiciary has faced cases with similar issues since the 1970s, Brazilian judicial decisions are being compared with US ones, in a research period at New York University (NYU). This research shows how different conceptions of representative democracy – i.e., assumptions about the degree of bribery existing in politics, and what should be the constitutional limits of political activity (in other words, how politicians should behave) – end up shaping courts decisions. It shows that the Brazilian Supreme Court (and lower courts) have articulated and framed the concept of corruption in a (broader) way that sharply contrasts with how the US Supreme Court has done it (by using a narrower concept).

Acknowledgement: Fapesp

1. Faculdade de Direito da USP; New York University.

Normative hierarchies in Brazilian law

Matheus P. da Silva¹

and José L. M. do A. Júnior¹

Legal norms can be distinguished not only by virtue of their contents, but also because of their hierarchical status in the legal order. The identification of the hierarchical status of the different kinds of norms consists of an approach through which it is possible to establish the limits of law creation, solve normative conflicts and finally promote the implementation of the goals of the rule of law, predictability, the democratic legitimacy of the state representative's acts and legal certainty. It is by taking into consideration particularly this last goal that the aim of the proposed project is to investigate the matter of normative hierarchies in Brazilian law. The main goals of the project are to identify the different normative hierarchies present in the Brazilian legal order, highlight their properties and critically analyze the contributions of the legal literature and case law to this subject. Two major tasks will be performed in order to accomplish these main goals. Initially a general theory of the normative hierarchizations (of the legal staircase-like constructions) will be presented in order to clarify the main notions regarding the hierarchical organization of the norms and indicate the grounds for this organization. In a second stage this general theory will be applied in the analysis and classification of the normative kinds that are present in the Brazilian legal order, as well as to indicate the kinds of hierarchical relations that these normative kinds establish with each other. It should also be highlighted that similar research has been developed in foreign literature (as is indicated in detail in the research project), which indicates the plausibility and feasibility of the proposed research project.

1. Faculdade de Direito da USP.

Defensive democracy: a research about the democracy defense beyond the organic competences of the instituted powers

Eduardo de C. Rêgo

and Gustavo H. J. de Oliveira

Throughout practically his entire term ahead of the Executive Branch, former President Jair Bolsonaro flirted with democratic collapse in Brazil. In this scenario, relevant political actors began to act reactively (or militantly) in defense of democracy. By the way, the emergence of the “fake news inquiry” by the Brazilian Supreme Court and the rejection of some proposals of normative acts by the Senate are good examples of democratic resistance. Such measures – that some scholars can consider extravagant in times of normality – were assimilated by Brazilian Institutions and thinkers as exceptional solutions, truly related with the “militant democracy” doctrine, which was created in Europe by German Philosopher Karl Lowenstein, who recommended a more energetic posture by public agents, especially in the Judiciary Branch, against non-democratic parties and groups. In a context in which the concept of militant (or defensive) democracy is becoming more and more popular against anti-democratic acts perpetrated in Brazil, this academic research is justified. It is so because this research intends to present a systematization of a theoretical model to guide the postures in defense of democracy, to be used by relevant constitutional actors, notably members of the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary, whether in times of normality or even institutional crises. In other words, in this complex scenario, a scientifically based theoretical research, that includes foreign philosophy authors who have experienced democracy crisis in other realities, will serve as fuel for the development of a definitive (if not definitive, at least more robust) doctrine on the necessary and constant democracy defense in the context of Brazilian Public Administration.

The implementation of digital government and (under)development in Brazil

Guilherme A. C. da Silva¹

The research examines the implementation of digital government from the enactment of Law n. 14,129 of March 29, 2021, edited to promote digital inclusion, the reduction of bureaucracy in public services and the development of new technologies and platform integration. Currently, the federal government has more than 4100 services provided through its digital platform, reaching the mark of 81% of service to the population. However, to move forward, it needs to take the next step in structuring the digital government, meeting two premises: expansion to federal entities and expansion of popular participation. The expansion of the platform should be stimulated by agreements with the federated entities, foreseen in the legislation and in the federative model, facilitating access to the .gov.br database, developing objective processes of integration and treatment of information. For this, the government can use development agencies and social technology organizations to develop specific projects involving applications and other technological platforms. Alongside this movement, it is essential to expand popular participation in two ways: through feedback on access to services, with clear rules and previously established procedures and, secondly, through forms of citizen participation in digital channels with the Executive and its agencies, the Legislative Power and the Judiciary Power, with established procedures on matters to be inspected, reporting channels, responsible persons, return deadlines and result indicators. The implementation of the digital government platform imposes on the Brazilian State the challenge of dealing with economic and social issues related to internet access and the provision of data infrastructure in a country with marked social differences.

1. Faculdade de Direito da USP.

A critical analysis of law under the perspectives of power and violence

Luciano B. da Silva

and Ari M. Solon

Emphasizing the relational character between power, violence and law implies recognizing that in the sphere of political-legal-social relations that are established on day-by-day basis the limit isn't absolute, that is, the limit that demarcates frontier point is completely unheard-of, subject to transmutations and displacements. A priori, a question that takes the form of a proposition is placed to us: why a critical analysis – in the 21st century – of violence and power is justified in a country on the semiperiphery of capitalism? The question is provocative. After all, the strong sign of our history, always updated and reconfigured, has never been far from what I can identify as: the politics of death and spoliation, of silencing and exclusion, of disappearance and denial. How can we talk about the politics of life when it is precisely this one that seems to be banished from the horizon of expectations and the calculations of state and government policies? Then, precisely at this moment, the incursion of a genealogical criticism of law, which is not for less a phenomenological criticism, allows us to unveil its most relevant aspects for the contemporary of political-legal thought. The abstraction proposed in this reflection concerns the analysis of the mode of production of spaces and social practices that deal with, above all, the set of social relations and internal contradictions that give it a specific endogenous dynamic.

Public safety policies using electronic people monitoring: between maximizing freedom and strengthening control

Maiquel A. D. Wermuth

Electronic monitoring has assumed prominence in the criminal-legal discourse as a measure to confront the unconstitutional state of affairs (ADPF n. 347) in which the Brazilian prison system is immersed. However, the implementation of electronic monitoring services in the country produces an ambiguous scenario: if, in the programming dimension (legitimation speeches and legal outline), the measure appears as an alternative to the scenario of violation of human rights of the national penitentiary system, in the operational dimension, it has also shown itself to be a captive of the webs that the contemporary control society weaves within the scope of the punitive system. This can be seen in the highly stigmatizing nature represented by the electronic ankle bracelet with regard to the monitored subject, the lack of standardization in the operationalization of the measure in the different Brazilian states, as well as the deficient structure of the multidisciplinary teams (social workers, psychologists, law graduates). that should accompany the monitored individuals with a view to their social reintegration. From this context, this research put into perspective the theme of electronic monitoring with the aim of evaluating to what extent the institute effectively contributes to the reintegration of the monitored subjects or if, on the contrary, it appears as a stigmatizing measure that removes this possibility, pointing out possible policies public policies to overcome this scenario through the realization of human rights. The general objective was to evaluate the existing mismatch between the programming dimension and the operational dimension of public security policies that involve the electronic monitoring of people in the Brazilian legal-criminal scope, measuring their impacts in terms of the social reintegration of the monitored subjects and to the realization of human rights.

Digital constitutionalism: fundamental rights, judicial review and democracy in the digital world

Paulo J. L. Maluf

and José L. M. do A. Júnior

Constitutionalism is a legal-political concept essentially linked to the need to limit power. This concept presents continuous and important historical evolution, from Antiquity to Modernity. “Digital Constitutionalism” can be preliminarily presented as the projection of values of contemporary constitutionalism in the context of a digital society. The characterization of contemporary society as being “digital” is due to an increasingly marked presence, currently, of technological elements, especially artificial intelligence. Technology instrumentalizes interactions in both public and private spheres. As a result, technology resizes the relationships between individuals and between State and people. The growing rise of digital private powers challenges the traditional characteristics of constitutional powers, prompting a reflection on how Constitutional Law can contribute to solving some challenges of the Digital World. The main questions to be addressed are: What should be the role of Constitutional Law in the face of the innovations of the Digital World? How does Digital Constitutionalism fit into the historical evolutionary process of Constitutionalism? How have States and private organizations acted to promote constitutional balance in digital spaces? What are the main instruments used? What is the relationship between Digital Constitutionalism and fundamental rights? What are the main impacts of Digital Constitutionalism on Judicial Review? What are the main impacts of Digital Constitutionalism in the democratic regime? The theme is in the intersection of the important fields of the theory of constitutionalism and the constitution, organization of powers, Rule of Law and fundamental rights. The theme has also a considerable impact on the Federal Public Administration – e.g. executive projects and normative production, such as Law 12,965/14, Law 13,303/16, Law 13.460/17, Law 13.709/18, Law 14.129/21, and Law 14.133/21 – regarding technological innovations and their application in the provision of public services, which can promote a plentiful legal debate on the protection of fundamental rights and democracy.

Data Protection Officer: civil liability

Renata C. Z. Queiroz

The popularization of internet use caused a real world revolution, significantly impacting social structures. It is clear that this digital evolution accompanies other social phenomena, which directly reflect on human relationships and their most basic elements. As an example of this context of changes, there is the perception that people began to expose fractions of their lives that were previously considered the embodiment of intimacy and privacy. Thus, although individuals have the broadest freedom to disclose relevant or banal aspects of their lives, it is necessary to properly protect their fundamental rights in the face of broad and unrestricted access to citizens' personal information by treatment agents, whether public or private. In September 2020, the General Data Protection Law (LGPD), n. 13.709/2018, came into force in Brazil, which regulates the processing of personal data not only in digital but also physical means. In its Art. 2, this law provides the foundations on which it governs data protection, privacy and free enterprise, expressly provided for in the items of the legislation. In this way, it is worth noting that it does not come with the purpose of making commercial negotiations unfeasible, but of organizing them. It is important to emphasize that the LGPD, in addition to establishing guidelines, principles and foundations, is also concerned with the practical and effective implementation of the protection of personal data and, therefore, provides several legal and technical instruments to guarantee its effectiveness. In this sense, Art. 5, VIII of the law, creates the person in charge, a person appointed by the controller and operator to act as a communication channel between the controller, the data subjects and the National Data Protection Authority (ANPD). When addressing the issue of civil liability regarding the role of the data protection officer, the LGPD did not address the issue, that is, the law is silent regarding the responsibility of the person who has the legal attribution of acting as a communication channel. between the holder, the ANPD and the controller. The same occurs in the General Regulation on Data Protection (RGPD), in which there is no definition of civil liability, being applied to professionals who operate and control data. In view of the normative insufficiency and the need to understand the regime of responsibility of the person in charge of the protection of personal data in the LGPD, the objective of this research is, through the gathering of all available bibliographical and jurisprudential sources, to identify the regime of responsibility that best fits falls under the role of the data protection officer.

Legal professions and anti-corruption operations: the case of Lava Jato

Amanda E. C. de Lima

Lava Jato was a Brazilian anti-corruption operation that began in 2014 and garnered support and displeasure both inside and outside the legal body. This proposal aims to analyze the perceptions about the operation within the legal body based on interviews with judges working in the city of São Paulo and their adherence or disagreement with a professional identity that has as its motto the fight against corruption, promoted by Lava Jato operators. The theoretical bases of the proposal are the legitimization strategies of legal professions and the analysis of professional ideology in the Court of Justice of São Paulo. As partial conclusions, the study of the 19 interviews conducted between 2016 and 2017 confirms that Lava Jato was a relevant event to the legal body. Nine talked directly about Lava Jato; another spoke about the Italian operation Clean Hands, and yet another about the uses of corruption for conservative political purposes. Most of the answers involving the operation referred to what is valued by the Judiciary Branch and what it is to be a judge. In the answers, the judge in charge of the operation, Sergio Moro, was brought as an example, and the interviewees either adhered to or criticized him. In the adherence, there is the defense that Moro acted technically. When criticizing, some interviewees said that what should be valued in the Judiciary was an “average judge” who did not appear in the press, accomplished his goals, and did not create problems. On the definition of what it is to be a judge, even the interviewees who criticized Moro brought the judge’s duty closer to politics. However, they understood politics as part of their profession, distant from political parties. In this way, we hope to contribute to understanding how political crises give rise to discussions of legal professions.

Acknowledgement: Fapesp (2021/07353-2)

The impact of administrative disciplinary proceedings on military police officers in São Paulo

Fernanda N. Cruz¹

and André R. de Oliveira¹; Frederico C. Branco¹; Viviane de O. Cubas¹

Studies on police institutions have argued that the internal treatment given to agents contributes to define how these agents will treat the communities to which they provide services. Brazil's main police force has a military structure and formal ties with the Armed Forces. These military characteristics include career structure, regulations, manuals, and disciplinary regiments either copied or adapted from the Army. In this work, we analyze data from a survey applied to 298 military police officers stationed in the city of São Paulo. Using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM), we analyzed whether, among the police officers who answered a Disciplinary Administrative Proceeding, their evaluation of having been granted the right to speak, treated with respect during the process, and a fair outcome at the end impact their perceptions about their relationship with peers, superiors, and their views on organizational justice. Our findings reveal that respectful treatment during the proceeding was more important than a favorable outcome, and the perception of having been treated with respect during the Disciplinary Administrative Proceeding positively impacts their views about their superiors and organizational justice. These findings help us to reflect on the impacts of the militarization of Public Security on internal relationships as well as the importance of procedural justice within this context.

1. Universidade de São Paulo.

Building the bridge to Bolsonarism: construction businesspeople and the shaping of the Consolidation State in Brazil

Hugo F. R. da Silva¹

This research analyses the political displacement of Brazilian industrialists in the 2010s, from support for Dilma Rousseff's developmentalist experiment to alignment around and institutional rupture to overcome the government crisis and fiscal austerity to surpass the economic crisis. A case study was conducted on political behaviour of construction businesspeople, grounded in the hypothesis that there is a business base in the rise of Bolsonarism. The results indicate that the intensification of the distributive conflict in Brazil in the period, expressed by the greater share of labour in gross value added, and the rapprochement between industry and finance, contributed to the realignment of Brazilian industrialists with fiscal consolidation and the defence of historical patterns of labour overexploitation. The production involves the formulation of the concept of Neoliberal-Authoritarian Urbanism, which exposes a new pattern of urban governance, defined by markedly authoritarian political forms of imposing the interests of the real estate complex, in which the State becomes a partner in the management and creation of financial assets based on the use and occupation of land, and the transformation of informal occupations into collateral. From this specific discussion on urban dynamics, the general theme of the crisis of democracy and neoliberal capitalism is discussed in dialogue with international literature. In the new phase of ongoing research, there is a focus on the ideological dimension of the phenomenon, with empirical production on conflicts involving different forces, such as social movements and other business fractions.

1. Universität Freiburg; Universidade de São Paulo.

The legitimacy between the police institution and the judiciary: an analysis of custody hearings

Maria G. M. de Jesus

Distrust between police institutions and judiciary organizations is addressed by a large part of the literature on the functioning of the administration of justice in Brazil, especially arguing that distrust is related to the disjunction in the logic of functioning of these institutions, since the police acts in the sense of arresting and prosecuting individuals, and law enforcement officers must act to promote due process of law, the right to adversarial proceedings and the presumption of innocence. Despite these misgivings, the criminal justice system continues to function. The issue of distrust appeared in the NEV-USP survey, in interviews with police officers it was frequent to hear from these agents that the police “arrested” and the judge “released”, or more specifically, the “released custody hearing”. These agents showed disbelief with the work of judges who, by releasing prisoners, would be disqualifying their work. The issue I present in this summary is to understand what kind of legitimacy is built in a relationship that is apparently disjunctive, of mutual distrust, but which results in an alignment of purposes: to present prison as an effective policy for combating crime. My hypothesis is that the argument of maintaining public order is the element that aligns the police and the judiciary, since it seems to be the category mobilized by both to justify their actions and legitimize their decisions. This alignment is evident when we observe the data on maintenance of provisional arrests carried out by the judiciary. To answer our question and test our hypothesis, we believe that custody hearing are a more appropriate object of investigation, above all because they correspond to one of the moments in which there is close contact between the police and the judiciary, since it is in these hearings that legal operators evaluate arrests made by police agents. The research uses the empirical material already produced by NEV-USP.

Digital de-democratization: the spread of authoritarianism through social media in Brazil

Natasha B. Pereira

The broad political appropriation of social media over the last decade has shown that they are mighty in mobilizing people. However, research indicates that these platforms have been used more for populist practices and discursive violence than to increase the counterposition of arguments and pluralize the political experience. As a result, we see deepening public democracy and authoritarian involutions everywhere. The social gaps left by neoliberal globalization associated with the incompleteness of the democratic process have particularly favored the reproduction of this phenomenon in Brazil, demarcated by the election of Bolsonaro in 2018. Aiming to observe the sustenance of conservative actors in the country and their strategies to weaken our democracy, this research project proposes to analyze the framings given to political institutions, human rights violations and state violence in the posts of the leading public pages related to politics on Facebook throughout the Covid-19 pandemic, and to observe how these framings feed authoritarian narratives in contemporary Brazilian politics. Seeking to understand the reception of these contents and to what extent they influence the political opinion and worldview of those who receive them, we will count the engagements generated by these posts and will also interview some followers of these pages. The first results indicate that the transposition of the conservative discourse to social media reinforces and perpetuates authoritarianism in our society, which is also implemented digitally. This occurs from the constitution of an informational ecology, favored by the lack of control, algorithmic architecture, emotional character, real-time communication, supposedly disintermediated and strongly personalized of these platforms.

Problematizing denialism: Covid-19 pandemic, democracy, and human rights

Pablo E. R. Almada¹

and Marcos C. Alvarez

The project aims to problematize, catalog, and understand the discourse of negationism concerning the Covid-19 pandemic, democracy, and human rights, understanding it as an essential element of current political culture and socially implanted authoritarianism close relationship with social networks. Based on the hypothesis of nuances and specificities of negationism(historical, scientific, environmental, and racial), it is intended to understand how the theme has been presented in the media (newspapers) and, in contrast, how it is conveyed in social networks, with an emphasis on content analysis of channels of the Telegram messaging application. The research methodology will operationalize the collection and analysis of big data to collect the content of Telegram channels, and in both procedures, there is the identification of keywords and thematic analysis. Finally, it is expected to comparatively analyze the content, showing how the negationist discourse imposes itself, its targets, arguments, and dissemination methods.

Acknowledgement: Fapesp (2021/07121-4)

1. Universidade de São Paulo.

International and religious organizations: the formation of a transnational humanitarian network formed during the Dictatorship period (1964-85)

Renata C. R. de Meirelles

The aim of this research is to continue mapping the transnational humanitarian network formed in Brazil during the Dictatorship period (1964–85), whose main authors are the Archdiocese of São Paulo, Amnesty International and the World Council of Churches. At this stage, efforts have been made to identify the actors of this humanitarian network. One of the ways to identify it is to observe how this transnational network reacted to accusations of torture and unhealthy prison conditions of political prisoners, especially when religious groups were the target of the Dictatorship's repression apparatus. One of the best known cases of persecution of religious is that of the collaboration of Dominicans with the National Liberation Action (ALN). In that episode, a group of students from the Dominican Order, in São Paulo, joined the resistance to the Dictatorship, supporting the actions of the National Liberation Action (ALN). Some friars managed to go into exile, while others were arrested from November 1969 onwards, such as Frei Betto, Frei Tito de Alencar Lima, Fernando de Britto and Ivo Lesbaupin do Amaral. While they were in prison, Frei Betto, Fernando de Britto and Ivo Lesbaupin do Amaral staged a hunger strike at the Tiradentes prison on May 12, 1972. This hunger strike was motivated by the transfer of political prisoners to other penitentiary units. With that, they feared the prison conditions of the other prisons for being worse than those of the Presídio Tiradentes and protested against the isolation of prisoners. In this episode, it is possible to clearly see the transactional humanitarian network that had been formed around the defense of the lives of Brazilian political prisoners. On the occasion, the actors that were part of this network – the Archdiocese of São Paulo, in the figure of Dom Paulo Evaristo Arns and Amnesty International – acted in defense of the human rights of political prisoners who joined the strike. It is hoped, with this research, to shed light on how this transnational humanitarian network acted in relation to the defense of human rights of political prisoners during the Dictatorship.

The problem of the transcendent in contemporary political theory: the limits of the concept of order in Eric Voegelin

Ronaldo T. de Souza

This postdoctoral research aims to investigate the constitutive elements of Eric Voegelin's political theory. The project will focus on the concept of order and the way in which it structures the Voegelinian historical narrative as a foundation for a political science of restoring order. Given my general and specific objective concerning this research project, what are the research problems that structure the interpretative construction of the research? And what is the working hypothesis that guides you? The research problems that will configure the investigation are at least three: 1) what is the specificity of Eric Voegelin's thought in the context of refoundation, revival, political theory in the circumstances of debates within the scope of political science departments in the United States in the years 1950–1960, in which two other important German emigrants also participated in these quarrels, Leo Strauss and Hannah Arendt? 2) Why did Voegelin's political theory, as one of the modalities (and/or lineages) of conservative thought in the 20th century, insofar as it critically received the meaning of modernity (as well as the other two émigrés we alluded to), resorted so uniqueness to the historical reconstruction of human societies until the mid-twentieth century? 3) And what are the theoretical and political implications of Eric Voegelin's incessant quest to re-establish the divine order of being in the dialectic-immanent core of the modern era (and the various subjectivities that shape it) the symbolic-existential and symbolic-transcendent structure? So, having explained my research problems, what is the working hypothesis to be affirmed? It is that the constitutive element of Eric Voegelin's political theory is formed by an anguish in making nature resurface (as structuring and restoring order) against not only the modern world (and society), but rather and, above all, against the impulse persistent tendency of modern Gnostic subjectivity to bring about freedom (material and concrete), recognition and equality for all men and women.

Passions in Dom Casmurro's discursive plot: a rhetorical and judicial analysis of Capitu's betrayal with an emphasis on logical-affective rationality

Acir de M. Gomes

In the novel *Dom Casmurro*, by Machado de Assis, there is a persuasive discourse built by the ethos of character Bentinho – male, pale white, Christian, wealthy, bachelor – which reveals and has an elaborate discourse, with arguments which easily persuade his readers, although, recently, we observe a discourse marked by structured machismo. The research aims at analyzing the constructed discourse of the novel under the Law perspective (Gomes, 2011), anchored by the Rhetorical of the Passion theory (Aristóteles, 2000; Figueiredo, 2020; Mosca, 2017), among others. The validity of a judicial process requires the separation of the assignments of the people involved, being of the judge, the role of judging the facts according to the manifestations of the involved parts, described as plaintiff and defendant. In order to have a fair and licit judging, the judge must be impartial when dealing with the facts and truths presented, but it is needed to be taken into the account that what prevails as the truth should be the ones which convince and persuade him (the judge), that is to say, the truth built by extra technical proof (predicted by the law), and the technical ones (inherent to the rhetoric in the aristotelic view – ethos, pathos e logos). In *Dom Casmurro*, the ethos, the pathos and the logos, build, in the discursive story, Bentinho's truth. The passions which blind and direct Bentinho's view and feelings also influences the reader, with whom, condemns Capitu, judging her as an adulteress, without listening her truth. When re-reading the literary work, in this social, historical and cultural context, Bentinho can be considered the perpetrator and Capitu, the victim of a male system, oppressing and unfair. The inter or multidisciplinary of the discourse and genres allows us extrapolate the sense effects between the written literality and the non-spoken passions, but the existed ones. The judicial truth does not escape from the rational, which is not only logic, but affection.

The nation as a semiophore: a discursive cartography of neoconservatism in the national context

Alexandre M. Silva¹

With Bolsonaro's ascension to power, unique forms of public manifestation by previously elected presidents emerged. Calling himself a man "of simple habits", Bolsonaro established public communication over the internet as a practice, through lives and posts on Twitter and in Telegram groups. Supported by discursive manifestations often marked by harshness disguised as objectivity, the former president made a series of statements of prejudiced and pejorative content against women, indigenous peoples, homosexuals, people affected by Covid-19, black individuals, among many others, creating, thus, an imaginary in which given categories of people – because contrary to their way of governing – would be considered enemies of the country's progress. In this scenario of ideological clash, on which the Bolsonarist discourse is based, enemies were strategically and discursively created and recreated, fomenting the imminent risk of the rise of communism in Brazil, in a way that the symbols and myths produced by Bolsonarism, by condensing perceptions and social meanings, acted towards collective mobilization. Furthermore, it is worth mentioning that, despite pronouncing against the ideologization of politics, Jair Bolsonaro carried out the ideological task of forging a new "founding myth" for Brazil. Therefore, the understanding of Bolsonarism as a political and discursive phenomenon necessarily implies the investigation of the argumentative expedients that give it materiality and its relationship with the cognitive processes activated by them, in particular the frames and reframes. To do so, we selected Bolsonarism as the object of post-doctoral research, considered here as a discursively constructed political phenomenon. In this sense, it is relevant to studies of argumentation, discourse and sociocognition that we face the challenge of carrying out a cartography of Bolsonarism through the analysis of the discursive productions that shape it: the speeches enunciated by Jair Bolsonaro himself; the publications made on its Twitter page and the institutional and electoral advertisements in order to understand regularities/recurrences in terms of strategies and, thus, offer ways, albeit incipient, for understanding such a phenomenon.

1. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

Política de Armas, militarização e uso indiscriminado da força

Andréa D. de A. Reginato

and Laura Moutinho

This abstract describes the initial stage of postdoctoral research titled “GUNS POLICY, MILITARIZATION AND THE INDISCRIMINATE USE OF FORCE”. Beginning in March 2023, this study aims to understand the relationship between Brazilian gun policy, militarization processes and their impact on the erosion of democratic forms (Mounk; Levitzky e Ziblatt). The research recognizes the significance of the monopoly of violence as a foundational aspect of modern states, as outlined by Weber. It emphasizes the need for control and regulation regarding the legitimate use of physical force within democratic regimes. However, the current landscape exhibits blurred boundaries in terms of the institutional roles of Armed Forces and Police, alongside the expanding presence of private armed surveillance services. Furthermore, clubs, stores and shooting ranges are emerging as privileged spaces advocating for the “right” to bear arms. In this preliminary stage, the research has progressed by examining the diverse meanings and extent of “militarization” through a comprehensive literature review that analyzes methods and strategies aimed at normalizing violence beyond legal boundaries, as well as the ways in which military values and perspectives contribute to justifying excesses, thereby influencing broader cultural aspects, particularly the culture of control (Garland). Cynthia Enloe, a prominent author in the field of anthropological studies on the relationship between militarization and gender, posits that virtually everything can be militarized, with militarization processes generally being perceived positively rather than negatively, which differs from prevalent debate on democracy and law studies. Drawing from Peter Kraska’s work, this research considers potential criteria for assessing the militarization of police and extends the analysis to Brazil, encompassing private security and the private use of guns. As a preliminary outcome, it is already apparent that gun culture plays a central role in militarization processes, therefore discussions on demilitarization will require a comprehensive set of public policies that surpass the mere legal framework governing guns permission or prohibition.

Fake life: cognitive dissonance and self-reality

Benito E. Maeso¹

and Marilena de S. Chaui

In this project, I seek to analyze some of the psychosocial elements that typify the so-called “good citizen” (in its general and Brazilian version). I emphasize the interweaving of two central features in this study: first, the elaboration of fake reality, in which true/false distinctions are deliberately ignored; second, the comprehension of the psycho-ideological characteristics that, under certain stimuli, drive such individuals to embrace authoritarian/fascist patterns. These individuals understand these biases as a sign of personal (and social) righteousness – and, by accepting material, psychological, and political suffering, they deny that it occurs. These social and psychological processes reconcile the logic of neoliberal capitalism with anti-democratic models and paranoid subjectivity, establishing Bolsonarianism as a representation of the current right-wing radicalism that inhabits contemporary Brazilian political scene. A twisted heir of the Brazilian Integralist movement, but not reducible to its postulates, Bolsonarianism presents a plethora of epistemological, logical and ethical paradoxes whose confrontation is necessary, since the unreal reality created by such individuals paradoxically brings practical and concrete consequences on the lives of other social groups, such as social minorities. At the same time, the deliberate denial of knowledge, or the intentional confusion between facts and opinions encouraged by the use of social networks by far-right ideologues ends up feeding the distrust of part of the population in relation to organized knowledge, strengthening their confirmation biases and pushing them away from other ways of understanding reality, from the recognition of otherness, and from greater empathy with thoughts divergent from their own, enhancing radicalism and authoritarianism.

1. Universidade Federal do Paraná; Instituto Federal do Paraná; Universidade de São Paulo.

The paradox of political representation in Hanna Pitkin

Cássio C. Benjamin

The research is situated in the debate on political representation. More specifically, the discussion is about a definition of representation and the derivation of theoretical consequences. In addition, it intends to show the need for a return to the question about the meaning of politics as an indispensable previous step for the discussion of political representation. This research is relevant because there is a very intense debate in contemporary political theory about what exactly political representation is, what are its characteristics and its descriptive or normative possibilities. The theme of political representation is a fundamental part of the history of political theory, occupying a prominent place, although its beginning cannot be precisely specified. In any case, it is in the modern world that such a discussion has a new inflection with consequences that reach into contemporary controversies. A fundamental work is the book of Hanna Pitkin, *The Concept of Representation* (1967), which expresses in an exemplary way the main questions that structure the current discussion. It is Pitkin who proposes a precise definition and, from this, presents the various ways of understanding political representation, also deriving some central questions for the theme. The idea of paradox is central to Pitkin's definition of representation. The objective of the research is, based on Pitkin's book, to carry out an analysis and a critique of his definition of political representation, based on some notions such as immanence, the idea of identity, in addition to taking as fundamental the notion of conflict. This definition of political representation intends to offer a new framework for the issues posed by Pitkin, such as the constitutive paradox of representation, the mandate/independence controversy and the problem of objectivity. Finally, we intend to show the importance of determining a political conception for the correct understanding of the problem of political representation.

State of exception and the militarization of public security in contemporary Brazil: a study on police lethality in Rio de Janeiro

Carlos H. A. Serra¹

The historical-political process of the transition from the military regime to the rule of law in Brazil still has gaps, incompleteness and, therefore, in the contemporary scenario, authoritarian continuities and permanence can be observed. In this sense, without disregarding an emblematic feature of Brazilian society, which is social inequality, there are inconsistencies present in the current rule of law. Therefore, the State of exception is also part of contemporaneity, since it establishes a contradictory relationship with the Rule of Law. The present project intends to analyze the most relevant aspects of the historical process of militarization of public security in Brazil and the configuration of the State of exception in the conjuncture. For this, the project intends to conduct a study on police lethality in the city of Rio de Janeiro (deaths by the police, homicides, massacres, summary executions, disappearances, etc.) using georeferenced data in the period between 2010 and 2021. The proposal, then, is to analyze these data thinking about the existing interfaces between the State of exception and the militarization of public security. In the study of these interfaces, the research also points to complex and important aspects such as punitivism and militia inscribed today. In this research there is a concern with the potentialization of militarization and permanent exceptions in Brazilian society that can deepen the serious picture of limitation of rights and constitutional guarantees.

1. Universidade Federal Fluminense.

Anarchism and social struggles in Latin America: interpretation keys to analyze contemporary political processes

Cassio C. Soares¹

The end of the 20th century configured an intellectual and militant environment that allowed the emergence of a curious revival of anarchism, in its most diverse expressions, allowing some authors to refer to a supposed novelty of an anarchist turn. However, in academia, especially in Brazil, there is a significant shortage of studies on the subject. This project aims to recover, at the interface between political theory, the sociology of ideas and the sociology of social movements, a limited and selected set of theoretical formulations and practices of struggles inscribed in the core of the modern and contemporary anarchist tradition present in Latin America, looking to activate an analysis coordinates that make it possible to contribute to the interpretation of political processes in our region.

1. Universidade Federal da Fronteira Sul.

From “common judgment” to “public opinion”: an alternative history of the modern public sphere (16th-18th centuries)

Daniel M. P. Saraiva¹

Due to the outstanding success of Habermas’ classic work concerning the structural transformation of what he entitled the “bourgeois public sphere”, scholars have long related the breakdown of despotic regimes – and the subsequent advent of democracy – to the emergence of “public opinion” at the turn of the 18th to the 19th century. In the past decades, however, several well-documented studies demonstrated that the political importance of collective opinions predated by far the Age of Enlightenment. Drawing on the contributions of this innovative field of research, our investigation seeks to shed light on the unacknowledged impact of common judgment in Early Modern Portugal. The approach has proven to be effective: we were fortunate to find robust evidence of popular political participation – including the fierce agency of the so-called “Tagus’ amazons”, female retailers with whom the king himself publically discussed government policies – and large public debates that gave birth to highly subversive projects such as the creation of a national artisan assembly and the conversion of the Lusitanian kingdom into a Polish-style elective monarchy. We now intend to incorporate the gathered empirical data into a new interpretative model on the basis of which an alternative history of the public sphere can be written, comprehending the Iberian experience left aside by Habermas’ followers and distinguishing the “common opinion” of early modern communalism (to use Peter Blickle’s terms) from the “public opinion” of late modern individualist societies.

1. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

Prohibition of corporate electoral financing introduced by Law 13.165/2015 and the impact on the profile of elected candidates in the 2016 and 2020 municipal elections

Jeison G. Heiler¹

Corporate financing of electoral campaigns was prohibited in Brazil in 2015, and two years later, a public campaign financing fund was created to cover the expenses of parties and candidates. In this project, I argue that this process deflated the Brazilian electoral market, leading to a possible change in the strategy of the main competitors. If different actors behave rationally within a competitive market, it can be assumed that an increase in their purchasing power (own resources) may have resulted in a competitive advantage with an impact on electoral outcomes. The hypothesis of this project is that this may have led to a change in the profile of the elected candidates. With a higher election campaign budget or leverage of votes for candidates with their own resources to invest in their own campaigns. Therefore, the project relies on a greater relevance of the variable “assets” on one hand and, on the other hand, on the election of candidates whose occupational profile may indicate such availability of resources, such as large business owners. The hypothesis will be tested in a multivariate linear regression model and bivariate logistic regression, comparing the municipal elections (2008, 2012, 2016, 2020) to assess the effect of the variables “occupation” and “assets” of the candidates alongside other social and political variables regarding the electoral outcome obtained.

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Police approaches and attitudes towards the police: evidence from a survey experiment in São Paulo

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This study examines how police approaches impacts three attitudes towards police performance: evaluation of quality, procedural fairness, and support for approaches. Given the importance of attitudes for the police–citizen relationship, studies have been investigating the determinants of opinions regarding the police, finding that police approaches worsen attitudes, such as trust. A limitation of most available studies is their methodology. Most findings were obtained using cross-sectional data. This study contributes to research in the field by constructing a survey experiment based on vignettes. The chosen method was a survey experiment with a representative sample from the city of São Paulo. The questionnaire was administered in-person in the second semester of 2022, with a total of 1,806 observations. The experiment presented vignettes that portrayed a hypothetical situation of a police approach. Three categories were manipulated: police effectiveness, procedural fairness of the police, and the race of the approached individual. Respondents were randomly assigned vignettes where the approach resulted in an arrest or the police did not confirm their suspicion, the police treated the citizen with respect or aggressively, and the approached person was white or black. Preliminary conclusions indicate that ineffective and procedurally unjust approaches reduced attitudes. However, the second expectation of the study was not confirmed. Through the process of criminal subjectification, Brazilian society preconceives young black men as dangerous. Thus, the hypothesis regarding race was that the approached person being black would increase the analyzed attitudes, improving the evaluation of police activity. However, the regressions pointed to the opposite: being black had a negative effect, indicating greater disapproval of the police approach.

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Cartographies of freedom and women's participation in politics: thought and action

Ludmila dos S. Guimarães

Understanding the issue of exercising political power and women's participation in politics poses theoretical and practical challenges that are possibly more complex for everyday life in contemporary society than at other times in human history. Complexity goes through many dimensions of analysis, but we will privilege the understanding of the intricate, ambiguous and mediated relationships between thought and political action, that is, between theories and reality, and which can constitute a real danger and obstacle, on the one hand. on the one hand, by conforming as an advance or maintenance of the issue only at the imaginary level, reducing it to the circularity of a distorted and repetitive thought; and, on the other hand, obscuring the fundamental concepts and practices of freedom and recognition that precede and legitimize the exercise of power under conditions of equality. In contemporary political action, the concepts of freedom and recognition are naturally embodied, but inequalities of opportunities and differences in reality reveal the latent annoyance that is historically perpetuated in the forms and practices of violence, silencing and non-recognition. In the different forms and practices, a perennial 'discourse of order' can be observed that hinders, delays changes and conquests in the various levels of women's social, economic, cultural, political life, and which also serves to guide and conceal occasional setbacks motivated by interests and conveniences, sometimes diffuse, sometimes delineated. This discourse of the conservative order operates a distinct place on the meanings of actions and ideas that function in the whole of women's social life, of what they do and believe, distancing them from the search for self-modeling and body self-perception and turning off open thinking. It is, therefore, about exploring the wealth of informational contexts and theories of embodied cognition for the examination of the construction of political identities and cognitive expressions of women in the exercise of political power in the 20th and 21st centuries. The aim is to present the outline of a cartography of a political-philosophical thought of women that primarily and critically analyzes the fundamental notions of freedom and political theory-action focused on bodies (body self-perception) and recognition (thought) of women.

Forensic errors and its practical consequences in the drug law context: a technical and jurisprudential analysis

Maria E. A. Amaral¹

and Aline T. Bruni¹

The fight against trafficking and consumption of drugs involves national and international efforts. In this context, forensic chemistry contributes to criminal investigation and prosecution. Studies have been conducted about the kinds of errors in forensic science and the importance of a proper methodological applicability in criminal investigation. Regarding drug analysis, the Brazilian Law n. 11.343/2006 defines two types of exams to determine the drug: a preliminary and definitive. The standards used in the preliminary exam, which is sufficient to order the temporary arrest, are those listed in category C of the SWGDRUG guidelines, which are based on colorimetric techniques, whose prevalence of false positives and false negatives has been reported by researchers. Definitive exams, which are used to prove the materiality of the crime, are more expensive and more reliable, as they require more sophisticated equipment and methodologies, but errors can still occur, such as a lack of calibration of the equipment, the absence of methodological standards, or even minimal care with the collection and the processing of the samples. So, we aimed to study the links between science and law in the Brazilian context, specifically regarding the study of the forensic errors and how to avoid them. The working hypothesis is that the preliminary exams have high error rates, being not enough for the determination of a temporary arrest. To do so, the hypothetical-deductive method was used, with the bibliographical and documental review technique and legal precedent analysis. The results show that Brazil's court do not question the possibility of errors in preliminary drug analysis, being sufficient to attest to the materiality of the crime and arrest the person. However, studies have shown the occurrence of false positives for the techniques used in the fast analysis (such as fast blue). In addition, long-term storage of marijuana samples can also result in a high rate of false inconclusive. The accreditation of laboratories, the development of more sensitive techniques, and respect for the chain of custody of evidence are all ways to reduce the occurrence of errors in drug analysis.

Acknowledgement: CNPq (151152/2022-5)

1. Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras de Ribeirão Preto (USP).

Marcuse: the concept of the Great Refusal as Reality Principle

Renata A. de A. Marinho¹

and Olgária C. F. Matos

In this research we investigate, based on the work of Herbert Marcuse, the possibility of overcoming the Principle of Reality prevailing in the repressive society – the Principle of Performance. Such overcoming would be triggered by the Great Refusal, that is, the determined negation of both the total coordination of society and the domination and control of individuals by destructive and autophagic impulses. The Performance Principle is the foundation of technological rationality, which, in one-dimensional society, is characterized by Marcuse as irrational. From this basic contradiction – a hegemonic and totalizing rationality that is irrational – derives the question about the meaning and limits of reason, in direct relation to the historical tendencies (of affirmation and negation) latent in our time. We will investigate, thus, the concepts of reason, utopia, and communism; in Marcuse's work and in dialogue with authors who think of possibilities of radical transformation (social and individual) in the 21st century, that is, of the Great Refusal of the destructive (thanatic) social and pulsional mechanisms of domination and control.

1. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

An analysis of the Antonio Vieiras's defense in the inquisitorial process of Santo Ofício from a rethorical, political, and legal perspective

Sergio A. Kalil

The present research deals with the defense formulated by Antonio Vieira within the inquisitorial process to which he was submitted. The study of the inquisitorial judicial order, especially Regimento do Santo Ofício, from 1640, is put in evidence as the basis to understand the proceedings which were adopted during the process, and particularly to check how the procedural acts conditioned the mobilization of topics, and even the enunciation that was articulated by the defendant. The inquisitorial process is analyzed through the letter *Esperanças de Portugal*, which was the proof that caused the outbreak of the persecution. This letter was written according to epistolary precepts that regulate the composition, and its content is determined by the concept of probability. The topics mobilized by Vieira, such as *communis opinio*, the probabilism, the *capita enmity* and the suspicion are studied through the arguments that were articulated by the defendant.

Diaspora also in scientific dissemination: health literacy for the mental health of refugees

Sônia R. S. Bertol¹

The thematic proposal of the study intends, at first, to review the literature on scientific dissemination, health communication, health literacy and mental health, as well as the projects and programs which will work with their populations and the contextualization of scientific dissemination institutes and/or agencies; then, the analytical procedure called Framing Analysis, starting, then, for their use in the investigation of materials cut from these same institutes and scientific dissemination agencies, which contain content related to mental health. The investigative effort will, therefore, be directed towards the analysis of matters represented in a corpus extracted from the Instituto Importação de Ciência and from the USP Agency, under a certain time frame that contemplates a set of messages. To do so, steps will be covered, such as the framing analysis of the selected corpus, through protocols and instruments built for this purpose. Considering the above statements, we will analyze the materials in a perspective that includes mental health in its content. About the material taken from Agência USP/Jornal USP and Instituto Questão de Ciência, intentionally chosen for this study because, among other factors, they provide their audiences with reliable information on health issues in the specificity of mental health, which will constitute our material for analysis, we will seek to identify the main frameworks, verifying whether they, characterized as scientific dissemination, effectively contributed to increasing the so-called health literacy of their stakeholders, according to the framework prepared for the analysis. And on these audiences, a certain population will be selected for this study, refugees contemplated in the Balcão do Migrante project, of the University of Passo Fundo; and in the Project Production, dissemination and repercussion of knowledge – university, society and vulnerable groups, coordinated by Professor Paulo Farah, from USP, on which instruments constructed in line with the objectives of this study will be applied.

1. Universidade de São Paulo.

Scientific dissemination in social networks: discourses, challenges and responsibilities

Urbano C. Filho¹

In contemporary times, social networks have presented themselves as a place of tensions and disputes of opinions and values, impacting the ways in which subjects act and interact sociodiscursively in the digital universe. While strong disseminators of information, by enabling the transmission of various contents with greater agility and greater reach, social networks have also (and unfortunately) served as a platform for the spread of negative discourse, hate speech, fake news, fake science, among others. In the face of this problematic, we highlight the fundamental role played by scientific dissemination, as a dialogue of different spheres (scientific, media, cultural, educational etc.). Thus, our goal is to present a proposal of dialogical analysis of digital discourse, from a bet of theoretical and methodological articulation between the so-called Dialogical Discourse Analysis and Digital Discourse Analysis, based mainly on the work undertaken by the French discursivist Marie Anne Paveau. The corpus elected are the technodiscourses of scientific dissemination published in three social networks – Facebook, Twitter and Instagram – in order to explain the technolinguistic functioning and the construction of senses constructed semiotically and linguistically on the basis of the multimedia composite of technographism of these social networks.

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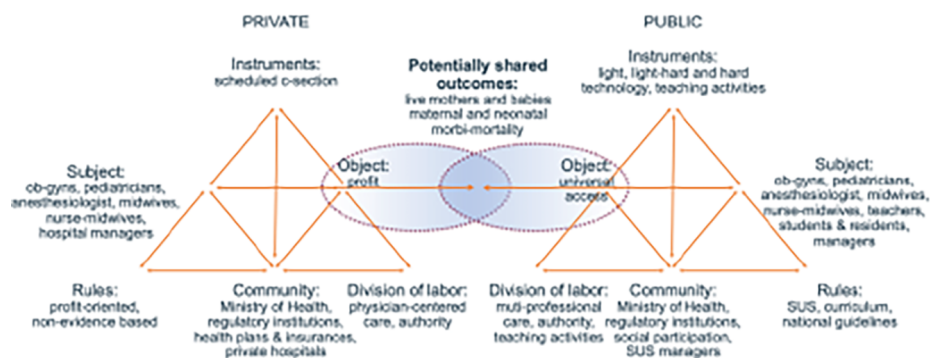
Who says what counts?¹ Interdisciplinary approach to a data science project focused on maternal health

Denise Y. Niy²

and Carmen S. G. Diniz²

The “Parto dos Dados” data science project³ analyzed more than 1,7 million records from the Live Birth Information System. The objective of this subproject was to add a qualitative and interdisciplinary approach, enriching analysis and fostering data-driven actions in public health. The activities were: (1) mapping women’s experiences with childbirth care; (2) analyzing the typical Brazilian childbirth care from the cultural-historical activity theory perspective; (3) building data literacy among advocates of women’s reproductive rights. (1) The websurvey and the focal group showed that women value many aspects that are not routinely measured. Some of these information can be made visible, using medical records as a source (eg, perineal status, C-section indication); some information can be obtained from research (eg, unwanted pregnancy, golden hour); while others remain totally invisible (eg, attempted abortion, racism). (2) Childbirth care as a human activity presents several contradictions in Brazil.

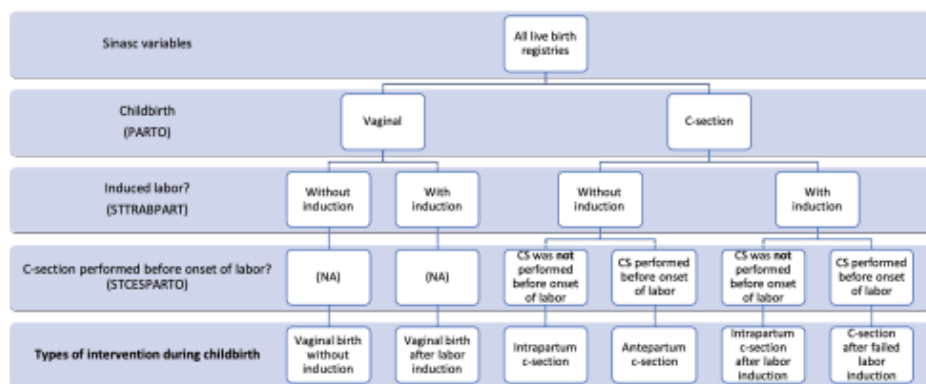
(Typical) institutional childbirth care in Brazil



Template source: Engeström, Y. (2001). Expansive learning at work: Toward an activity-theoretical reconceptualization. *Journal of Education and Work*, 14, p. 136.

1. Title freely inspired by the work of artist Louise Lawler.
2. Faculdade de Saúde Pública da USP.
3. “Making interventions in childbirth more visible through the information systems”. Coordinated by Prof. Carmen Simone Grilo Diniz. Funded by Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (INV-027961), and the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq).

(3) Participants from 10 States learnt how to access and analyze data from live births. They started using data of their municipalities to foster transformation, publishing tables, graphs and texts in social media and using them to support claims, in management boards and health councils. It was possible to go beyond the analysis of c-section rates, outlining six innovative categories of childbirth according to the interventions performed. Data shows misuse of technology in childbirth care, jeopardizing the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.



The lack of information about women's experiences, the invisibility of painful and in many times harmful interventions and the public-private contradictions raise the questions: when it comes to childbirth care, what are we counting? and what for? In a gender perspective, policy planning won't favor women unless it is supported by data that really counts... for women.

Acknowledgement: CNPq (150349/2021-1; 445116/2020-0)

Identification of recurring themes in legal processes using machine learning

Adriano R. da Silva¹

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Legal processes are textual documents that play a crucial role in supporting defense or addressing neglected rights. In the dynamic Brazilian judicial system, an overwhelming number of lawsuits are handled daily. Among them, recurrent cases arise, encompassing common issues faced by numerous individuals. While some of these cases await judgment in higher courts, others have already received a collective decision and do not require individual analysis. To streamline this screening process, this postdoctoral research focuses on developing predictive models capable of identifying recurring themes. These models aim to enable the creation of self-guided solutions, ensuring that new themes can be effectively addressed in the future. From a machine learning perspective, various approaches are being explored. This includes the utilization of diverse pre-processing techniques, specifically attribute selection and treatment of unbalanced data. Additionally, self-learning systems (Auto-ML), generation and manipulation of multi-label data, and interpretability of predictive models in the legal field are considered. By leveraging these methodologies, this research aims to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the Brazilian judicial system, facilitating the identification and resolution of recurrent legal themes while paving the way for future advancements in legal automation.

1. Instituto de Ciências Matemáticas e de Computação da USP.

Governance of artificial intelligence algorithms – AI ethical-technical design

Paola C. Guerra¹

The research project has a holistic, inclusive, democratic and trans/interdisciplinary approach involving the areas of AI, Philosophy, Sociology and Law, even postulating for a necessary relation among such disciplines, such as in origin of AI, with Cybernetics, as a trans-classical discipline. The project aims to update R. Alexy's mathematical formula of weighting, as well as the "fundamental rights by design" – "DFbD", to update the law to current dictates, due to the emergence of a new general vulnerability and special vulnerabilities that should be taken into consideration because they influence the intensity of the violation of fundamental rights when applying AI, in order to contribute to greater rationality, transparency, explainability, and contestability, and thus to social justice and "design justice", or "algorithmic justice". The proposal aimed at applying and reworking the "DFbD" in the design and within the weighting methodology in "compliance" instruments, thus acting, in a prior manner, as "ex ante" mechanisms. The present proposal is part of a larger "hermeneutic project" of elaborating a proposal for AI governance for the Global South (Epistemologies of the South). This is the analysis, development and application of a framework that will involve, also, the respect for the multiple dimensionality of fundamental rights, looking at potential violations, at the individual, collective and social levels, analyzing the direct and indirect environmental impacts of the application of AI, as a kind of certification or specific eco-label.

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Some psychoanalytic readings on the notion of negationism: the contribution of the freudian concept of denial

Deborah L. Klajnman

The present post-doctoral project aims to investigate the notion of negationism, asking: can the concept of denial in Freud contribute to such a discussion? In order to work on this question, we intend to examine the negationist phenomenon as a historical and political movement, based on the concept of denial and on some psychoanalytic readings that articulate the singular and the social. To this end, we seek to articulate the negationist discourses and social practices, as well as the theme of human rights and possible psychoanalytical contributions around the context. We chose to circumscribe this research methodology outside the context of the clinic, favouring a search for social and political phenomena having as support two main resources, a bibliographical research in the Scielo, Lilacs, CAPES, Google Acadêmico and JSTOR databases with a fixed timeframe and a data collection via interview.

Subversion and revolution: what does this have to do with psychoanalysis?

Maico F. Costa¹

and Paulo C. Endo²

The present post-doctoral project seeks to develop the questions that resulted from the doctoral thesis: what can Psychoanalysis do for those who suffer most from the effects of the capitalist mode of production? What practices of listening and attention can psychoanalytic clinics propose to subjects who suffer from poverty, racism, class prejudice, homophobia and misogyny? In view of this, in a perspective and aiming to confront the ways in which social inequalities, the goal of this research is to propose the exercise of a Psychoanalysis that takes into consideration social transformations. This reflection will contribute to an expansion of theoretical studies in Psychoanalysis related to revolutionary listening practices. The post-doctoral research will be linked to a fieldwork action, to which we will conciliate a literature review, having in mind the primary contributions of Psychoanalysis (from Freud to Lacan) and Marx. We believe that the originality of our research project lies in the chance to theoretically formalize a position of Psychoanalysis concerned with listening to people who are on the margins of Brazilian capitalist society. From all the bibliographies we consulted, we did not find any theoretical reference that approached the relationship between Psychoanalysis and social transformation from the direct reflection of a praxis.

1. Faculdade de Medicina da USP.

2. Instituto de Psicologia da USP.

International status and democracy – The rise of authoritarianism and the prestige of emerging powers

Daniel S. Buarque

Brazil and India are two emerging states that for decades have sought international recognition as countries of high prestige on the global stage, including their constant search for permanent seats on the UN Security Council. The two countries, however, were part of a contemporary international context of the rise of authoritarian movements and threats to democracy, especially at the turn of the 2010s to the 2020s. This was evident during the governments of Narendra Modi, in India, and Jair Bolsonaro, in Brazil – who, despite being defeated in the 2022 elections, continued to support anti-democratic movements. Based on a comparative study between the two countries, this postdoctoral research proposal aims to understand whether and how the perception of risk of authoritarianism can affect the international status of a country. For this, the study is based on a theoretical framework of status in international relations with a focus on the intersubjective character of the prestige level of different states and uses a qualitative methodology based on interviews to assess possible fluctuations in the global prestige level of Brazil and India. under Bolsonaro and Modi between 2019 and 2023 (period marked by the Brazilian government). The research analyzes the impacts of the transformation of politics, Indian and Brazilian diplomacy and, mainly, the threat to democracy on the status of both countries and develops hypotheses about the relationship between the regime of a State and its level of international prestige.

Neoliberal Zionism: The Israeli right and the governments of Benjamin Netanyahu (1996-1999 and 2009-2021)

Karina S. Calandrin¹

The research aims to analyze the consequences of Israeli neoliberal economic reforms in the conflict with Palestine and the discourse of the new right in Israel. Neoliberalism can be understood as a set of programmatic principles such as privatization, a balanced budget, and “new public management”, which encompass an economic theory and an ideological worldview. Debates on economic order and the relationship between politics and the economy have been ongoing since the early days of Zionism, focusing on the centrality of the state-directed economy in Israel (or pre-state institutions), but eventually challenged by demands for liberalization. From the 1980s onwards, Israel integrated into the international neoliberal wave, with countries like the United States and the United Kingdom leading the way in economic policies of this kind. However, in the mid-1990s, during Benjamin Netanyahu’s government (1996-1999), neoliberal reforms were intensified and became not only the economic policy but also a central element in the political discourse, including the Israel-Palestine conflict. When discussing the current wave of right-wing populism, certain names are expected to be mentioned, such as Donald Trump, Marine Le Pen, Geert Wilders, Viktor Orban, or even Jair Bolsonaro. Benjamin Netanyahu is not among them, but perhaps he should be. He has done so through a set of political tactics that closely resemble those currently employed by some of the world’s most prominent populist leaders. While Netanyahu has not escaped domestic and International criticism for his conduct as Prime Minister, he has avoided some of the harshest judgments leveled against more notable figures associated with the far-right movement, including the label of “populist”. However, Netanyahu’s actions, particularly in the field of foreign policy, provide some of the best examples of how populist leaders operate once in power and the effects such actions can have on the global political arena. Thus, we will analyze how the neoliberal discourse paved the way for the new Israeli right, with a focus on the conflict with Palestine.

1. Instituto de Relações Internacionais da USP.

EDUCAÇÃO

A canon for cultural studies in Brazil: authors, interpretations and appropriations in the education field

Aguinaldo R. Gomes¹

and Rogério M. de Siqueira²

This paper investigates the formation of the canon of Cultural Studies in Brazil. It analyses how Brazilian authors, at the end of the 1990's, constituted a corpus of reference for the nascent area, with special attention to educational issues. It will be seen that, on one hand, Brazilian researchers translate specific foreign authors and texts, mediating the representations of what would be the "Cultural Studies" in the national scenario, and, on the other hand, they associate new authors and themes to these foreign genealogies, producing specific interpretations, in the Brazilian context. The construction of the documental corpus occurred from the "text mining" in the Google Scholar base, with the word "Cultural Studies" in the title. From this first corpus, we built a series of network analyses, in order to understand the reading and writing strategies of Brazilian researchers. The hypothesis of this work is that there is a proposal originating from researchers of the South region of Brazil, in relation to Cultural Studies, which moves away from the British origins of the discussion and connects to post-structuralism, from strategies of translation, citation, interpretation and dissemination of these theories that are configured as a process of cultural mediation.

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Validation and effects of biomechanics syllabus for postural education in physical education classes

Ademir T. Junior¹

and Luis Mochizuki²

Introduction: The impact of sedentary lifestyle in teenagers is a health issue. Osteoarticular problems are affecting the health of increasingly teenagers. Physical education offers the proper condition to develop subjects at the school, such as the biomechanics, to inform students about how important is posture for the activities of daily living (ADL) and to develop learning and habits of health posture. Studies have shown the efforts to develop a postural education in the elementary school using questionnaires to assess pain, ADL, postures, and learning. The studies that propose educational interventions with teenagers at schools do not allow the expansion of their results to other contexts and are not related to the school syllabus used in Brazilian schools. To develop and validate a syllabus for teaching the biomechanics of body posture, trying its effects on learning and dynamic body posture in school physical education classes. **Method:** This research project was approved by local ethical committee (32771620.1.0000.5427). In order to elucidate the methodological sequence used, this is the steps of study: 1) to assess the competences, thematic units, and biomechanical concepts suggested by specialists in postural education; 2) to build a biomechanics syllabus (CBEP) for postural education regarding the national syllabus; 3) to test this syllabus' content validation by the specialists, concerning about how feasible is the content for each grade, level of ease and representativeness of biomechanics teaching; 4) to apply the initial learning evaluation; 5) to apply the initial Dynamic Posture Assessment (LADyi) about how they use the schoolbag, pick up an object on the ground, transport the object, seat on a backless bench, and seat on a chair to write; 6) to teach the elements of the syllabus; 7) to apply the final learning evaluation and the last Dynamic Posture Assessment (LADyf); 8) to apply the 5 months follow-up evaluation and the LADyfollow-up. For the construction and validation of syllabus, 20 biomechanics specialists (graduate level) and 17 school physical education specialists were inquired about competencies, thematic units, knowledge objects, and skills in biomechanics for postural education. Another 28 elementary school students (7th grade) underwent learning assessment and LADy before, immediately after and 5 months after the end of the postural

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education intervention applied during 20 physical education classes in a public school in the interior of the state of São Paulo/Brazil. The answers of specialists and students were coded, classified, grouped, and presented as mode, absolute and relative frequencies. The validation of the CBEP was carried out by calculating the Content Validation Coefficient (CVC), after analyzing the experts' opinions. The results were compared using the chi-square test (χ^2). For the LADy, data were analyzed by comparing their paired means using the t-test. The level of significance was set at $p < 0.05$. In addition, we calculated the effect size of the intervention on changes in LADy results.

O lugar e o fazer de professoras e professores de Educação Física que são investigadores: uma revisão integrativa

Elisabete dos S. Freire¹

and Marília Velardi

A perspectiva hegemônica de ciência, pautada na racionalidade técnica, tem influenciado de forma intensa o campo Educação Física. Contudo, a Educação Física Escolar, por sua aproximação com a pesquisa educacional, tem questionado o olhar da área, buscando conhecer e executar pesquisas qualitativas, em suas diferentes vertentes. Recentemente, tenho identificado um crescimento no número de pesquisas que rompem com o paradigma da ciência moderna, defendendo o desenvolvimento de investigações participativas, como a pesquisa-ação, a pesquisa participante e a pesquisa colaborativa. Os objetivos deste estudo foram (1) identificar as pesquisas que têm sido produzidas com a participação de professores e professoras, atuando como investigadores e (2) compreender as características metodológicas das pesquisas que eles e elas têm produzido. Para atingir esses objetivos foi realizada uma revisão integrativa, com a análise de teses e dissertações realizadas por docentes que investigam a si mesmos, seu contexto e/ou sua práxis. A busca foi realizada no Catálogo de Teses e Dissertações da CAPES, selecionando trabalhos produzidos entre 2016 e 2022. Foram identificadas 998 Teses e Dissertações, sendo incluídas no estudo 227 trabalhos, a maior parte deles produzida em Mestrado Profissional. A Pesquisa-Ação é a vertente de pesquisa mais frequentemente adotada pelos pesquisadores. No entanto, quando observamos que os pesquisadores e as pesquisadoras que conduzem as investigações são, na maioria das vezes, responsáveis por todas as decisões tomadas, nos questionamos se a aplicação da pesquisa-ação mantém a coerência epistemológica que deve orientar esta forma de pesquisar. Esses resultados podem estimular a reflexão sobre a necessidade de diversificar os modos de pesquisar adotados por professores e professoras.

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Training teachers for deaf education: contributions from the historical-cultural approach

Mara A. de C. Lopes¹

and Maria E. M. Bernardes²

The education of deaf students in Brazil is based on the bilingual approach, which presupposes the Brazilian Sign Language as the first language of these students. The objective of this study was to analyze the social, historical and cultural aspects related to the limits and possibilities of objectifying bilingual teaching in teacher education. The formation of teachers for the bilingual education of the deaf was analyzed in its Franco-Brazilian historical movement, considering the assumptions of the historical-cultural approach. Texts and legal documents from Brazil and France were analyzed, as specific literature in the area; and information from teaching-learning electronic platforms of two higher education institutions, in Brazil and France. It is understood that the bilingual proposal of education for the deaf, both in Brazil and in France, stems from achievements of the militancy of the deaf community in both countries, and that consider sign language in its representative aspects of the culture and struggle of deaf people. However, the organization of teaching in the two countries permeates the difference in the understanding of inclusive education, which in Brazil is deeply linked to the understanding that all students must be attended at the same school. As a result, teacher training in Brazil lacks elements that would enable the appropriation of key concepts by teachers in training: the conception of human development, mediated by the appropriation of culture, as a process that occurs through alternative ways in people with deafness; understanding the main linguistic aspects of a visual-gestural language and the power relations implicit in the use of languages linked to minority social groups; the organization of curricular contents in a bilingual teaching proposal; and teaching performance from the perspective of interdisciplinary collaborative teaching. Faced with these considerations, a didactic sequence was elaborated based on the assumptions of bilingual teaching, in order to contribute to the construction of new interdisciplinary perspectives for initial and continuing teacher education.

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Teaching the preparation of documentary abstracts in the brazilian scope

Fabio A. Pinho¹

and Marivalde M. Francelin²

Documentary Analysis has three components: analysis, synthesis, and representation. The synthesis activity deserves attention, as it considers the superstructure of the document to understand its main subject. Therefore, subjects can arise from the existing macrostructures in the document superstructure. And as one of the results of this process, there is the documentary abstract that aims to adequately and synthetically represent content. It is elaborated, among other requirements, taking into account the genre and the textual type. In this respect, the theme of this research is teaching the elaboration of the documentary abstract. An abstract is a succinct representation of the content, aiming to satisfy the readers' information needs and support them in the decision to know the whole document. In addition, the abstract text must be written to have cohesion and coherence to allow an adequate reading flow. The elaboration of abstracts presupposes that, despite the semantic loss, the text's main idea is maintained. In this activity, mechanisms such as the application of macro rules, the general structure of the text, and the methodological principles of preparing the abstract are considered. In view of this scenario, the following research question arises: what methodologies are registered in the teaching plans of Brazilian Librarianship courses used for teaching the preparation of abstracts? Thus, the general objective of this research was to identify the methodologies registered in the teaching plans of Brazilian Librarianship courses used for teaching the preparation of abstracts. It is exploratory and documental research, presenting qualitative and inductive characteristics. The investigative corpora were composed of the teaching plans of the disciplines that have content on abstracts of 37 Brazilian Librarianship courses. The data were submitted to content analysis of the methodologies providing a qualitative characterization. The research results are expected to contribute with a theoretical and analytical construct on the methodologies used for teaching the preparation of abstracts.

1. Universidade Federal de Pernambuco.

2. Universidade de São Paulo.

Youth, work and culture in professional and technological education policies and programs

Sueli S. dos S. Batista¹

and Luiz R. Alves²

This project was conceived based on the assumption that studies on Professional and Technological Education (EPT) need, in the analysis of their object, to look for spaces of conflicts and contradictions around the different conceptions of youth, youth cultures and work, as well as the relations established between these conceptions. The general objective is to survey, evaluate and discuss whether and how EPT programs and policies have, by postulating the articulation between teaching, research and extension, the scope of the specificities of youth cultures in their different territories. The specific objectives are: a) to study and understand the importance that studies and reflections on youth identities and cultures have on EPT public policies in their labor and sociocultural insertion process and b) to understand EPT programs and institutional policies, focusing on the São Paulo context, regarding the sociocultural insertion of young people, considering the context of the internationalization of education, providing subsidies for future comparative studies. The activities developed during the post-doctorate are: a) Organization of thematic axes considering the specific objectives and delimitation of the object of study; b) Development of the theoretical-methodological framework on the relationship between youth, work, culture and education; c) Development of the theoretical-methodological framework on the history and legal basis of the object of study; d) Development of the theoretical-methodological framework on technology, work and culture in youth policies; e) Conducting meetings/reading groups and inter-institutional studies related to the project; f) Articulation of research activities with Master's projects developed at Ceeteps and CCA activities. This project, considering the necessary bibliographical, documentary and field research, is organized around thematic axes organized from the specific objectives.

1. Centro Estadual de Educação Tecnológica Paula Souza.

2. Escola de Comunicações e Artes da USP.

Entre a casa e a escola ativa: olhares para promoção do desenvolvimento humano

Vitor A. C. Coelho¹

and Edison de J. Manoel²

Um doutorado é mais do que realizar uma série de experimentos para provar uma tese. Esta é mais que uma série de hipóteses, ela compreende um paradigma que faz do candidato *Autor* de uma concepção em que se articulam modos de descrição e narração, de explicação e de interpretação, de projeção e ações de transformação da realidade. Nosso entendimento é o de que o Pós-doutorado deve rever o arcabouço teórico-metodológico num plano amplo, ou seja, da Docência em que se articula ensino, pesquisa e extensão. Tendo como partida o modelo de que a escola é um dos principais cenários de desenvolvimento humano propusemos a tese de que escola e casa como microssistemas do desenvolvimento interagem num mesossistema que ainda carece de compreensão no âmbito da Pedagogia da educação física escolar. Trabalhamos na lógica do tripé epistêmico que articula as pesquisas teórica, conceitual e factual (Machado *et al.* 2000). Considerando uma docência integrativa e articulada, nosso objetivo é estabelecer uma representação da casa ativa como ambiente ecológico, contextual e sustentável potencializando o desenvolvimento das crianças por meio da valorização do movimento como elemento integrador dessa rede dinâmica e complexa. No campo teórico utilizamos os pressupostos de Urie Bronfenbrenner (1992, 2005). No campo conceitual buscamos a compreensão sistêmica do desenvolvimento humano, da educação física, da escola, da casa, do Mover-se Corporal. E no campo factual vamos propor elementos que interrelacionados podem tornar uma casa ativa (políticas sociais, informação e capacitação de pais e professores, espaços comunitários, infraestrutura, relação com a escola, compreensão da rotina diária e características pessoais).

1. Universidade Federal do Tocantins.

2. Universidade de São Paulo.

Tracking the subsolar bow shock and magnetopause: applying the magnetosheath velocity gradient method

Marcos V. D. Silveira¹

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In plasma physics, boundaries play a crucial role separating regions with distinct plasma regimes. The magnetopause is the outermost boundary of the Earth's magnetic field, it is defined by the equilibrium between the magnetosheath dynamic pressure and the magnetosphere magnetic pressure. Similar importance has the bow shock, separating the supersonic solar wind from the magnetosheath plasma. Both boundaries move in response to varying solar wind and magnetospheric conditions. Tracking their locations is difficult with single spacecraft observations but can provide important clues to the state of the solar wind–magnetosphere interaction. On the other hand, numerical simulations predict that after crossing the bow shock in the subsolar solar wind velocity decreases linearly until zero where it encounters the subsolar magnetopause. Therefore, it is possible to determine the boundary location using radial gradient measurements of the magnetosheath plasma velocity made deep in the magnetosheath, away from the boundaries. This work employs multipoint satellite observations and a new velocity gradient method to remotely sense boundary locations on a continual basis for various solar wind conditions, shows that they agree well with the predictions of global magnetohydrodynamic models, and thereby confirms the utility of the new method.

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2. Escola de Engenharia de Lorena (USP).

3. National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Unsupervised machine learning for the study of correlations between individual aspects and level of personal satisfaction in Brazil

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and Mateus C. Gerolamo²

A moment of great cultural transformation imposes new needs for evaluating people in the corporate environment. Personal satisfaction began to determine career continuity and turnover, organizational climate became fundamental for corporate sustainability and performance evaluation. In this context, analyzing aspects that can maximize satisfaction has become essential to shape the strategies of human resources departments. This study aims to analyze relationships between personal aspects and individual satisfaction, of people residing in Brazil, based on the evaluation of data generated by 1,036 professionals who agreed to participate in an evaluation questionnaire. The evaluation included diverse professionals experiencing different career moments, salary, education, gender, and age. The collected data served as the basis for the development of an unsupervised machine learning model based on simple (CA) and multiple (MCA) correspondence analysis. Two hypotheses were defined: H_0 – the variables are randomly associated; and H_1 – the association between the variables does not occur randomly. The results showed that 72.10% of the people who participated in the survey consider themselves satisfied. CA showed that there is correspondence, at a significance level of 5%, between the categories satisfaction and age, satisfaction and position and satisfaction and salary. The MCA showed correspondence between satisfaction and salary for higher positions and more professionals that are senior. Hence, a competitive salary and a fulfilling job position are crucial for overall job satisfaction. However, in Brazil, due to socioeconomic circumstances, employees tend to be content with their employment despite these factors.

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Blackness and racism in post-graduate studies in law in Brazil (2001-2021): a state of the art

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and Eunice A. de J. Prudente²

The study is situated in the thematic area of “the law of ethnic-racial relations” and aims to enable the expansion of the current scope of research already conducted in the area of law, with a view to updating the bibliography and the insertion of new theoretical and methodological references that are still very incipient among the studies developed in graduate programs in the area. The theoretical framework is based on different perspectives, among which the critical race theory of law, the intersectionality theory, and pan-African and blackness theories. It is based on the epistemological and methodological assumptions of qualitative and quantitative research (Creswell, 2007), in dialogue with the state-of-the-art study (Ferreira, 2002), bibliographical research [Gil, 2008; This is a mixed research in the area of law, carried out using descriptors such as racism and blackness in the database of the Theses and Dissertations Database of the Brazilian Institute of Information in Science and Technology of the Ministry of Science and Technology – BTD/IBICT/MCT. The results show that from 2001 to 2020, the number of studies on the themes of blackness and racism in the area of Law in Brazil increased, based on the investigations carried out by Silva Júnior (2003), Flauzina (2006), Conceição (2009), Munhoz (2009), Gaspar (2010), Mello (2010), (2010), Rodriguês (2010), Araújo Neto (2011), Carvalho (2011), Santos (2012), Ferreira (2013), Jesus (2013), Conceição (2014), Munhoz (2015), Hamoy (2015) Lemos (2015), Azevedo (2016), Matos (2016), Matos (2017), Sampaio (2014), Gomes (2020), which reveal the prevalence of racist structures that promote mechanisms of exclusion and violence against the black population; the limits and possibilities for its confrontation in the context of graduate studies; and the contribution to the expansion of the theoretical framework on the subject, serving as a framework for a whole new generation of researchers at different levels of training (scientific initiation, master’s, doctoral and postdoctoral) and fields of action (lawyers, judges, prosecutors, defenders etc.)].

1. Faculdade de Direito da USP.

2. Faculdade de Direito da USP; Secretaria Municipal de Justiça da Prefeitura do Município de São Paulo.

The expansion of civil liability in modernity and the articulated system of responsibility in front of the digital technologies

Romualdo B. dos Santos¹

Since its dogmatic emancipation, at the beginning of the Modern Era, the structure of civil liability has been transformed, as new harmful formulations emerge. In the first modernity, the theory of the fault was enough to promote the reparation of damage in the relationships that were basically established between two individuals: the agent and the victim. This theory soon gave way to the theory of individual risk, given the emergence of damage caused without fault. Subsequently, the theory of risk also changes to deal with situations of damage that are inherent to these activities, opening space for the damage socialization. With the emergence of new digital technologies, the legislation has strengthened the regulatory apparatus that acts in the treatment of damage through prevention and precaution, without prejudice to the duty to repair damage that cannot be avoided. In languages of Latin origin, the term responsibility has several meanings while there are several expressions in English to designate the different forms of responsibility: responsibility, liability, accountability and answerability. It is possible to understand that the duties of prevention and precaution fit into the idea of accountability and answerability, while the duty of reparation corresponds to the primitive function of the civil liability. The proposition formulated in the text is that the duties of prevention and precaution, foreseen in the regulation rules of activities involving digital technologies, form a harmonious body that enjoys autonomy in relation to the duty of reparation. The duties of accountability and answerability act in the “ex ante” phase, while the duty of civil liability, in its traditional function, acts in the phase of reparation. It is an articulated system because the regulatory norms exist autonomously, despite the occurrence of damage. However, if any damage occurs, compliance with these regulatory standards is an important factor to determinate the duty to repair.

1. Faculdade de Direito da USP.

Challenges to transplant norms and institutions linked to UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency and to insert Brazil into a global insolvency system

Sabrina M. F. Becue¹

Cross-border insolvency regulation aims to foster assistance from one jurisdiction to another and to coordinate concurrent insolvency proceedings involving the same debtor or group of indebted companies. It is essentially a tool for cooperation based on the intertwining of commercial activities around the globe. With the amendment of the Brazilian Bankruptcy Act (Law n. 11,101/2005) by Law n. 14,112/2020, we incorporated the UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency. Now, Brazil has an unprecedented, systematized and internationally designed set of provisions to deal with transnational crises. UNCITRAL Model Law has a unique legal framework and, therefore, its four cornerstones – direct access of foreign authorities or creditors to the local court; recognition of foreign proceeding; relief; and cooperation among jurisdictions – fulfil important roles in shaping this soft law instrument. The Model Law has the purpose of strengthening international trade and securing a better environment for business rescue or efficient winding-up. The Model Law's main features do not find parallel in domestic regulation and should not be interpreted with national lenses. However, Law n. 14,112/2020 made some significant changes in the provisions of the UNCITRAL text and has added new rules unrelated to and, perhaps, incompatible with the spirit of the Model Law. I intend to analyze the altered or inserted wordings and assess to what extent Brazil is committed with harmonized interpretation of the cross-border regulation. The adoption of UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-border Insolvency was the first step, albeit paramount, that Brazil has taken to become an influent player in the international community, which is concerned with cross-border crises and engaged in creating a global solution.

1. Faculdade de Direito da USP.

Student reception services offices at universities in Brazil, Canada and the United States

Maria L. G. Coutinho¹

and Wilson A. C. de Amorim¹

Admission to the undergraduate course implies entering university life and reflecting on personal fulfillment and career paths. The uncertainties and expectations of the labor market lead young people to make their professional choices, as well as to continue their studies and participate in academic, cultural, sports and extension activities at universities. Higher education institutions have expanded their scope beyond academic activities through vocational projects, careers, development of autonomy and identity of young people and future professionals. According to academic research, at universities in Europe and the United States, academic performance is no longer analyzed, essentially, by school performance and has gone beyond other domains, considering the development and maintenance of interpersonal relationships, care for personal life and emotional, involvement and practice in physical activities and participation in cultural life at universities. The objective of this article is to present the different structures of services for welcoming students in universities in Brazil, Canada and the United States and to identify the main services offered to students. According to the information and data, the services are structured in cores, centers, offices, hubs and programs. Traditional foster care services support students in career, physical and mental health, academic performance and financial support. However, the current reality at universities in response to inclusion practices point to the growth of activities aimed at diversity, spirituality and spaces for dialogue and coexistence.

1. Faculdade de Economia, Administração, Contabilidade e Atuária da USP.

The influence of assessment and locomotion as self-regulatory modes and intrinsic motivation on informal learning at work

Sergio Santoro

and Liliana Vasconcellos

This article innovates by analyzing the relation between self-regulatory modes of assessment and locomotion and informal learning at work, an issue that has not been addressed in the organizational literature until then. Intrinsic motivation is considered a mediating variable between these two constructs. The type of methodology to be used will be quantitative research with a structured questionnaire for data collection. The technique of structural equation modeling will be used to evaluate the existing relations in the proposed hypothetical model.

An education through the “weeds”: incursions into ruderal flora and laboratory gardens

Arthur S. C. Cabral¹

The project's theme are residual lands of different shapes arising from the production processes of urban space. With no intended use, they constitute refuges for a vast spectrum of ruderal plant species, resistant to the most adverse environmental conditions. Occupying a place in the urban imagination under the generic and derogatory designation of “weed”, the ruderal flora presents qualities associated with the constant renewal of survival tactics, to be investigated. Because plants are also world makers, according to Emanuele Coccia, it is believed that they favor learning in its broadest sense. An inventory of the common ruderal flora in these spaces is justified, therefore, by the contribution it makes to give them visibility, as well as by reinvigorating the botanical repertoire and management practices available for landscaping projects. In addition, the research includes a landscape intervention in the exterior spaces of Sculpture and Shape Research Atelier Caetano Fraccaroli, at Armando de Salles Oliveira University City (FAU-USP). From a pedagogical approach, the cultivation of a laboratory-garden of ruderal plants on a university campus allows the evaluative debate of project exercises in continuous flow, to be critically appreciated in agreement with the ways of being of the ruderal plants and its incessant transformations for existence. Perspectives related to the arts, botany and landscaping design, among other related areas, find a place for interdisciplinary experimentation in this garden, assuming the inseparability of research, university extension and didactic activities. The participation of communities neighboring the campus is also considered in frequentation of the free spaces of Atelier Fraccaroli and in management actions, just like in practices at local schools, especially associated with projects at São Remo community.

1. Faculdade de Educação da USP.

The BNCC and the integrality of the society-nature relationship in the teaching of Geography: perspectives from the legacies of the renewal movement of geographic thought in Brazil

Augusto M. Ozorio¹

and Sonia M. V. Castellar

The research started with a bibliographic review and a re-reading of the authors who influenced the renewal movement of Brazilian geographic thought, in order to base the possibility of resuming the integrality of geography in the teaching of this discipline, taking as a starting point the way in which it is proposal at the BNCC. In this sense, it proposed to understand aspects of the unfolding of the Geography renewal movement in Brazil at the end of the 1970s in the school environment, in order to question, from the methodological and epistemological point of view, to what extent the criticisms posed the currents, until then, dominant in Geography, were incorporated by those who inherited the fruits of this crisis. It is understood as a contribution of the research to provide a turning point for the teaching of geography in the context of the implementation of the BNCC and the construction of curricula and teaching materials based on it. Thus, based on this analysis, contribute to the understanding of the process of institutionalization of the school and the discipline in Brazilian basic education, considering that, although it is not a central element in this research, it can still bring to the debate the discussion about elements relevant to the role that Geography teaching played in different contexts, from its institutionalization by the State to the current context in the curricula of Brazilian schools.

1. Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e Tecnologia.

The collection of texts about the Portuguese language of the nineteenth century in the library of the Escola Normal de São Paulo

Bruna Polachini¹

In this paper, which is part of the FAPESP Thematic Project *Knowledge and practices at borders: for a transnational history of education (1810-...)* (process n. 2018/26699-4), coordinated by Diana Vidal (FEUSP, IEB-USP) and Carlota Boto (FEUSP), and which is supported by FAPESP (process n. 2020/06753-4), we present the nineteenth-century texts on the Portuguese language and also on general linguistics that were part of the library of the São Paulo Normal School. The sources of this research are the newspapers of the province / state of São Paulo from the last quarter of the nineteenth century, school documents – archived in the Reference Center in Education Mário Covas and the Public Archive of the State of São Paulo –, and the Acervo Paulo Bourroul of the Faculty of Education of São Paulo, which contains the books of the former São Paulo Normal School. In addition, we based ourselves on previous works about this library (CARVALHO, 2007; PESTANA, 2011; PEREIRA, 2013; NERY, 2016; RABELO, 2016; VALDEMARIN, 2022; SILVA 2022). In this research, we approached the formation and development of this library from 1875 on, besides hypothesizing about its organization from stamps and other markings made on the books of our corpus. We also aim to understand the selection and acquisition of certain texts in detriment of others that circulated in the period, in order to understand the appropriation that the Escola Normal made, at least from 1875 to 1900, of the literary production on linguistics and the Portuguese language of the time. Likewise, we approached possible connections between this collection and the school's Portuguese language teaching programs. In this way, we have tried to create a panorama about this collection of books, approaching it from different angles.

1. Faculdade de Educação da USP.

The impacts of the african diaspora in reports on school physical education practice: post-colonial relations in corporal culture

Franz C. O. Lopes¹

and Marcos G. Neira²

In 2003, a law was enacted that made it mandatory to include the teaching of Afro-Brazilian History and Culture in basic education. In the normative instructions, some areas were highlighted. in the law. But how are these public policies being implemented? Directing the focus of the research a little further, the central concern is how the area of Physical Education at school has been carrying out its interventions on the theme of Afro-Brazilian and African culture. In this direction, the objective of the research is to look at the curricular pedagogical practices published on the platform of the Research Group on School Physical Education of the Faculty of Education (<http://www.gpef.fe.usp.br>) in the form of reports of experience in the context of school Physical Education will be the analysis material. The intention is to understand if the practices are close to the concept of diaspora presented by Hall (2013) and the postcolonial ideas of Bhabha (2013). Both authors build their theoretical bases on “post”-criticity. For this reason, it is necessary to understand in a primary way how the umbrella of these theories dialogue with the object and objectives of the research. In this way, the research method is the documentary where 35 experience reports were selected that bring the theme of Afro-Brazilian and African ethnic relations. So far, the results are preliminary, but expressive, the reports approach concepts such as: “modern diaspora”, or “diasporic aesthetics” that place rewritings that are constructed from the “contact zone” within the scope of the “cultural struggle”, analyzes in this context sometimes detect a “writing aloud” by black people that materializes in culture and is socialized in class by teachers.

1. Instituto Federal de Educação, Ciência e Tecnologia.

2. Faculdade de Educação da USP.

The constitution of a knowledge about writing in higher education

Janaína Z. B. Fonseca

and Valdir H. Barzotto

Menção Honrosa

In this research, we constitute, at first, a corpus from texts of undergraduate and graduate students from Brazil, Angola and Mozambique, with the objective of analyzing academic texts from different areas of knowledge and of ascertaining how the ways of saying are constructed for the constitution of knowledge. We formulated, in a second moment, didactic proposals that would collaborate for the management of writing by the students. For this, the theoretical-methodological framework used the dialogical theory of discourse (BAKHTIN, 2003, 2018; AUTHIER-REVUZ, 2004) and studies on academic writing and knowledge production (BARZOTTO, 2007, 2010; BARBOSA, 2016; FAIRCHILD, 2017a, c; PUH, 2014, 2019; FONSECA, 2019, 2021). With the definition of the framework, we listed linguistic-discursive traces, which allowed us to understand to what extent the writing procedures put in transit the (re)production of knowledge. In the analysis of internship projects of a Languages course in Brazil, and of doctoral projects of a Philosophy program in Mozambique, we glimpse in the texts regularities related to the ways of evoking the voice of the other and the consequences of these textualization maneuvers in the discourses assumed by the students. Regarding the final paper of a course in Brazilian Languages, writing was conditioned to the critical fortune that orbits around the object of investigation, without offering the scientific community a genuine contribution. Finally, regarding ongoing dissertations of a master's degree in Preschool Education in Angola, we selected the following characteristics in the texts researched: faithful decal of theoretical texts, inversion of the main theoretical voice by the secondary voice from "apudização" strategies, construction of first meanings by second sources, prioritization of the theoretical framework of an academic text to the detriment of the data and results of the study, appropriation of the role of speaker and renunciation of or ignorance of the role of enunciator. The data pointed to the need to rethink the traditional didactic strategies of writing that consider, only, the methodological technique emptied of meaning; betting on textual procedures attentive to the responsive dialogue with the voices of reference.

The Artisanal Pedagogy: interfaces between popular art, education and intangible cultural heritage

Sonia C. Alvares

This research was developed in the scope of post-doctoral studies in the Program of Research and Innovation in Education of the Faculdade de Educação da Universidade de São Paulo – FEUSP. It presents the results of a qualitative ethnographic research carried out in the ceramics handicraft community of Maragogipinho, Bahia. We investigated endogenous processes of teaching and learning the craft of ceramics, which we characterize as: “Artisanal Pedagogy”. In these processes, a dense educational relationship is established between master and learner, supplanting the mere transmission of techniques. The disciple mobilizes the sense of belonging to a recognized social body, by means of an artistic craft that constantly converses with the tradition and the emergence of modernity. Based on the assumption that the body of knowledge of a social group and the ways in which this knowledge is transmitted constitute its intangible cultural heritage, we studied to what extent the recognition and patrimonialization of artisanal pedagogy can contribute to the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritages. The research includes theoretical and field investigation, through direct observation, semi-structured interviews and photographic record of the artistic and pedagogical praxis. We aimed to identify the legacy of traditional ceramics in the material and immaterial production of epistemes related to popular art, in addition to encourage actions and public policies to officially recognize the ceramic craft and thus enable the economic and social survival of traditional artisan societies.

Childhood and visual culture in the West of Bahia: practices and challenges in the supervised internship in the graduation course in visual arts in Elementary Education I, in the city of Santa Maria da Vitória - Bahia

Uillian T. Oliveira¹

The present research aims – through teaching, research and extension – to understand childhood and visual culture in the west of Bahia, permeating the training of teachers in the Bachelor's degree in Visual Arts, in Elementary School I, in the municipality of Santa Maria da Vitória – BA, the visual culture of the city, the practices of the interns of the Bachelor's degree course and the knowledge of the teachers. As a methodological path, it starts from the qualitative approach in a case study, which seeks to analyze the data collected and recorded in the actions of the Arts course graduates. Thus, it intends to promote a valorization of the social and educational aspects of learning with a focus on the researched environments: the city, its visibility and schools. Preliminary results are being constructed with those involved in the research project; however, they already denote great discoveries in relation to world reading, belonging and knowledge of their own culture. To support the findings, we dialogue with Brittain and Lowenfeld (1977); Hernández (1998, 2007, 2000, 2015); Iavelberg (2002, 2008, 2009, 2013) among others. Preliminarily, it concludes, from this perspective, that the experience is promoting the valorization of students' culture, their place, in addition to respect for their singularities and also the discussion about the culture consumed by them, awakening awareness in the construction of meanings of their subjectivities in the contemporary world.

1. Universidade Federal do Oeste da Bahia.

Visibility of Afro-diasporic and African knowledge and cultures in mathematics teaching: a decolonial proposal

Valdirene R. de Souza¹

This project, which is part of the nationwide project “Shared teaching, continuing education and Law 10.639/03: the role of urban cultures in public schools in different peripheral regions” (CNPq/2021), coordinated by Prof. Dr. Mônica do Amaral intends to show knowledge of Afro-diasporic and African cultures in the training process and in the pedagogical practice of the Basic Education teacher at EMEF CEU Prof. Pres. Campos Salles. The theme makes it possible to think about decolonial practices that consider black ancestry and the knowledge of Africanity, which constituted the foundations of what is now called the African-American diaspora of the Black Atlantic (GILROY, 2001) and to discuss the implications of the implementation of Law 10.639/03, which made the teaching of Afro-Brazilian and African History and Culture mandatory, as well as its inclusion in the official curriculum of the Teaching Network. This insertion in teacher training will allow considering the construction of knowledge, the production of knowledge and ways of thinking through the bias of Africanity, promoting Afro-centered approaches to teaching mathematics in Basic Education. With this, it is intended to deconstruct stereotypes that form in the collective imagination, such as, for example, the lack of scientific knowledge in African and Afro-diasporic cultures. This project finds theoretical support in Ethnomathematics, which privileges qualitative reasoning, creativity and the development of human potential, based on awareness processes that reaffirm values, history, art, identity and ancestral roots and allows considering the contribution of other knowledge and actions, non-hegemonic. And also in decoloniality, a theoretical, ethical and political movement that finds its roots in subversive projects that resist, question and seek to change colonial patterns of being, knowledge and power and yearns for the deconstruction of hegemonic thinking, of different ways of living, taking a stand against the non-existence or the dominated and dehumanized existence of the black population in the Brazilian territory. And in this way, it helps to think of strategies for transformations and interventions with regard to the social, political and institutional reality, as well as allowing the visibility of the locus of enunciation of the black subject, the political struggles of resistance and (re) existence of afrodiasporic populations and African, indigenous and other peoples considered third-world (MALDONADO-TORRES; GROSFUGUEL; COSTA, 2019a).

1. Universidade de São Paulo.

Substance misuse subtypes among women convicted of homicide

Adriana de M. Nunes¹

and Danilo A. Baltieri²

Background: The proportion of women incarcerated is growing at a faster pace than that for men. The reasons for this important increase have been mainly attributed to drug-using lifestyle and drug-related offenses. About half of female inmates have history of substance misuse and one third demonstrate high impulsiveness levels. The objectives of this study were to (a) identify subtypes of alcohol and drug problems and impulsiveness among women convicted of homicide, and (b) examine the association between psychosocial and criminological features and the resulting clusters. *Methods:* Data come from 158 female inmates serving a sentence for homicide in the Penitentiary of Sant'Ana in São Paulo State, Brazil. Latent class analysis was used to group participants into substance misuse and impulsiveness classes. *Results:* Two classes were identified: nonproblematic (cluster 1: 54.53%, $n = 86$) and problematic (cluster 2: 45.57%, $n = 72$) ones. After controlling for several psychosocial and criminological variables, cluster 2 inmates showed an earlier beginning of criminal activities and a lower educational level than their counterparts. *Conclusions:* To recognize the necessities of specific groups of female offenders is crucial for the development of an adequate system of health politics and for the decrease of criminal recidivism among those offenders who have shown higher risk.

1. Secretaria da Administração Penitenciária do Estado de São Paulo.

2. Hospital das Clínicas.

The voter and political behavior: a study on political sense in the Araraquara regional capital

Alexandre A. dos Santos¹

and Kimi A. Tomizaki

This postdoctoral project aims to contribute to minimizing the research gap on the way voters who are not part of professional politics (institutional, electoral, party and union) understand contemporary politics. It is an offshoot of our doctoral research, in which we are dedicated to understanding the relationship between political symbolic products and the way in which lay voters and consumers of these symbolic products build their perceptions of the municipal and national political scenario. The proposal is to carry out this new survey with voters residing in the municipality of Araraquara, one of the regional capitals of the interior of São Paulo. As a theoretical basis, this research presents Pierre Bourdieu's praxiological sociology and his proposal for the construction of relational knowledge. The general objective of this project is to objectify and understand how lay voters formulate opinions, points of view and choices in the face of institutional, electoral, partisan politics in the interior of the state of São Paulo. In operational terms, this research unfolds on four fronts: i) to objectify and understand the provisions that inform the political sense of these voters. ii) to objectify and understand the political behavior of these voters in relation to the contemporary political context. iii) aim to understand how the exercise of the vote is meant by these agents. iv) understand what would be the relationship between political and electoral behavior and the different socialization processes (accessed by objectifying the following aspects: family formation and generational dynamics; school trajectory; professional trajectory; religious practices; sociability and leisure practices) experienced by the lay agents along their paths.

1. Faculdade de Educação da USP.

Democratic values in the educational and cultural programs of School Games and Youth Olympic Games

André A. C. Arantes¹

and Katia Rubio²

The objective of this research is to verify if democratic values can be found in the activities offered by the educational and cultural programs, of the School Games and Youth Olympic Games, to the participating athletes between the years 2010 and 2022. This research has a qualitative approach and will use the documentary research technique to collect the necessary information. Initially, an exploratory reading of the official documents of the organization of the events will be carried out and, based on the information collected, themes will be defined. The investigated contents will then be organized into thematic units and subsequently analyzed. The documents collected on the websites of the Brazilian Olympic Committee – COB about the School Games were the collection of editions between 2010 and 2022, regulations of editions from 2014 to 2022 and reports of the annual activities of COB between 2011 and 2021. Regarding the School Sports Confederation – CBDE we obtained access to the regulation of the games in 2022. After obtaining this material, we proceeded with an initial reading, compiled and organized information that will be used in the formation of the thematic units for later analysis. Still on the theme of School Games, we carried out an extensive bibliographical research that resulted in the publication of an updated review on this topic. The current stage of the research is centered on the survey of the abundant national and international literature on the Youth Olympic Games – YOG. Scientific publications were obtained from the Olímpic World Library, Google Scholar and the USP Integrated Search Portal, resulting in a total of 391 documents. After an initial treatment, only articles with titles alluding to the event remained, so repeated and unavailable works were excluded. Thus, 36 publications remained to be analyzed. This stage will also include a technical visit to the Center for Olympic Studies of the International Olympic Committee in Lausanne, Switzerland. This contact will allow the collection of official material about YOG to be later organized and analyzed. As an outcome of this academic effort, we aim to produce a report where it is possible to account for the initial proposition of verifying the existence of democratic values in the referred events and to discuss the quality of this intervention.

1. Secretaria de Educação do Distrito Federal; Faculdade de Educação da USP.

2. Faculdade de Educação da USP.

Transnational circulation of teaching methods: the case of the Zaba Method (1830-1880)

Carollina C. R. de Lima

In this research, we investigated the transnational circulation of a mnemonic method for teaching History, the Zaba Method, authored by Polish educator Napoleão Félix Zaba (1805–1885). In this regard, our aim was to reconstruct the genealogy of the method by tracing the “origins” of the instructional material. To achieve this, we followed the clues left by two Polish emigrants in France in the early 1830s, Antoni Jazwinski (1879–1870) and Jozef Bem (1794–1850), with the aim of demonstrating the close relationship between the transnational history of the “Polish system” and the “Polish intellectual diaspora” of the 1830s. Additionally, we sought to reveal experiences of instructional production in exile by examining the publications of these authors, the commercial contacts they established, and the distribution strategies of their textbooks. In the study, we also traced the itinerary of Félix Zaba during his pedagogical journeys between 1869 and 1879. In this trajectory, we emphasized his visit to the United States, the reception of the method in Canada, and the movements of the Polish author in Australia and New Zealand. In addition to his brief visit to Argentina, Chile, and Peru. Regarding his passage through Brazil, between 1870 and 1871, the research reconstructed the author’s travels through four provinces (Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Bahia, and Pernambuco), aiming to reveal observable cultures and educational practices in different spaces and regions of the country. The objective was to problematize the history of History education, considering what the local appropriations of the method reveal about the ways in which historical content is taught in Brazilian schools. Moreover, we sought to highlight the diversity of pedagogical experiences within a context marked by the professionalization of teaching, the emergence of a transnational school industry, the reorganization of curricula, and the modernization of methods for teaching history. Therefore, we consider that this study can contribute to the History of Education and the Teaching of History by gathering information about a methodology that is virtually unknown in historiography. Furthermore, it demonstrates the significant role that pedagogical journeys, such as Félix Zaba’s, played in shaping educational systems in the 19th century in countries and regions marked by coloniality.

Education and inequality: a study on school trajectories of the poor youth

Cláudio M. da S. Neto¹

and Flávia I. Schilling²

This work aims to investigate the conditions, determinants, study, and work perspectives that impacted the trajectories of a group of 13 students who concluded or should have concluded high school by December 2022. These students' trajectories have been followed since August 2016 when they were in the 6th year of elementary school. These young students are from poor families from the East region of São Paulo city. From the 9th grade onwards they started to follow different school and life paths. While the majority managed to fulfill the expected trajectory, completing high school in 2022, a small part continues to attend this level of education. Two dropped out of school and among those who took the entrance exam to enter a public university in 2023, only one girl achieved this goal. Some entered the labor market when they were still in high school, occupying menial functions, such as stock replenishers in supermarkets, telemarketers, and motorcycle couriers. Among the 13 students, seven are male, some of whom had disciplinary problems in the classroom and this often culminated in academic failure, even when it came to students with good school performance. In addition to undertaking a more accurate analysis of the intra and extracurricular factors that influenced these different trajectories, a comparative analysis will be made with the academic and professional trajectories of people who had similar social origins and economic and cultural conditions, and reached the top of the educational pyramid and had social and professional ascension, some of which became renowned intellectuals, writers and political leaders. This study starts from the observation that students who are more resistant to incorporating the rites and forms of the school order tend to face more difficulties in schooling, even when they manage to reconcile this indisposition with a good performance in the classroom. Suggesting that the difficulties faced by young students seem to depend more heavily on intra-school than extra-school factors.

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Inclusion in Higher Education: accessibility and participation

Luciana dos Santos¹

Inclusive education in Brazil is a recent process that gained notoriety from the 1990s with the publication of the Salamanca Declaration (UNESCO, 1994), when education for all was reaffirmed, regardless of their condition. This paradigm shift corroborates the reasoning of the Federal Constitution “right to education for all”, as well as guaranteeing “equal conditions for access and permanence in school”. In 2015, Law No. 13146 of July 6th established the Brazilian Law for Inclusion of People with Disabilities considering accessibility and Assistive Technology to ensure the participation of people with disabilities. In the Higher Education educational system, we unfortunately have access to few people with disabilities, considering the total number of people with disabilities declared in Brazil, with even fewer people with this condition being able to complete the course. Therefore, the current educational scenario reverberates the technological advances of the 21st century, allowing us to use new resources that help in the teaching-learning process. This research is a qualitative theoretical study that aims to collect and analyze data related to Inclusive Education in Higher Education, focusing on the use and application of digital educational resources. As a methodology, we opted for a bibliographical research, aiming to survey the already existing theoretical apparatus, through a descriptive analysis. Data analysis will be divided into three stages: I – Pre analysis; II – Exploration of the material; and III – Treatment of the results. Based on the analysis of compiled materials, it is intended to contribute to the area of Special Education and the use of technological tools to help in the teaching-learning process of students in Higher Education, promoting accessibility and participation.

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(Non) compliance with Law 10.639/03: challenges for the implementation of Ethnic-Racial Relations Education (ERER) in the city of São Paulo

Maria da G. Calado

The ongoing research “Confronting Prejudice and Discrimination in the School Context: Intersectional and Decolonial Ongoing Training with Teachers” aims to analyse the challenges and potentialities for an ongoing formation of teachers, coming from different disciplines, in a transversal way based on the theoretical perspectives of intersectionality, decoloniality and the construction and encouragement of critical-reflective teaching, in order to break silences in the school environment. After participant observations in the context of shared teachings in two municipal schools in São Paulo, it was possible to understand factors that prevent the effectiveness, in everyday school life, of the alteration of the Law of Directives and Bases by Law 10.639/03, responsible for including the compulsory theme “Afro-Brazilian History and Culture” in the official curriculum. Among the participant observations already made, it was possible to analyze preliminarily inconsistencies between political-pedagogical projects and actions of teachers and school managers for the realization of the education of ethnic-racial relations, lack of focus on the students in school actions and presence of varied and sophisticated mechanisms of silencing in the school context, for example the denial and minimization of the existence of conflicts of racial nature occurred among students.

Desafios pandêmicos: produção de subjetividades na educação física cultural

Rubens A. G. Vieira

O presente trabalho procurou cartografar as transformações nas paisagens subjetivas docentes da Educação Física na Educação Básica, mais especificamente focalizando sujeitos adeptos da perspectiva curricular cultural. Para tanto, adotamos como procedimento metodológico a cartografia de inspiração deleuze-guattariana. O período cartografado englobou desde o início da pandemia (aqui denominada como sindemia, a partir da sugestão de Alfredo Veiga-Neto) até os dias atuais, meados de 2023. Os diálogos acadêmicos foram encetados priorizando autores/as pós-críticos (de acordo com a classificação de Tomaz Tadeu da Silva), epistemólogos do Sul (com destaque para Krenak), filósofos da diferença (com foco em Deleuze, Guattari e Foucault), psicólogos pós-estruturalistas (professora Virginia Kastrup) e culturalistas da Educação Física (a partir da lente de Neira e Nunes, mas abrindo para a produção do Grupo de Pesquisas em Educação Física Escolar/FEUSP). Como resultado obtivemos nove mapas decalcados de percursos que incluíram métodos científicos, discussões epistemológicas e ensaios filosóficos. O primeiro mapa busca uma caracterização da sindemia global. O segundo mapeia o posicionamento filosófico de destacadas figuras internacionais e nacionais. O terceiro focaliza os impactos educacionais e a emergência do Ensino Remoto Emergencial. O quarto enquadra as repercussões na Educação Física a partir da produção científica na área. Os mapas quinto e sexto adentram uma vereda curricular específica, a saber, a perspectiva cultural da Educação Física, mais especificamente na problemática subjetividade/aprendizagem. Os encaminhamentos destes mapas são problematizados no seguinte ao acoplarmos a questão das Tecnologias de Informação e Comunicação. Por fim, no oitavo mapa realizamos um grupo focal com docentes adeptos do currículo cultural e, no último esforço da escrita, buscamos conectar os rizomas mapeados em uma espécie de conclusão aberta.

Teacher training and educational innovation in Catalonia/Spain

Taluana L. M. Torres¹

In discussions about innovation in education and successful implementation of educational reforms, great relevance is attributed to teacher training. Among the various dimensions that participate in the success or failure of the proposals, teachers and their professional development are a key factor. Thus, the object of this research is the experience “Competence Network”, a training and teacher professional development modality based on peer learning and networking, promoted by the education department of the government of Catalonia, Spain. The objective of the research was to identify the potentialities and limits of the program in relation to the learning it promotes in teachers and schools, and in relation to the possibilities it generates to carry out educational innovation in the institutions. This is a twenty-two year long training experience that counts with the participation of 550 public basic education schools, involving about five thousand teachers. The research focused on the teacher training process, with the purpose of identifying factors that strengthen or enable educational innovations. A qualitative approach was used, from the perspective of critical ethnographic research, which allows us to understand the phenomena “from inside” the studied reality. Data was collected through observations, field diaries, interviews, and the examination of documents produced by the program team. It was possible to identify the perspective of formative evaluation, project work, cooperative learning and shared teaching as central axes considered to be drivers for the transformation of educational practices. To generate innovations, the program enables teachers to have contextualized learning, that is, it starts from the experiences lived in schools to collectively think of strategies and tools according to each reality.

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Education and Medicine in 18th century France: a study on the reception of Rousseau's *Émile*

Thomaz M. Kawauche¹

and Carlota Boto¹

This postdoctoral research seeks to investigate the relationship between social hygiene practices in 18th century France and the ideal of civility that, in this same historical context, guides the education of bourgeois children. For that, the philosophical study of *Émile, ou De l'éducation* (1762), by J.-J. Rousseau, is considered as the main theoretical reference. The premise of the research can be stated as follows: *Émile* is part of a cultural movement linked to the Enlightenment that leads physicians and educators to hitherto unprecedented reflections on the health of the child's body, not only from an abstract point of view and destined for medical treatises, but also in the spheres of the family and educational institutions. The initial hypothesis of this research is that, in the reception of Rousseau's pedagogical ideas, there would be a privileged place for the study of mentality changes – and consequently changes in the relationship between school institutions and children – that made possible the emergence of certain hygienist practices applied to public education already in the late eighteenth century. The relevance of this research is twofold: it concerns, in studies on *Émile*, the little explored problem of designating Rousseau as a precursor of pediatrics, as well as, in history of education, the temporal retreat in the study of the relationship between social hygiene and education, since the greatest part of the critical bibliography on the history of pedagogy presumes, on this subject, the beginning of the investigation period from the 19th century.

1. Faculdade de Educação da USP.

Sustainability competencies development in Higher Education Institutions

Caroline Krüger¹

and Adriana C. F. Caldana²

In an era marked by collective crises stemming from environmental calamities, pandemics, war, famine, and numerous other challenges, there exists an unprecedented imperative for effective actions towards Sustainable Development (SD). Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) play a central role in achieving such actions as they are considered promoters of research and innovation for sustainability; one of the critical areas of this process being the Development of Sustainable Competencies (DSC) of the HEIs. Seeking to contribute to this scenario, the present postdoctoral research has the objective of identifying guidelines for the elaboration of policies and practices aimed at DSC. To respond to the objective, the research unfolds into three studies/phases that include: (i) proposing a model/tool for DSC in HEIs (DSC HEI Model) based on a systematic literature review; (ii) recommending guidelines of a strategic nature for the development of a program on the subject through analysis of the dimensions of the DSC IES Model by specialists in sustainability and/or HR; (iii) diagnosing advances and challenges, as well as raising the most effective implementation strategies through locus research using a survey in HEIs, with the University of Sao Paulo being the subject referenced. With this scope, the research is characterized as quali-quantitative, exploratory and descriptive, using the collection of primary and secondary data, and using the techniques of content analysis and modeling of structural equations with the aid of the software VOSViewer, NVivo and SmartPLS. In terms of results already achieved, the DSC HEI Model was developed with five dimensions that demonstrate the key competencies for sustainability. The model passed through proposals for program development in the theme, methodological paths for implementation and forms of monitoring and evaluation. In addition, twenty-seven interviews were carried out with specialists in the subjects under study, whose analysis informed the design of guidelines for the development of a DCS program in HEIs. As the next stage of the research, the survey will be applied at the institution where the study is located, which will allow for refinement of the proposal in line with the needs of USP, as well as the establishment of a scope that can be customized to the needs of other HEIs interested in implementing the subject the proposed guidelines.

1. USPSusten – Superintendência de Gestão Ambiental da USP.

2. Faculdade de Economia, Administração e Contabilidade de Ribeirão Preto (USP).

Racial socialization of babies in early childhood education: subsidies for a debate on curriculum and quality

Gabriela Tebet¹

and Katia S. Amorim²

This is a qualitative research in course in which we follow the experiences and interactions of Babies in daycare centers in Campinas and Ribeirão Preto, having as main goal the understanding of the process of racial socialization experienced by white, black, brown, asian and indigenous babies in the daycare space. The bibliographical research pointed out the scarcity of studies on Racial Socialization of Babies and the importance and innovation of the research carried out. Most research on the subject is focused on older children and starts from the idea that it is only after the age of 3 that children begin to perceive racial differences between people and identify themselves racially. The understanding that race is a socially, culturally and politically constructed concept provides support for the debate on how the process of constructing race develops from the beginning of life and involves a varied set of social actors. The documentary research allowed identifying data on enrollments from 0 to 3 years old by race, as well as the presence of indigenous pedagogical material and for the Education of Ethnic-Racial Relations. In both cities we can observe:

1. The small number of institutions that simultaneously have material on racial and indigenous issues
2. The high number of babies and children without declared race in the registry
3. The reduced presence of the indigenous and Asian population in day care centers
4. The presence of more than one indigenous baby in the same group at one of the researched day care centers.

Field research has offered rich information on how pedagogical teams and families have worked to strengthen Afro-Brazilian and indigenous culture and values, how structural and institutional racism manifests itself in the daily lives of babies, the challenges faced and the impact on socialization of babies attending day care centers.

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After all, what is AI? Framework behind cognitive modeling

Dioneia M. M. Serrat¹

and Evandro E. S. Ruiz²

This article conceptualizes AI through the unique structure of cognition that underlies complex cognitive models. We show the difficulties of some intelligent systems in analyzing logical resources or in adapting causal knowledge to new contexts. We use interdisciplinarity to describe the two characteristics of the universal cognitive linguistic process, the logical feature, and the axiomatic feature, and show that they are an important precondition for cognitive modeling. We emphasize that the ‘relationship’ between them generates cognition, integrating contextual reality to decision-making. We conclude that AI can be conceptualized through a unique structure that underlies cognition, integrating the logical and contextual aspects of intelligence. In this way, the gap between the ideal world and the real world is bridged, driving the practice of cognitive modeling beyond its limits, and responding to the pressure of the challenges faced by artificial intelligence.

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Learning in Umbanda: paths of an epistemology of the sensitive

Lana C. de S. Fonseca

The postdoctoral research proposal described in this project intends to discuss the learning processes that materialize in Umbanda spaces, especially those that occur through what we call here the epistemology of the sensitive. I understand learning as a continuous process of change, in which “what is learned” is only entangled in its “how it is learned” and only makes sense through its result, “what has been learned”. From this reflection, I question what I call the epistemology of the despicable, through which ancestral knowledge is silenced, in an attempt to be erased and replaced by knowledge considered more valuable and hierarchically superior. Thus, I will seek, in Umbandist religious spaces, clues and evidence of the knowledge produced by the epistemology of the sensitive, by understanding Umbanda as a space-time for the production of knowledge that occurs in spheres other than those guided by processes considered exclusively rational. To make these paths emerge in Umbanda space-time, I will resort to the production of correspondence in the form of letters, produced by subjects immersed in this field-scene, as I understand them as powerful instruments for the production of biographical narratives (JOSSO, 2010) which, in an individual and collective path guided by participant listening (BAIRRÃO, 2005) can go beyond the idea of life stories as merely illustrative mechanisms and that are composed as a fluid mosaic of knowledge production. The letters will be analyzed through previously established categories, namely (a) definition of learning, (b) space-times of learning, (c) ways and paths of learning, (d) constructed knowledge. It will not be dispensed with, however, from incorporating other categories that arise during the course of the research. As an analysis methodology I will use the evidence paradigm (GINZBURG, 1990). With this proposal, I hope to establish elements that allow the materialization of an epistemology of the sensitive, that contribute to the valorization of knowledge once judged as negligible and that can favor a broadening and deepening of the learning phenomenon.

Construção de uma esteira de evidências: a relevância da pergunta de pesquisa para avaliação de intervenções em ciências humanas

Mayra Antonelli-Ponti¹

and Julia E. C. Vieira¹; Fabiana M. Versuti¹; Luiz G. D. da S. Scorzafave²; Daniel D. dos Santos²

Avaliar intervenções que se propõem a resolver questões sociais é a maneira de construir evidências sobre se e como elas funcionam. Avaliações rigorosas contribuem para uma base de evidências e nos ajudam a estimar os efeitos prováveis na constituição da intervenção como política pública. Como em todas as áreas de investigação científica, a base de evidências não é estática, devendo se atualizar à medida que novas evidências são criadas. Avaliações rigorosas como experimentos randomizados com grupo controle são ideais para construir evidências sobre o que funciona numa intervenção e valoriza-se tais avaliações para este fim. Verifica-se, no entanto, que propostas podem ser adotadas ou descartadas a partir deste método, negligenciando a maturidade da intervenção e verificação dos mecanismos que levaram ao sucesso ou fracasso revelado pela avaliação. Há estudos recentes que demonstram como fazer tais avaliações de forma ampla, levando em conta a diversidade de perguntas a serem respondidas em cada etapa, mas há necessidade de criar modelos para orientar tais avaliações de maneira mais direcionada ou focalizada, com base em experiências próximas e considerando um conjunto de evidências coletadas com o mesmo propósito. O presente estudo demonstra, a partir de experiências vigentes de avaliações de intervenções em educação e psicologia, como os tipos de avaliação são complementares e respondem a perguntas diferentes ao longo do ciclo de vida de uma intervenção. Serão, portanto, reunidos dados e evidências de duas intervenções: uma voltada ao desenvolvimento socioemocional e outra para promoção de saúde mental de adolescentes matriculados nos anos finais do ensino fundamental, ambas contaram com avaliações diagnósticas e de implementação. Ambas estão em fase de garantir o monitoramento das ações por meio da sistematização de indicadores a partir da Teoria da Mudança. Uma das intervenções está em fase de avaliação de impacto. Espera-se com tal estudo colaborar para a efetivação de políticas públicas baseadas em evidências.

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The practice with groups in Psychology graduation: a social constructionist view

Rosana L. Rapizo¹

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The link between the work with groups and communities and the contributions of the constructionist movement displaces us from the individualistic conception of the human and of society, to a relational understanding. This brings us to the need to create new vocabularies, new meanings and new practices. We consider that constructionist sensibilities offer us grounds for connecting local knowledge, and methods, for creating work with groups and communities, as well as for thinking about the field of teaching/learning in Psychology education. The University contributes to society through the production of knowledge and the training of professionals and citizens. This research aims to articulate the practice with groups and communities, social constructionism and the University context, especially in the professional training in Psychology. We intend to cast a look over the student's training process, focusing specifically on the work with groups in a community context. To promote such an inquiry, we conducted semi-structured interviews with students who participated in an extension and research project dedicated to working with groups in the Maré community in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil). The interview questions had the objective of producing meanings about the impact of the experience with group practices on their training and on their professional trajectory so far. We conducted 8 (eight) semi-structured interviews, which were fully transcribed, anonymized, and are being analyzed using the Reflexive Thematic Analysis methodology. A preliminary analysis of the interviews shows that to work with groups in communities have a positive impact in the students training process. Students refer that In the current state of the analysis, we can already highlight that the practice with groups and communities in psychology training brings a change of perspective for undergraduate students, expanding the scope of possibilities of action and the very definition of what is the practice of psychology and its importance in social transformation, pointing future paths for the field of professional training.

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Práticas socioespaciais de jovens e educação em periferias urbanas: contribuições conceituais à análise das unidades temáticas da Base Nacional Comum Curricular para o Ensino Fundamental

Silvia L. C. P. Correia¹

A aproximação com alguns documentos legais, a exemplo da Lei de Diretrizes e Bases da Educação Nacional (LDB) n. 9.394/96, os Parâmetros Curriculares Nacionais (PCN, BRASIL, 2001), o Plano Nacional de Educação (PNE, BRASIL, 2014–2024) e a Base Nacional Comum Curricular (BNCC, BRASIL, 2017) que orientam a educação brasileira, com destaque para o ensino fundamental, recomendam que os conteúdos de ensino devam ser trabalhados a partir da experiência do aluno, considerando o seu contexto de vida e suas relações em diversos espaços sociais, dentre os quais figuram o bairro e a localidade. Em todos estes documentos, ressalta-se a necessidade de a educação escolar vincular-se às práticas sociais. Neste sentido, este estudo contribui com algumas reflexões e propositivas sendo que esperamos que o debate aqui realizado ofereça subsídios para a prática pedagógica dos professores da educação básica e estudantes das licenciaturas, que atuam nas periferias urbanas brasileiras. No caso da BNCC, Pinheiro e Lopes (2021, p. 3) ressaltam que esta “não é propriamente um currículo. Entretanto, [...], ao se constituir como referência obrigatória que norteará o decurso de construção dos currículos das escolas, redes públicas e privadas de ensino de todo o território nacional, impõe-se aos pesquisadores da área um olhar crítico e profundo sobre ela”. Assim, é que buscamos abordar as práticas socioespaciais de jovens e a educação em periferias urbanas, enfatizando suas contribuições conceituais para análise das unidades temáticas da BNCC no Ensino Fundamental. Ao propor um estudo que apresenta como centralidade as práticas socioespaciais de jovens e a educação em periferias urbanas, estamos falando de se considerar, conforme nos dizem Trancoso e Oliveira (2014, p. 271) as “performances quotidianas, ou seja, a produção [...] no dia a dia, como indivíduos e como grupo”, apresentado a potência das juventudes periféricas, seus modos de viver, agir, e produzir a vida (OLIVEIRA E OLIVEIRA, 2019). Estas autoras nos falam também da necessidade de abordar a temática das juventudes na interface com o campo educacional considerando a necessidade de construção de novos aportes teóricos para subsidiar “a relação dos jovens oriundos das periferias urbanas com o sistema de ensino, pois esses jovens tendem a construir trajetórias mais curtas de escolarização” (OLIVEIRA E OLIVEIRA, 2019, p. 41).

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School slams: literary literacies, critical literacies and multiliteracies in the São Paulo and Parisian scenes

Cynthia A. de B. Neves¹

and Walkyria Monte-Mor²

Prêmio Pós-Doc USP

This post-doctoral research, funded by CNPq (PDJ: 165408/2020-0), is supported by studies of literacies, specifically literary literacies, critical literacies, and multiliteracies. The research aims to encourage the educational project of the Coletivo da Guilhermina, which every year organizes and holds the *Inter-school Slam of São Paulo*. Slams are understood here as social and cultural literacy events and practices (STREET, 2014) that include poetic reading and writing performance. It highlights the way the student-*slammers* of São Paulo use poetic language to echo a young, popular, black, poor and peripheral culture, differently from the versified poetic voice in the performances of the student-*slammers* of Paris. From the theoretical perspective of interdisciplinary (MOITA LOPES, 2006), transgressive (PENNYCOOK, 2006) and critical (MONTE MÓR, 2015, 2019) Applied Linguistics, and of a liberating education (FREIRE, 1980), this research defends such pedagogical proposal, as well as delves into the studies of this genre (poetry-*slam* or poem-*slam*), by contrasting the São Paulo and Paris school *slam* championships. In terms of methodology, this research is characterized, on one hand, as documentary (LANKSHEAR; KNOBEL, 2005, 2008), in which written documents are analyzed (didactic and curricular manuals that guide the work with *slams* in schools here and there); on the other hand, as ethnographic, since it analyzes the São Paulo and Paris school *slam* championships *in loco*, under a qualitative-interpretivist perspective (MOITA LOPES, 1994). Finally, it is hoped that this research can contribute to the *slam* transcending the walls of the school and academic scene.

1. Universidade Estadual de Campinas.

2. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

Perspectives on gender mainstreaming in international cooperation in STI: a comparative study

Gabriela G. C. Ferreira¹

and Sarina Gursch²; Luciana Aycirix³; Nina Rilla⁴; Riina Bhatia⁴; Janina Onuki³

Menção Honrosa

Gender equality is the fifth goal of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, there are still global gaps to be addressed to leverage science, technology, and innovation (STI) to achieve this SDG. Broadly, international cooperation encompasses a great diversity of countries, regions, dominant religions, and cultures – and this is certainly a relevant hindering to a gender equality narrative. Even within more homogeneous regions, such as European countries, different levels of awareness on gender issues still prevail, impacting the effective relevance of the issue. However, despite monitoring and gender action plans, there is no clear guidance on what is expected from the institutions about addressing gender equality to mainstream gender into international dialogues. Therefore, gender equality runs the risk of remaining “good intention”. In addition, there is little explicit data on the gender dimension in international agreements. This study includes qualitative and quantitative data collected in the EU Horizon 2020 Gender STI project and is a research in progress. However, we can offer preliminary insights—implementing international dialogues is becoming an essential instrument of change if cultural differences are considered. The institutional profile and professional culture are relevant to define each gender balance action’s range and foster data production on the subject. Moreover, recent requirements in European funding instruments, such as Horizon 2020, have a broad impact on the international cooperation landscape, inducing a general institutional change and a reverse cultural bias.

1. Universidade de São Paulo.

2. Technische Universität Graz.

3. Inmark Europa.

4. VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland.

The relations between Portugal and Brazil in the context of the miguelista counter-revolution: the example of the Academic Battalion of Coimbra (1826-1828)

Kelly E. M. Oliveira¹

The death of João VI, in March 1826, led Portugal to a political crisis that would also have consequences for Brazil. The conflicts became more evident with the concession, by Pedro I, of the Brazilian Constitution, duly adapted, to the Portuguese kingdom. Both sides of the Atlantic suffered the impact of these events. In Portugal, disputes were strengthened, leading to the strengthening of the counter-revolution headed by Dom Miguel, who, in 1828, finally established a regime of terror. In Brazil, the emperor's action aggravated the political crisis in which he was immersed. It was in this context that the Battalion of Academic Volunteers was formed in Coimbra in late 1826. Made up of 411 students, the Body included the participation of more than 40 Brazilians. Together they defended the Constitutional Charter and the legitimacy of Pedro I. Although the existence of the Battalion was short, its performance was far from merely symbolic. The purpose of this paper is to discuss the participation of Brazilian academics in the events that followed, especially their role in the 1828 Battalion that was directly involved in the Porto revolt. The failure of the movement led to the withdrawal of the Constitutional Army from Portugal and its forced displacement to Spain, England, France, Belgium, Terceira Island and Brazil. Along with the Portuguese, many of Coimbra's academics, including some Brazilians, followed. In Plymouth, England, they published letters, proclamations, satires, etc. denouncing the evils of the crossing and the precarious conditions to which they were subjected. They exchanged books for weapons in their stubborn defense of liberalism and were forced to follow the path of Portuguese exile. This transit will allow us to discuss the theme from a transnational, transcontinental, and connected perspective. The meeting of post-doctoral researchers at USP will therefore be an opportunity to present the results of the research internship carried out at the University of Lisbon (funded by FAPESP 2022/14571-9). As we can see, the links between Brazil and Portugal, far from being extinguished with the process of independence(s) of the former Portuguese colony in America, persisted well into the nineteenth century.

Acknowledgement: Fapesp (2020/04701-7)

1. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

The inevitable impact of emotional states in the analysis of cognitive processes in Virtue Epistemology inspired by Xunzi

Matheus O. da Costa¹

Like others philosophers (Tsai, 2014; Mi, 2016; Sosa, 2016), I find valuable insights from ancient Chinese references for contemporary virtue epistemology questions. I have studied and translated several epistemological chapters of Xunzi (Xun Kuang, ~310–211 BCE) that explore the central concept of “heart-mind” (xin 心). Xunzi posits that cognitive processes involve emotions, rather than solely by a reason that dominates emotions. In the same vein, the contemporary theory of constructed emotion posits that emotions are psychological constructs with a “core affect” involving valence (pleasure – displeasure) and arousal (high – low) within the organism (Russell, 2003; Barrett, 2017). These emotions influence cognitive processes such as perception and interoceptive predictions. Consequently, emotional states are always present in cognitive processes, either facilitating useful predictions or for influencing some cognitive biases. Considering that humans tend to think with cognitive biases, how can we develop intellectual virtues like accurate perception, full attention or clear memory? Our thesis posits the necessity of being mindful of our emotional states and utilizing them in a proper manner during the process of acquiring knowledge and understanding. Partially, this inclusion has already begun, with Greco’s (2020) epistemology of testimony emphasizing the central role of trust in knowledge transmission, and Fricker’s (2007) theory of epistemic injustice highlighting the significance of a credible witness in analyzing the impact of intersectional social factors on trust in someone’s word. Therefore, my results emphasize the necessity of including the factor of emotional states (1) in the epistemological analysis of cognition, (2) in the proper process of acquiring knowledge and understanding, and (3) in educational learning. Inspired by Xunzi’s philosophy, I propose that one way to achieve this is through the virtue of *intellectual rituality*, motivated by a commitment when learning and practiced by the sustained attention of the epistemic agent.

1. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

From teaching “culture” to developing intercultural competence in the language classroom: a look at instruction

Paula G. de Freitas¹

and Elisabetta Santoro²

With the supervisor Elisabetta Santoro, we created a course to discuss the role of instruction in the development of (inter)cultural competence of language teachers and students, since it is no longer sufficient to present only (cultural) aspects of the target language with didactic proposals aimed at a simple comparison. Nowadays, the focus of teaching is still to enhance the development of linguistic competence (in L2, foreign, additional etc.), but it is allied to another equally important one: helping the learner to see the different cultures from a perspective of informed understanding. We would thus be true ‘diplomats’ (CORBETT, 2003), aware that language, culture and also identity can only be understood in a dynamic relationship. The postdoc data indicate that language teachers still have little knowledge on the subject and that activities that enhance (inter)cultural learning are far from the language teaching–learning scenario. Therefore, a paradigm shift is needed in language teacher education and instructional studies can be an excellent alternative.

1. Universidade Federal do Paraná.

2. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

This other stranger that lives in me: excess and homoeroticism in the contemporary Brazilian novel

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Excess and Homoeroticism are present in contemporary Brazilian literature in an implicit way, which is, however, potentially representative. There is, in the duality between body and desire, the sinuousness of the metaphorical game between flesh and imagination, verb and literary representation. In the expressive direction of literary erotics, the phenomenon of the textualization of sex and its aesthetic and moral crossroads translate a potency in contemporary times, not only touching certain works, but characterizing a symbolic-literary operation relevant to the economy of the book. In this perspective, for this research, the notions of excess and male homoeroticism will be investigated in four Brazilian novels of homoerotic thematization, circumscribing the way in which both territories – the excessive and the homoerotic – converge with each other. Changing from philosophy to literature, excess – a field of study still under definition – is closely linked to the notion of disorder, dilapidation, more precisely, to the condition of disorder, translating the surplus as a *breaking* of limits, the consecration of the rest. In the research, excess is understood as a symbolic operation that presents a rupture in the identity construction of the protagonists, intensifying as sex, garbage, the body and disorder are conjectured in these diegeses. Here, excess is observed in its relation to fragmentation, that is, in the process of corrosion and desolation of the characters. Thus, the novels, object of study, will be: *Stella Manhattan* (1985), by Silviano Santiago; *A Céu Aberto* (1996), by João Gilberto Noll; *Do fundo do poço se vê a lua* (2010), by Joca Reiners Terron; and, *Em nome do desejo* (1985), by João Silvério Trevisan. Based on this corpus, we have two main objectives, namely: to understand the representation of excess in homoerotic narratives, and, equally, to propose a study on this homo-excessive aesthetic in contemporary Brazilian literature. In this field, starting from Barthes (1987), Bataille (2013) and Moraes (2008), we are also interested in the observation of the figure of excess as an aesthetic rupture that finds, in the soil of erotic-literary art, its greatest potency.

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The processing of audio-described equal metaphors by congenitally blind and fMRI mapping

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Studies on complex language and its processing by the congenitally blind are a field yet to be explored. Although descriptive linguistic studies have already advanced in the direction of investigating the role of metaphor in everyday language, almost nothing is known about the neurons recruited in the metaphor identification process by blind people. In this sense, this project represents another step in the development of studies linked to the Linguagem e Cognição research group at USP and translates as an advance in the investigation of complex language processing, mapped by fMRI, but in an interdisciplinary perspective in which the participants, congenitally blind, undergo equally more complex experiments, whose center of attention is the metaphor at different levels of complexity. To interpret this dynamic, we will work with two groups. The first formed with 10 congenitally blind; the second formed with 10 people with normal vision. Data collection will take place in functional magnetic resonance equipment, where the Participant will be submitted to tasks, in the resonance machine, to identify proposed metaphors within a certain time. This project aims to understand how the mind reacts to a specific metaphor input, the equative metaphor. Assuming this metaphorical processing as an object under investigation presupposes taking the most basic level of metaphor formulation that linguistic training provides. Therefore, it would represent the limit between a fundamental repertoire and an inability to understand complex language in everyday contexts.

1. Universidade de São Paulo.

2. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

Language policies in brazilian graduate programs: the place that foreign languages occupy in proficiency exams

Tadinei D. Jacumasso¹

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The main aim of this study is to investigate the place that foreign languages occupy in Graduate Programs (GP) proficiency exams in Southeastern Brazil in the Education area as evaluated by the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES). The theoretical basis sustaining this research is inserted in the Sociolinguistics field, more specifically, in the Language Policies field. The data collection methodology consisted in first searching the Sucupira Platform to research which GP offer courses in the aforementioned CAPES evaluation area and, subsequently, accessing the web pages of the identified programs to, then, based on regulations, guidelines, notices and normative instructions, among others, locating which are the accepted and/or required languages for proving foreign language proficiency. In all, 70 GP offered evaluated Education courses in Southeastern Brazil in 2023. The findings indicate that English is accepted in 100% of the investigated GP, Spanish, in 59 (84.2%), French, in 49 (70%), Italian, in 20 (28.5%) and German, in 10 (14.2%). In addition, it is important to note that English is the only language accepted for proving proficiency in 16 (22.8%) GP, in both Master's and PhD degree courses, that is, it is a mandatory language for those who want to complete their graduate courses in these 16 GP. In conclusion, the English language occupies a prominent place in the Brazilian graduate scenario, followed by Spanish and French, composing a “political-linguistic podium”. Despite being accepted in less GP, Italian and German are also on the list of possible languages for proficiency proof.

1. Universidade de São Paulo; Universidade Estadual do Centro Oeste.

2. Universidade de São Paulo.

From a metonymic relationship between *escrevivência* and *autoficção*: shades of anguish in *Insubmissas lágrimas de mulheres*

Ana L. Branco¹

At the moment, the fiction of Conceição Evaristo has been raising academic interest due to its dual configuration in breaking canonical literary paradigms with regard to genre (authorship and representation), intersectionality (ethnic-racial, class and gender) and, above all, the protagonism of his writing (1995). This trait, although coined by the author, has an intimate relationship with another foundation of another time-space: self-fiction, by the French writer and literary critic Serge Doubrovsky (1977), a connection, summarily, already pointed out by the critical reception, thus deepening the points of dialogue and divergence between one and the other corresponds to the first intent of my research that will prioritize this dimension in a specific volume: *Insubmissive tears of women* (2011). As an analytical unfolding, composing the most effective contribution to the Evaristian critical fortune, I want to explore the layers of the textual composition, without, evidently, giving up the contextual ramifications which the plots of the short stories can raise in the socio-historical about the female body, black and poor, gathering theoretical foundations from the Social Sciences. This immersion in relation to form, which brings in the core of the reading pact of *Insubmissas* a foundation structured in two fundamental and sequential moments – orality/listening, initially, and memory/writing later – allows theoretical supports of psychoanalysis to be brought to the text, in order to elucidate the various layers of meaning in the narratives.

1. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

Affinities and differencies between Ancient Cynism and Early Christianity

Andre Scoralick¹

and Marilena de S. Chauí

In times of great transformations in terms of customs – and on the other hand, the upsurge of ultra-conservative positions – it is necessary to go back to the roots of our culture to reveal the mistakes that, since time immemorial, have been shaping visions of the world that, even today, insist on trying to prevail. Undoubtedly, the ultra-conservatism that haunts various parts of the world today is, in the case of the Americas, of Christian origin. However, it is a peculiar form of Christianity, resulting from the radicalization of Protestant positions that were forged in the dawn of modernity. These Puritan positions, in turn, have even more distant roots, dating back to the early days of Christianity, which, seeking to establish itself in Rome, was influenced by some ancient schools of philosophy. The present study seeks to examine the complex and ambiguous relationships between primitive Christianity and Cynic philosophy, whose rigorism and austere morality stand out among all the schools of antiquity. Undoubtedly, Cynics and early Christians shared a tendency towards asceticism and an austere and frugal life, but for different reasons: the former, to prepare for the adversities imposed by Fortune and with a view to earthly happiness; the latter, to follow the example of Christ and with a view to heavenly happiness. Cynics and early Christians also shared a distrust of reason and the sciences, but again for different reasons: the former, because *theoría* deviates from *práxis* and only the latter, not the former, is capable of producing virtue and leading us to happiness (*areté* is not the fruit of *epistémé*, but of *askésis*); the latter, because only faith, not reason, can lead us to beatitude (Tertullian's question "What does Athens have to do with Jerusalem?" symbolizes this opposition between faith and reason). In this sense, it seems useful to examine the affinities and divergences between ancient Cynics and early Christians, in search of the origins of the long-standing irrationalist and rigorist tradition that still fuels the ultraconservative movements today.

1. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

Academic literacy and critical EAP teacher education for the internationalization of higher education

Anelise S. Scherer¹

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The central role language education and policies play in the internationalization of higher education has been a consensus among public agents and specialists (UNESCO, 2000; Archanjo, 2017; Baumvol & Sarmento, 2019; Guimarães, Finardi & Casotti, 2019). As a result, language education for internationalization has been a key element in documents such as institutional development plans of Brazilian universities and projects submitted to CAPES Internationalization Program (CAPES-PrInt) since 2017. The teaching of English for Academic Purposes (EAP), for instance, has gained attention of scholars and university communities as demands for language courses aiming at internationalization increase (Castro & Oliveira, 2022). The education of EAP teachers, however, has not gained the same extent of attention or financial support. The short lifespan of the Language without Borders Program by CAPES (2012–2019) has proven the mismatch between the high demands for the internationalization of higher education and the low availability of resources for its development in Brazil. Hence, faculty members of English teaching degrees face the challenge of educating EAP teachers committed to the contemporary demands of science and academic literacies in a globalized world while following national curriculum parameters oriented mainly to basic education (elementary and high school) teaching. With the aim of supporting research, teaching and extension activities associated with critical EAP teacher education, the present qualitative study consists of a literature review on the main principles in EAP teaching and EAP teacher education over the last decade. The results of this bibliographic study, as an early stage of the research, will be related to its next two stages: a field study on EAP teacher education in two Brazilian higher education institutions following principles of critical discourse analysis (Fairclough, 1992) and a systematization of both the literature review and the field study to help establish principles for the critical education of EAP teachers in the Brazilian context.

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1. Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais; Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.
 2. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

Being and entity from the quadrature in Martin Heidegger's thought

Danjone R. Meira¹

and Márcio Suzuki¹

This research seeks to dedicate itself to the interface between “Being”, “entity” and “quadrature” presented in the works of the phase from the turn (occurred in the mid- 1930s) in Martin Heidegger’s philosophical way. In this sense, it will be presented as a fundamental bibliography, especially the masterpiece “Being and Time” (1927) and the writings “The origin of the work of art” (1935), “Hölderlin and the essence of poetry” (1934), “The Thing” (1951) and “Poetically Man dwells” (1951). It is important to emphasize that the primary objective of this research is the study of the specific question of how Heidegger understands the relationship between Being and entity in the quadrature unit: earth, heaven, divine and mortal. In this context, it is also taken into consideration how the privileged entity “Dasein” is understood in the unit of the quadrature under the ontological perspective followed by Heidegger in his phase from the turn, which establishes thinking about Being and entity, especially in its relation to poetry (Dichtung). In this way, the aspects are: 1. The “Being” and the entity seen in the quadrature unit; 2. The “Dasein” understood in the quadrature unit and determined as a poetic existential project in “Hölderlin and the essence of poetry” and “Poetically man dwells” and other relevant works; and 3. The “Being” and the “entity” in unity in the quadrature is understood within the scope of the interface between the ontological, the poetic and existence. What is sought, therefore, is to present an analysis of the central characteristics of Heidegger’s works with the purpose of understanding how this relationship between “Being” and “entity” in the unity of the quadrature also requires an analysis who has in view the consideration about the ontological, poetic and existence in Heidegger.

1. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

First Testament theology according to Milton Schwantes: the cultural memories of the matriarchs in the Abrahamic cycle in Genesis 12-25

Fernando Ripoli¹

The research seeks in its title to investigate Milton Schwantes' Theology of the First Testament from the standpoint of the literary and cultural approaches of the Hebrew Bible in the Abrahamic cycle. Based on the research built by the biblical scholar and exegete Schwantes, we will encounter questions in the Abrahamic cycle found in Genesis 12-25, which are indispensable for the historical, cultural and literary understanding of the social and religious experiences of the matriarchs inserted in the narratives in Genesis. Thus, the research seeks to point to the cultural memories of the matriarchs that were conditioned to the social and religious experience in their *modus operandi*. Thus, we will investigate certain actions or the way of acting of these matriarchs that led the writers to conclude the stories in the Abrahamic cycle in an exceptional way, however, we will seek through academic research the importance of these matriarchal women for the construction of the narratives in the Abrahamic cycle, without them, it would be impossible to conclude the literary essays that are part of Genesis 12-25.

1. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

Study and analysis of modalizing particles in Portuguese – A reflection between formal and pragmatic uses from the creation of teaching plans

Gisela S. Favaro¹

This study aims to present a reflection on certain particles in Portuguese, such as “but, then, always, after all, then”, as a way of reconciling the relationship between formal (traditional grammar) and pragmatic uses of the language. In this way, we intend to highlight the relevance of simultaneously learning and teaching aspects of traditional grammar and the language in use, opening a space for a critical learning of Portuguese. The methodology and corpora will be based on different materials and genres, such as comics, movies, series, social media posts (Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, among others), various discourses, as well as traditional grammars, including school ones. From the data collection, analyzes and possible didactic sequences are carried out, using the comparative method, to propose an explanation of the grammatical topic and the particles collected from the reflection and analysis of the homonyms. Some of the theoretical assumptions that serve as a basis for this study will be the works of Aquino; Arantes (2020), Arantes (2017), Aquino (2018), Franco (1991), which address hypotheses about the function of particles, identifying which assumptions are activated through their use, differentiating them from their homonyms. The studies of Palmer (1986), Austin (1962) will also be used in relation to the semantic and pragmatic aspects, in particular the topics related to the modality. At the end of this work, we intend to show how productive the teaching of the Portuguese language is when carried out, in addition to a traditional approach, pointing out the pragmatic relevance. Thus, it becomes evident to learners that the study of a language is based on the analysis of certain contexts of use.

1. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

Schopenhauer and the strange centaur: on the philosophy of religion

Gleisy T. Picoli

In chapter 17 of the second volume of *The World as Will and as Representation*, in which Schopenhauer explains the metaphysical necessity of the human being, religion appears, alongside philosophy, as a second type of metaphysics. In this sense, Schopenhauer states that religion, like philosophy, also deals with things in themselves. A fundamental difference between these two types of metaphysics consists in the way truth is transmitted: philosophy communicates it *sensu proprio*, while religion, *sensu allegorico*. According to the author, it was even to be expected that a single metaphysics could not suffice for everyone, after all, there is a great difference in understanding among human beings, and philosophy requires a lot of effort, reflection and training. Thus, for people of a rudimentary understanding, religion appears as a popular metaphysics, since it has an accessible allegorical language. But although both have the same metaphysical background, Schopenhauer places them in different domains and even recommends that they are best kept separate from each other. Otherwise, when it happens that one metaphysics invades the realm of the other, what results is something grotesque that the author calls the strange hermaphrodite or centaur. This is what happens, for example, with the philosophy of religion, which, according to Schopenhauer, strives to interpret religion by explaining *sensu allegorico* truth through *sensu proprio* truth. Based on Schopenhauer's critique of the evils resulting from the fusion between philosophy and religion, I intend to analyze in what way we can think about the philosophy of religion today, especially in view of the fact pointed out by Schopenhauer that the representatives of both metaphysics have always known how to exploit them to the maximum, commercializing them for a long time.

Teaching about the holocaust in Brazil: development of teaching tools on memory and testimony

João P. Vani¹

There is an increasing rise of nationalist governments and policies around the world and, with the arrival of these dark times, the participation of extreme right-wing groups in global society, inside and outside governmental spheres. Indeed, instead of just studying authors and works about the Holocaust and the memory of its victims, whether told by survivors and refugees, or told by children and grandchildren, generations marked by the horror perpetrated on their people, it becomes increasingly important to teach about the Jewish genocide in schools. In this sense, we observe that among the changes proposed for the New High School is the possibility for the student to build his life project and more autonomy to choose the knowledge he would like to know better through the educational itineraries. There is then the need for a new curricular organization, with mobility to adapt to the Brazilian Common National Curricular Base BNCC. Therefore, we understand the importance of working with themes related to Human Rights. And specifically, about the teaching of the Holocaust since the progress achieved still does not seem to be enough for new generations to understand the importance of the memory of the Jewish genocide as a preponderant fact so that the horror will not be repeated. To stick only to the example closest to this research, the story of Holocaust survivors and refugees who rebuilt their lives in Brazil, we consider the number of characters cataloged by academic works carried out in the last two decades, composing a rich and valuable material: important identification for the new generations, who can stop seeing the Holocaust as a distant and abstract fact that happened in Europe, eight decades ago, and understand that its consequences and its victims spread around the world, as in a new diaspora, settling even in Brazil.

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A functional investigation of verbal periphrases in spoken Brazilian Portuguese

Juliano D. Antonio¹

A field in which the tension between grammatical norms and language use is evident is that of verbal periphrases. Generally overlooked by school grammars, which favor simple forms, verbal periphrases are frequently used in vernacular language. Only a few verbal periphrases are included in the verb conjugation paradigms of Traditional Grammars due to the fact that, in the period in which the first grammars of the Romance languages were produced, inflectional morphology was privileged as a way of “valuing” characteristics of those languages that resembled the characteristics of Latin. Compound verb phrases express not only temporal periphrases, but also modal periphrases, aspectual periphrases and passive constructions. The objective of this project is to perform a description of the functioning of temporal periphrases, aspectual periphrases and modal periphrases in a spoken language corpus formed by interviews with researchers and by under graduate lectures and “pré-vestibular” preparation classes. A comparison is also made between the treatment given to periphrases by traditional grammars and by functionalist-oriented grammars. All occurrences of periphrases of the corpus are classified according to functionalist proposals. The frequency of occurrence of the periphrases is also quantified.

1. Universidade Estadual de Maringá; Universidade de São Paulo.

Interpretive expansions in literary audio-description for blind children

Liliam C. Marins¹

This study aims to present Audio-description as a modality of literary translation that allows access by blind people, people with low vision, autistic, dyslexics, and people with attention deficit to illustrated literary texts. Taking into consideration that Audio-description in literary texts is still initial in Brazil, mainly in children's literature, I intend to observe when and how movements of interpretive expansions (MONTE MÓR, 2018) occur in this translation modality, which is fundamental for the reader's formation without literacy in the writing mode. Monte Mór develops the concept of "interpretive expansion" to break up the idea of standard and restrict interpretations in reading texts. She suggests the existence of a diversity of meaning-making while reading. Once a translation is a type of reading, interpretive expansion contributes to legitimate it as a process dealing with multiple meaning-making. This notion contradicts conceptions that support the fidelity to the original meaning and the translator's invisibility (or the Audio-describer's invisibility, who is legally recognized as a translator). I conclude that Audio-description may promote, through interpretive expansion, an artistic and sensory experience.

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New technologies to strengthen the Indigenous languages of Brazil

Majoí F. Gongora¹

Most of the Indigenous languages of Brazil are under threat of disappearing by the end of the 21st century. On the one hand, Indigenous peoples and their territories continue to be under attack by individuals and organizations, with invasions, the spread of disease, and the destruction of ecosystems on which they depend. On the other hand, the violent processes which began with colonization and persist until today, such as forced migration, catechesis, and the imposition of European languages, have significantly affected the number of speakers of Indigenous languages. This post-doctoral project is part of the PROINDL, a joint project by IBM Research and USP that explores the creation and use of Artificial Intelligence for the development of tools in partnership with Indigenous communities to preserve, revitalize and disseminate Indigenous languages of Brazil. However, although AI has made great strides in the last 10 years in languages such as English and Chinese, its use in Indigenous language contexts is still incipient and hampered by the lack of data and programs to support research and development. PROINDL focuses on exploring innovative solutions to these challenges. This project is integrated with the objectives and principles of the International Decade of Indigenous Languages established in 2022 by the UN and UNESCO, aiming at the strengthening and continuity of Indigenous languages around the world, articulated in the “Declaration of Los Pinos” (Chapoltepek). Within this context, we have ongoing partnerships with Guaraní Mbya communities in the city of São Paulo area which explore, together with their members, the development of necessary, desired and sustainable solutions.

1. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

Public policies and actions of the Brazilian university to admit people in refugee status: international agreements, legal and academic devices aiming at an open chair

Margarita V. Gomez¹

The access to university and the continuation of education for people in refugee situation are investigated here in as from initial questions: what are the conditions for refugees to migrate to virtual education? and what are the actions and responsibilities of international organizations (IOs) concerned with education? The qualitative research of descriptive and exploratory character, with a theoretical approach, made use of a literature survey and of IOs reports in the ambit of education to systematize and to analyze the orientations and their implications in distance learning initiatives for refugees. The importance of university actions and of refugees' participation is verified in decision-making in the context of government public policies, at different levels, bound to agreements and covenants. The emancipatory perspective of education, open to (im)migration, besides palliative policies, is made essential for their access and social integration in the digital educational governance complex.

1. Universidade de São Paulo.

True challenges of academic writing for higher education students

Paula M. de Souza¹

We live in a time when a one-paragraph text is called a “huge text” (“textão”) or when we wonder if artificial intelligence programs can think for us. Meanwhile, the difficulties in communication and even reflection among students seem to exacerbate year after year. Integrating the Interdisciplinary Project on Practices of Academic Reading and Writing (PLEA), this research aimed to recognize and analyze the most frequent problems in the writing of higher education students. Academic texts from PLEA students were analyzed (approximately 36,000 words). Interdisciplinary in nature, the analysis involved contributions (1) from Generative Theory, which helped systematize phrasal phenomena such as the distribution between the core and its arguments or the organization of sentence through constituent structure; (2) from Semiotics, which assisted in structuring transphrasal phenomena such as the presupposition relations between parts of texts; and (3) Data Mining, which contributed to the processes of compiling corpora, analyzing and statistically summarizing data, using Python. The analysis showed that problems often blamed for the difficulty in understanding written texts, such as grammatical agreement, spelling, or punctuation, are only superficial: once resolved, the texts often remain confusing. Lists of topics instead of dissertations, leaps between subjects, interpolations of ideas, and abundant use of generalities, such as “many authors consider that...” are textual problems that revealed students’ unfamiliarity not with language in general, but with the specific forms of reflective thought. When addressing these problems in the classroom, several students reported recognizing their real writing difficulties for the first time and reported improvement in their overall academic performance.

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A cognitive-based functionalist approach to developing communicative competences and natural speaking in teaching Portuguese for speakers of other languages

Sérgio D. J. da Silva

Verbal communication is acknowledged not only as a means to convey and preserve cultures, but also as a tool that provided humans with their unique ability to abstract and conceive meanings. Although it has been a part of human practices long before written language came to fact, it is not until recently that spoken language has been embraced by language teaching policies, programs, and practices, where prescriptive grammar rules have prevailed. Written language structures have thus been utterly validated by the so-called “appropriate usage” of language by renowned authors and socio-economically ruling classes. In the field of Portuguese language, this applies both to mother and foreign language teaching. However, more recent linguistic approaches have legitimated the spaces and the values of spoken language, thus establishing sound scientific grounds for teaching practices. These practices resulted in teaching language not on the exclusive grounds of prescriptive grammar rules, but rather by including multiple aspects of everyday conversation. Functionalist approaches underlined by cognitive perspectives and Conversation Analysis have largely contributed to this by considering spoken language phenomena such as context and systematicity worth studying, as well as the socio-discursive context in which actual speakers interact verbally. This post-doctorate project aims to perform an in-depth analysis of what was previously studied in my doctorate thesis (Julião da Silva, 2010). In my thesis I provided evidence that the materials used in teaching of Portuguese to Speakers of Other Languages (PSOL), as opposed to other languages, are still based on written language prescriptive rules. As a result, I found out that PSOL learners is considerably unnatural and different from the language used by speakers in interaction. This leads to foreign speakers whose proficiency lacks key linguistic competences such as socio-linguistic and pragmatic competences. This project has been devised with a view to investigating PSOL materials that are currently used in the language teaching market. I will take a close look as to how discourse markers are approached and eventually devise theoretical and practical references to incorporate functionalist approaches (from a cognitive perspective), social cognitive processes, and realistic verbal interaction instances in PSOL teaching.

Reflexions on the teaching of African literatures in the higher education

Ubiratã R. B. de Souza¹

The teaching of literature in higher education is experiencing a crisis, caused by multiple factors, whose origins date back to basic education. Among the mains: the diffusion of a teaching model far from aesthetic and critical fruition, the option to technicist educational policies, and also the shocks of the pandemic. This post-doctoral internship generated a reflection, along with the teaching experience at a public university, which seeks to understand this crisis as an opportunity to build a new practice, aimed at the investigative and reflective fruition of the text, open to democratic dialogue with the critical repertoire. Thus, we can reconstruct a teaching of literatures in Portuguese language in dialogue with the students' social contexts, opening the canons to an anti-colonial approach.

1. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP; Universidade Estadual do Paraná.

Text review as a postdoctoral scientific object at FFLCH/USP: research results in four years of work

Vanessa F. Barbosa

Studying different situations of discursive interaction and activities carried out in different social spheres, seeking to understand how the processes of construction and perpetuation of meanings are established is a recurring task in the work of linguists, especially those who, like us, are anchored in studies language discourses. Based on epistemological principles postulated by Mikhail Bakhtin and other authors of the Circle, such as Valentin Voloshinov and Pavel Medvedev, we developed our research based on constructs of Dialogic Discourse Analysis/Theory. From this perspective, we have considered both the Sociological Method, developed by the authors of the Bakhtin Circle, and Metalinguistics, postulated in the subsequent works of Mikhail Bakhtin, in which they propose a mode of scientific investigation for the study of language and language, comprising–them through aspects that cover the interrelationship between form and content in an indissociable way. Starting from this premise has been fundamental to our scientific investigations, in which we focus on the analysis of the professional activity of the proofreader carried out in academic theses. To do so, we consider the work of the textual proofreader who adopts an enunciative–discursive posture towards language in the implementation of his daily work with the (re)writing of verbal texts. This communication aims to demonstrate the results of studies carried out during four years of postdoctoral research at USP, considering the importance of theoretical–methodological precepts developed by Bakhtin and other authors of the Russian Circle (such as utterance, social orientation of utterance, speech genres and style) for the understanding and analysis of the textual revision work. Through the analysis of excerpts from theses that went through the review process, along with comments inserted in the text, in which reviewers and their clients dialogue about the constitution and finalization of the revised texts. This will allow us to demonstrate that the different forms of language and language, intrinsic in the work of text revision, not only materialize/ carry grammatical and strictly linguistic differences, but also reflect and refract different ways of constructing, valuing and ideologically understanding the same object. Discussing these aspects also allows us to understand the multifaceted and complex process of construction of meanings established linguistically and discursively through the professional activity of the proofreader.

Por uma educação socioafetiva. A experiência do PODHE (Projeto Observatório em Direitos Humanos nas Escolas)

Veridiana P. P. Campos

Há tempos que vimos percebendo que é preciso extrapolar o tipo de educação conteudista voltada para a aprovação no vestibular e/ou ingresso no mercado de trabalho que vem sendo oferecida aos jovens se pretendemos formar uma sociedade mais justa, feliz e equânime. Artes, música, filosofia, sociologia, literatura, entre outras, figuram entre as “matérias” que, em alguma medida, conseguem oferecer experiências mais transcendentais e de formação do pensamento crítico. Porém, o que as pesquisas mostram é que elas tendem a ser retiradas dos currículos ou inferiorizadas em termos de importância. Episódios recentes de violência nas escolas praticados por estudantes têm em comum o fato de que seus autores expressam grande sofrimento psíquico, sentimentos de inadequação e uma incapacidade em fortalecer relações sociais fortes. Ou seja: eles e elas parecem não estar recebendo um tipo de educação que ultrapassa as fronteiras da objetividade e do individualismo e que foque na felicidade subjetiva e no reconhecimento e valorização da alteridade. Com essa angústia interna, o mundo virtual acaba sendo uma saída para este contexto negativo e uma porta para o ingresso em comunidades virtuais que fomentam a violência extrema como resposta à tal angústia. É nesse contexto que a educação socioafetiva (que vemos em diversas iniciativas, como o PODHE, por exemplo) se mostra extremamente necessária e urgente. Conteúdos de violência, preconceito e opressão estão sendo “gratuitamente” distribuídos no dia a dia de educandos em situação de vulnerabilidade. No entanto, é preciso ensinar, pragmaticamente, por meio de conteúdos, técnicas e vivências, o respeito, o afeto, a igualdade de valor das pessoas, independentemente de suas marcas e identidades. E, além disso, é preciso que ensinemos os jovens a amarem a si próprios, a buscarem sonhos e perspectivas nas quais sejam protagonistas. E, para tanto, uma educação sócio afetiva de qualidade tem que ser desenhada, amparada em termos de recursos (humanos e financeiros) e tratada como política de estado. Este artigo pretende tratar desta urgência.

Studying nearby supermassive black holes at the event horizon scale

Ciriaco Goddi¹

One of the most extreme and elusive consequences of Einstein's general theory of relativity (GR) is the existence of black holes. Last year, the EHT Collaboration unveiled the first image of the supermassive black hole at the center of our own Milky Way galaxy, Sgr A*. The image comes three years after the first historical image of a black hole, the one at the center of the distant galaxy Messier 87 (named M87*). Both images were produced using observations from a worldwide network of radio telescopes, comprising the Event Horizon Telescope. The two black holes look remarkably similar, despite residing in two completely different types of galaxies and having very different black hole masses (roughly 4 millions and 6.5 billion solar masses, respectively). Both images show a bright ring formed as light bends in the intense gravity around the black hole. The ring encloses a dark region at its center, the so-called black hole 'shadow', which is the signature of an event horizon, the defining feature of a black hole. Overall, the size and shape of the observed images are consistent with expectations for the shadow of a spinning (Kerr) black hole as predicted by GR. In the talk, I will describe the context, the meaning and the 'behind the scenes' of these breakthrough discoveries.

1. Instituto de Astronomia, Geofísica e Ciências Atmosféricas da USP.

Development of the photometric calibration pipeline for the S-PLUS survey

Felipe Almeida-Fernandes¹

and Claudia M. de Oliveira¹; S-PLUS collaboration²

The Southern Photometric Local Universe Survey (S-PLUS) is an ongoing survey of ~9300 square degrees in the southern sky in a 12-band photometric system. It is the largest brazilian-led astronomical survey ever conducted. For the observations, S-PLUS has its own dedicated instruments located in Cerro Tololo Interamerican Observatory, Chile, including a robotic 80cm telescope, a high resolution CCD (9232×9216 pixels) with a large field of view (2 square degrees), and a set of 12 astronomical optical filters (7 narrow bands and 5 broad bands). In this work, we developed a new photometric calibration technique suitable for this new generation of wide-field multifilter surveys. This technique consists of a χ^2 minimization to fit synthetic stellar templates to legacy data from other surveys, which are used to predict the calibrated magnitudes of observed stars and eliminating the need for standard stars and reducing the survey duration by ~15 per cent. For the application of this technique in S-PLUS, we developed the python package “spluscalib”. This pipeline has already been applied for the calibration of the second, third and fourth data releases of S-PLUS, covering ~1000, ~2000, ~3000 square degrees, respectively. It is also currently being used to calibrate the fifth data release, which will expand the area covered by the survey to ~5000 square degrees. The region around the celestial equator, known as the STRIPE82 region, was used to estimate the calibration zero-point uncertainties, found to be ≤ 10 mmags for filters J0410, J0430, g, J0515, r, J0660, i, J0861 and z; ≤ 15 mmags for filter J0378; and ≤ 25 mmags for filters u and J0395. These uncertainties are an order of magnitude lower than what was being achieved for S-PLUS by the traditional calibration technique (use of standard stars). The data product of this work are catalogs with millions of sources, including individual stars, stellar clusters, galaxies, quasars, planetary nebulae. This data has been used by members of the S-PLUS collaboration to produce a number of papers, publications in proceedings, as well as PhD and Master’s thesis, in several areas of astronomy, from the study of individual stars with peculiar chemical abundances to the characterization of the large structure of the nearby universe by identification of Galaxy clusters. Some of the main results of the collaboration are the discovery of the ultra-metal-poor star with the lowest ever detected carbon abundance, the discovery of multiple stellar populations in a single stellar globular cluster and the detection of more than 4000 groups and clusters of galaxies.

1. Instituto de Astronomia, Geofísica e Ciências Atmosféricas da USP.

2. <https://www.splus.iag.usp.br/collaboration/>.

Mathematics education and deaf students from an inclusive and bilingual perspective

Priscila R. G. de M. Giamloureño¹

and Renata C. G. Meneghetti¹

The educational inclusion of students with disabilities presupposes aspects that favor inclusive communication, knowledge construction, and human development. Although deafness is characterized as hearing impairment, is also understood as a linguistic difference, then in addition to the adoption of methodological strategies that emphasize visuality, the mediation of the translator and interpreter of sign language is necessary. The question in this study concerns: how to promote the education of deaf students regarding the insertion of bilingual education as a modality in the Law of Lines of Direction and Bases of the Education in Brazil? This project aims to develop a proposal of methodological strategies, resources and teaching materials to support teaching activities related to the learning of mathematics by deaf students. The research is being developed in the context of initial training of mathematics teachers, through a collaborative research with the coordinator-professor of the undergraduate mathematics course at ICMC-USP (supervisor of this project and responsible, in the first semester of 2023, for the subjects: SMA 0350-Teaching mathematics to students with special needs, and SLC 0612-Supervised internship in mathematics). These research follow a qualitative research approach, from practices subsidized by active methodologies, universal strategies, and the use of digital technologies of information and communication, and consists of: conducting a literature review; a fieldwork carried out within these disciplines, and, possibly, in an internship abroad, aims to investigate, and reflect on knowledge, and practices inherent to inclusive communication, and inclusion of students with disabilities in the context of basic and higher education, emphasizing deaf students. It is intended to indicate ways to implementation of the proposal in the training of mathematics teachers, since it is understood as an important element for the construction of knowledge related to inclusive communication, thus favoring the processes of schooling by reflection and adoption of practices toward to this audience in the interface with assumptions of accessibility, inclusive, and bilingual education regarding to ensure an equitable and quality education. It is hoped that the development of this project will contribute to the teaching of mathematics in the context of special, inclusive and bilingual education.

1. Instituto de Ciências Matemáticas e de Computação da USP.

Potiguar practices of STEAM approach: an analysis based on investigative and creative projects published in FEBRACE

Dennys L. Maia¹

and Roseli de D. Lopes²

The STEAM approach (acronym for Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Mathematics) has been discussed as an innovative proposal in K–12 Education. This approach promotes active learning through interdisciplinary investigative and creative projects. In Brazil, initiatives like Brazilian Science and Engineering Fair (FEBRACE) have contributed to the dissemination of STEAM approach practices. However, such practices are still underexplored and not widely known in Rio Grande do Norte. The aim of this study was to analyze the STEAM practices in Rio Grande do Norte based on abstracts published in the last five editions of FEBRACE to identify the projects' connection to local specificities. Abstracts from Rio Grande do Norte published in the FEBRACE Proceedings from 2019 to 2023 were collected, identifying the municipality of origin for each abstract and examining the relationship between the project's themes and the characteristics of the region where the school was located. A total of 139 abstracts from Rio Grande do Norte were found across the five editions of FEBRACE. The four mesoregions of the state (East, Agreste, Central, and West) were represented by the 41 municipalities with presented abstracts. The seven areas of knowledge were covered by projects from Rio Grande do Norte, with Engineering representing 26% of the total. In the qualitative analysis of the 28 projects developed in the schools with the highest participation in FEBRACE from each mesoregion, a greater diversity of areas covered was revealed, and the projects developed were related to the demands and characteristics of the community. This study mapped innovative pedagogical practices in Rio Grande do Norte, providing an overview of project characteristics aligned with the STEAM approach and their connection to local specificities. Understanding what has already been produced in the state proved to be relevant for proposing actions that promote the dissemination of STEAM experiences in other schools, based on the uniqueness of each municipality and community where educational institutions are located. Further analysis of these projects developed in Rio Grande do Norte schools, focusing on how they are implemented and the conditions offered to make them viable, especially in schools with limited resources and small municipalities, such as the experiences reported in Tibau and Bodó, is expected to advance.

1. Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte.

2. Universidade de São Paulo.

Cartography of affects: affective immersion in a virtual learning environment and new universes of reference for teacher training

Elmara P. de Souza

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The cartography of affections was developed out of an experiment to create conditions for a teacher training program that contemplates the sharing of experiences developed in basic education through a dialogic virtual learning environment – VLE, specifically created for the study. This environment includes an aesthetic dimension that favors affective immersion, the agency of desires, and produces self-referential subjectivities. Creative experiences can inspire educators from other places and other times. Recognizing these practices, connecting them, and sharing them in training processes for educators can produce new universes of reference for teacher training. In this contemporary context, we have been witnessing a massification of teacher education. We have chosen to distance ourselves from this concept that aims at “robotizing teachers”; alternatively, we have embraced training concepts that value experiences and is based on overcoming the dichotomy of theory and practice. Teacher training as a praxis places all educators at the heart of contemporaneity, leading us into an everyday life with its affective dimension. 166 teachers from Bahia participated in a training program on Moodle platform (cjccvc.org), with the purpose of experiencing a dialogical, collaborative virtual environment which contained a creative aesthetic dimension based on a narrative (train journey) that favored affective immersion, production of affections–joy, and empowering individuals to act. In this study, affections – joy and sadness – are analytical devices and are viewed as potency, and not as feelings in themselves. The research is based on the theoretical assumptions of Gilles Deleuze and Felix Guattari – especially in relation to the concepts of agency and affection – and by Mikhail Bakhtin, regarding dialogism. Teacher training and digital technologies are inserted as folds in the investigation. In VLE, happy and sad affects can be produced, increasing or decreasing the power to act. The movements in VLE can indicate affection–joy, when the person is produced by the intensity of the encounters, by lines of authorship or affection–sadness, when they are produced by the standardization of behaviors and desires. We identified that, as they ‘inhabit’ the VLE, teachers can open themselves to other ways of teaching and learning, actively participating, producing affections, and engaging in the knowledge–construction process. They can also be mediated by affections–sadness, not being able to produce knowledge with the other, presenting a passive attitude, lack of commitment to the collective and alienation in the face of the formative process. Analyses indicate that the VLE we created, containing a creative aesthetic dimension and narrative, can favor “affective immersion”, the production of affection–joy and, consequently, the construction of knowledge in formative processes.

Sensitive Listening in Educommunication Projects in Basic Education of the São Paulo Public Education Network

Eveline S. de Araujo¹

and Ana E. Haddad; Lino de Macedo¹; Leandro Gaffo¹

This research investigates the concept of educating for the sensitive in dialogue with Latin American Communication theories. Based on this theoretical framework, we propose the construction of indicators for the analysis of educommunicative strategies, having as a field emergency remote teaching, from SME-SP, in the pandemic and post-pandemic context. The analysis of documents and reports, for the year 2020, and online ethnography, in teacher training courses in Educommunication and open classes for students, in the following years (2021–2023). Among the results are the creation of more inclusive and empathetic online technological spaces, focused on the development of educommunicative projects that value students' sensitive listening, to welcome the experiences lived during the pandemic period. The method included the creation and implementation of the Sensitive Listening Course for Early Childhood Education Teachers, carried out by IEA-USP, as a comparative element. This course was held online, with synchronous classes and asynchronous activities. For the availability of the repository and consultation materials, the Google Classroom platform was used, in which some forums were organized to discuss activities carried out. The course was open to the population from all over Brazil. Some indicators developed for analysis were: presence of dialogic relationship; participant listening spaces; perception of feelings and naming them; narratives of collective experiences in podcast format and other media languages, use of recreational activities to motivate conversations or explore the senses, reception of professional educators about their experiences during the pandemic. We seek to develop virtual spaces for interaction and dialogue, based on online conferences and forums in the classroom. Among the results are the creation of inclusive and empathetic online technological spaces, focused on the development of educommunicative projects that value the sensitive listening of teachers, students and the school community, to welcome the experiences lived during the pandemic period.

1. Instituto de Estudos Avançados da USP.

School leadership in adversity

Filomena S. e Silva¹

The postdoctoral study developed aimed to produce knowledge about the importance of school leadership to promote effective school organizations, capable of increasing students learning. The study mapped the profile of school principals in the educational municipal system of Ribeirão Preto (São Paulo/ Brazil) and analyzed to which extent they are aligned with the competences based on the concept of transformational leaderships. The study pointed out the difficulties pervading the principals' routines and how the adverse context in which they work hinders their pursue for high students learning outcomes. This study dialogues with the doctoral thesis of the same researcher and advances in the sense of qualitatively deepening the reality of the school principals, seeking to compare the reality experienced by them with the characteristics pointed out by the literature on school leadership. This comparison contributes from a scientific point of view with evidence on which factors guide the performance of school principals in the district analyzed and to what extent they are attuned to trends in the field of study on effective leadership. From a practical point of view, the study contributes to decision-makers having access to systematized knowledge about the performance of principals, identifying limitations and possibilities of change in the career of these professionals. Finally, the study sheds light on the importance of the principal's role for the students learning and the way schools operate, a topic still shallowly recognized and explored in the Brazilian context. In addition to the postdoc report, a documentary was produced with the collaboration of the school principals, *School Leadership in Adversity*. Methodology Qualitative: document analyzes, interviews with all principals from Elementary and Middle Education at Ribeirão Preto school district and fieldwork research in a sample of schools.

1. Instituto de Estudos Avançados da USP.

Codifying and visualizing 3D digital environments with support of using Web3D technologies

Jorge F. Franco¹

This work is related to educational trajectories (ET) of coding and visualizing information in three dimensional digital environments of virtual reality (3DDE of VR) by using, in an integrated mood, Web3D technologies knowledge and transdisciplinary scientific concepts of K-12 Education levels curricula. The ET have reduced lacks on individuals' preparation for deal with technical and cognitive skills, understanding and using technical resources and conceptual knowledge, which are part of the cyberspace infrastructure. However, they are techniques and knowledge which also integrate the scholar curricula. So, they have served as base for also decreasing the problem of how to use advanced information production and visualization (IPV) technologies for learning. The concepts of computational action and action research have supported ET hands on practices based on applying IPV and 3D computer graphics programming techniques. In a primary school, in the suburbs of a metropolitan city, individuals have experienced how to codify by using Web3D based hypertext programming languages, as the Extensible 3D (X3D) and the platform X3Dom. Ones' reading, writing, interpreting a programming source code, and interacting with code 3D symbolic representation, also involves direct manipulating and combining mathematics, geometry, arts, languages (Portuguese and English) concepts, meaning evidences of the efficacy of this longitudinal work. It has inspired educators and students' spatial thinking, technical and cognitive skills, and lifelong learning and professional development.



1. Instituto de Estudos Avançados da USP; Universidade Estadual Paulista; Secretaria Municipal de Educação da Prefeitura do Município de São Paulo.

Perspectives on antiracist education and ethnic-racial relations: *sentipensares* and practices in *América Ladina*

Maikel P. Giralt¹

and Gislene Santos²

This post-doctoral research aims to map practices and epistemological and educational policy foundations that promote antiracist and race-ethnic relations education in Latin America and the Caribbean. The research has an interdisciplinary perspective to the extent that it is fed by pluriversus knowledge from the Human Sciences area. It also addresses contemporary issues and challenges with intersecting points, such as: education as a human right, public policies and anti-racist pedagogical proposals that aim to respond to SDG 4, with emphasis on Target 4.7, as well as the complex context of the Covid-19 pandemic. From this I am interested in identifying the historical-epistemological assumptions that support anti-racist education and ethnic-racial relations in Latin America and the Caribbean; analyze the educational policies, legal norms, national and international documents that address, guide or establish antiracist education and ethnic-racial relations in Latin America and the Caribbean; To map the pedagogical practices of anti-racist education and ethnic-racial relations and how they articulate with the demands of other educational spaces, social, community, and artistic movements that claim the black and indigenous population; and analyze the similarities, differences, positive and negative aspects, and the contribution to the construction/articulation of an antiracist education and of ethno-racial relations in the *Amefricano* space. In this way, the concept of *América Ladina* and *Amefricanidade* used by the Brazilian intellectual Lélia Gonzalez, which aims to (re)think the black/African space in Latin America, becomes visible. The study carried out through the historical-epistemological systematization and the report of knowledge, experiences, pedagogical practices, and educational policies allows us to find similarities, differences, and potentialities to fight racism and advance inclusion and educational equity.

1. Universidade de Santa Cruz do Sul.

2. Escola de Artes, Ciências e Humanidades da USP; Instituto de Estudos Avançados da USP.

Teacher training for Kilombola¹ school education in the State of Bahia

Mille C. R. Fernandes²

This project, with an interdisciplinary perspective, has been developed in a collaborative way, covering the areas of Human and Social Sciences, and Linguistics. It arose from the results obtained from the doctoral research carried out in 8 (eight) provinces of Angola, which comprised the old Kingdoms of Kongo, Ndongo and Matamba and aims to contribute to the strengthening and valorization of the historical and cultural heritage of the kilombos of the State of Bahia, through a teacher training program for kilombola school education and the production of didactic and pedagogical material, that helps the teachers that work in the Kilombola schools and/or in the schools that attend students from the kilombos, about the approach of the theme of these territories of struggle and resistance in all the stages of the Public Education, considering the socio-cultural, political, and economical practices, as well as their own ways of teaching-learning, their ways of being, being, producing, and inhabiting the world. Finally, I emphasize that I understand this project from a decolonial perspective as a disobedient strategy to expand the historical discussion about the influence of Kongo/Angola ancestry in the constitution of the Kilombos, the valorization and inclusion of this ancestral history in the curriculum of the kilombola schools as a strategy to decolonize education.

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1. The option to use the letter “k” for the spelling of the word Kilombo and/or kilombola is to emphasize the origin of this term, which is Bantu. And in the spelling of the languages of the Bantu group, there are no words that begin with “qui” (FERNANDES, 2020, p. 22).
 2. Instituto de Estudos Avançados da USP; Universidade do Estado da Bahia.

The role of education in the integration of human and artificial intelligence

Tathyana G. da Silva¹

The end of the year 2022 was marked by the emergence of a revolutionary technology. An innovative product was created, democratizing access to Artificial Intelligence, resulting in fervent debates and utopian and dystopian manifestations about the future of humanity, work and learning processes. In this context, my goal in this postdoctoral research is to re-examine the role of the school in the face of these profound social changes and innovations, already explored in my doctorate (2016) from the reflections of important authors such as Bourdieu and Passeron, Petitat, Vincent, Lahire and Thin on social structures, now establishing connections with contemporary thinkers who reflect on Artificial Intelligence and education, such as Gabriel, Tegmark and Cortiz. Themes from various areas of Education are covered, such as “language and the structuring of human thought”; “narratives and the construction of culture”; as well as “from life as a process of knowledge of biological beings to machine learning”; and the “technologies of thought.” These theoretical approaches create the basis for reflecting not only on the changes in pedagogical practices arising from the use of AIs in schools, but also on the very role of education in a world increasingly integrated with AI.

1. Instituto de Estudos Avançados da USP.

Strategic planning in universities focused on sustainable development – Methodological proposal

Adriana D. Pasco¹

The field of strategy studies began to be systematized in the mid-1960s with a focus on analyzing competitiveness in productive organizations. The aim was to improve their competitive positioning in the market by employing technicist guidelines to achieve efficiency and efficacy. A few more decades of study were enough to expand the understanding of the term and its application to the variety of organizations that society comprises. So that Mintzberg et al (2011, p. 29), defines that “a strategy is the pattern or plan that integrates the organization’s major goals, policies, and sequences of action into a cohesive whole.” As sustainable development became a central strategy for global cohesion led by the United Nations, new experiences of organizational strategic planning emerged, considering democratic values and aiming for effectiveness, beyond efficiency and efficacy (BRYSON, 2004). Thus, this work aims to describe the proposition of a model of Strategic Planning in universities focused on sustainable development, through the action research methodology carried out with a team of collaborators from the University of São Paulo (USP). Such methodology fulfills continuous cycles of action and critical reflection, in order to subsidize new cognitive elaborations (MCNIFF, 2002). The theoretical basis includes a study on global strategies in higher education for sustainable development and a bibliometric analysis that evaluates the strategic planning models used over the last forty years. The proposed model, described here, combines two categories of elements. The first is the technical category, using the Stakeholder Theory (FREEMAN, 2000) and the Resource-Based View (BARNEY, 2007). The second category is the participatory approach of planning in public organizations, guided by the works of Souto-Maior (2012) and Bryson (1995).

1. Universidade de São Paulo.

Teaching voices that report the process of recomposing students' post-pandemic learning

Carla R. Sasset

This investigation aims to understand what teachers say and do about the students' learning process after returning to school in person. The research aims to understand what were the pedagogical practices adopted by teachers to work with the recomposition of learning, in view of the gaps and lags diagnosed after returning to school, due to the suspension of classes due to the Covid-19 pandemic. To this end, teachers who work in basic education in public schools in Caxias do Sul are interviewed. The intention is to listen, understand, reflect on the teaching action in rescuing students' learning, highlighting propositional suggestions for pedagogical activities developed by teachers and classroom dynamics, which deserve to be disseminated and shared in the educational field.

Strategic Planning for Universities

Daniel B. Vasconcelos¹

and Carlos A. C. Sampaio

This material is a summary of a larger work carried out by the Strategic Planning of Universities team. Initially, a research and strategic planning analysis of 38 universities of global reference was carried out; to obtain a reduction of this material, we selected 7 universities with their own characteristics and excellence. As a methodological procedure for selecting universities, we used the following criteria: (i) universities with a large number of on-campus students and multiple areas of knowledge; (ii) universities with emphasis on public policies for society (inclusion and diversity); (iii) universities with emphasis on academic excellence (teaching, research and extension); (iv) outstanding university in social and environmental impact policies (*THE Impact Ranking*); and (v) regional geographic distribution. The following universities were selected: 1. State University of Campinas – UNICAMP – Brazil; 2. National Autonomous University of Mexico – UNAM – Mexico; 3. Texas A&M University – United States; 4. University of Toronto (University of Toronto) of Toronto – Canada; 5. University of Bologna (Alma Mater) studiorum university di Bologna) – Italy; 6. University of Oxford (Oxford University) – United Kingdom; 7. Western Sydney University (Western Sydney University) – Australia. The objective of this text is to show the patterns that were found in the strategies of the mentioned universities, aiming at the construction of a strategic plan for universities.

1. Instituto de Estudos Avançados da USP.

Automatic generation of evaluation components of the scholar menu using text mining techniques

Daniel Osaku¹

and Ricardo M. Marcacini; Solange O. Rezende

For the development of a child, it is crucial to offer adequate food because it can bring benefits or damage to the health of other life phases. In this way, it is worth generating quality indicators of the scholarly menu to refine it, support public policies, and improve food security and nutrition. The Brazilian National School Feeding Programme (PNAE) is responsible to transfer additional funds for food school expenses and also promote actions of food education and nutrition. Thus, the generation of quality indicators of the scholar menu can support not only the control and supervision but also can contribute to improving the PNAE program and the formulation of sustainable politic policies, in the sense of stimulating healthy food consumption. However, assessing the scholar menu at the national level presents some challenges like, lack of skilled labor, evaluation in a feasible time, and evaluation by humans prone to errors due to lack of attention, fatigue, and other human factors. In this work, we propose to employ text mining techniques to automatically generate evaluation components of the scholar menu. With accuracies greater than 93% using Bag of Words together with the Multi-Layer Perceptron model, the proposed method can speed up the annotation process and expand the ability to evaluate school menus with performances similar to those obtained by specialists.

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Enabling discovery and meta-analysis on USP theses and dissertations

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and Adenilso da S. Simão²

We present an advanced and contextual online search system for the discovery and meta-analysis of postgraduate works developed in the University of São Paulo. This system was designed within the program “Eixos Temáticos”, with the goal of enhancing the ability to perform information retrieval tasks in the university’s digital library of theses and dissertations (BDTD-USP) as well as broadening its search scope to include the text body of its entries besides their metadata. For exemplifying and validating the features of the proposed system, an analysis was conducted on the theses related to the first goal of the United Nations’ 2030 Agenda, contrasting the results found by means of keywords and semantic searches, mediated by an artificial intelligence model. The results are evidence that providing sophisticated tools for the exploration of academic material has the potential to offer a great leap in discoverability, propagation and application of knowledge generated in the university, in line with the vision of strengthening ties between university and civil society.

1. Instituto de Estudos Avançados da USP.

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Challenges and potentialities of education for sustainability: validation of agenda items and meta-analysis of studies conducted at the University of São Paulo

Gabriel de M. Silva¹

and Marcos G. Neira²

Concomitant with the production of the Education Axis of the USP's Thematic Axis Program, we intend to build and validate agenda items constituted to subsidize the formulation of educational public policies. On one hand, we are analyzing the production of the axis with bibliometric and meta-analytical support from research developed at USP – about the problems faced by educating spaces, characterizing the complexity, challenges and potentialities of education for sustainability. We hope that this work reveals the trends and practices in this scenario, considering that USP hosts research groups in the educational area with multiple approaches and references, which can contribute to the governance and qualification of education for sustainability. On the other hand, having at its core the academia-school approach, we want to understand and relate the interpretations built by university and basic education teachers about the production of the education axis. To this end, we have elaborated an instrument of dialogue, whose validation is in progress. We hope that the main product of this plan, the dossier of agenda items for the formulation of educational public policies, will manifest the particularities of the different strands of research carried out at USP, but also the articulation of the voices and knowledge coming from other sectors of society, especially schools and their interlocutors. We also hope that the products of this research can find consonance in agents and educational activities, being models for the construction of educational thought, enabling inclusive and differentiated practices, which expand social relations and generate greater involvement of communities in sustainable actions and processes.

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Educating girls, forming women: female instruction in Latin America under transnational perspective

Julia R. C. F. P. Uzun

and Diana G. Vidal

This research analyzed the Latin American public policies to female education, between 1870 and 1920. The work looks for understand the educational reforms occurring in multiple countries of Latin America, exploring how education helped to shape or met the demands of female social roles during this period. At the end of XIX century and initial decades of XX century, the research analyzed the impacts of female education formalization, of positivism and the coeducation proposals. These changes were understood like transnational movements, under the look of Cultural History and Women History, this research showed the practices, strategies and tactics to formation and instruction of women in Brazil, Argentina and Mexico, presenting the different models of womanhood defended by nations and the religious participation in these compositions.

Creation of a framework for the development of accessible educational digital games in the context of basic education

Leandro K. H. Yanaze¹

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This research project starts from the hypothesis that the development of digital games in the classroom can engage students to assimilate curricular contents in an interdisciplinary way, at the same time that it can strengthen the culture of accessibility and inclusive education. The project proposes the creation of a framework for the development of accessible educational digital games, in the approach of creative project-based learning and promoting inclusive education.

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Travels and connections of Maria Yedda Leite Linhares in thinking and making education

Maria E. F. da Silva

In the course of years of research in archives, cataloging the authors of textbooks, for almost a decade, the names that dominated my notes were mostly male. This recurrence made the unequal power clear and precise, the result of years of silencing and invisibility to which women were subjected. This recurrence made the unequal power clear and precise, the result of years of silencing and invisibility to which women were subjected. Revisiting the trajectories of those who, not by chance, but due to conditions of well-defined possibilities, managed to leave the legacy of their productions, awakened the conviction about the importance of considering the gender category in understanding the historical processes involved in the research. through the analysis of an individual life is centered on the recognition that a social reality is not the same depending on the level of analysis, the scale of observation. Faced with the challenges assumed, the feeling of empathy and otherness has always been something recurrent. When handling documents in an attempt to recompose their alliances, reading their writings, analyzing everyday details of the surprising exploits of their accomplishments, all these actions, in some way, brought to light my place of speech, the meaning of being a woman in a society where the Patriarchy is still a strong form of domination. We take as a premise to analyze not only the conditions that made it possible for some women to carry out actions and assume positions in the educational field, in a context strongly marked by the male presence, but also to understand their productions, from a network marked by power relations between individuals and groups. In this context, the concepts of circulation and appropriation of educational knowledge gain essential outlines for this premise. Thus, we take as a contribution to analysis, history rooted in printed matter and the subjects that make the knowledge, materialized in these supports, circulate. We start from the assumption that this knowledge was given to be read and known from the movement that made a certain artifact transit between their interpretive communities. Considering this assumption, we question how the possible sociability networks, through which women circulated, allowed their forms to combine ideas, gain visibility. What conditions favored the dissemination of knowledge enunciated by women, considering trips and incursions in different places and spaces beyond their national borders? What historical and historiographical conditions would help us to research the transnational from the history of Brazilian women, understanding that

connections are established everywhere, therefore the networks structure the different fields? Faced with these questions, few female figures emerged, among them, teacher Maria Yedda Linhares. Her trajectory revealed the possibility of apprehending the connections and knowledge put into circulation by this teacher, in a period from 1940 to 1986, taking as a contribution the theory of sociability networks (networks). Despite being aware of the need to shed light on women's history, Maria Yedda's journey through certain groups enabled us to understand how ideas around themes such as comprehensive education, the agrarian issue in Brazil, public education in the sources, they established connections with the experiences she had, leading us to resume the apprehension about the knowledge that transited on a national scale, at the same time that she established dialogues beyond this border. The nature of the appropriation of this knowledge, materialized in the preserved, add significance not only if we consider the expropriation to which female knowledge was subjugated, after all, they were years away from the spaces of scientific production for cultural reasons or even for laws that impeded its access. But, they instigate to know the impact of this knowledge in different scales, from the local to the global, apprehending in what way, this knowledge creates contours for an incessant movement of elaboration, to each geographic instance that it reaches.

Between the museum and the school, writings

Raquel N. L. Bezerra¹

The project is developed in the context of the Alfredo Bosi Chair in Basic Education, at the Institute of Advanced Studies at USP, continuing a series of interdisciplinary actions, carried out in the articulation between public universities, Basic Education schools and Science Museums, from so that basic education students, through previously and collaboratively articulated didactic projects between these instances, experience and build meaningful learning related to scientific concepts. In the context of the IEA/SP Basic Education Chair, the project is part of the “Practice and Didactics” axis, with a view to possible collaboration with the construction of prototypes that model training possibilities for teachers to work in basic education and Science centers.

1. Universidade Federal da Bahia.

Digital emancipation: how to prepare children and adolescents to safely enjoy the internet and social networks

Sandra R. Cavalcante¹

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The project aims to help promote critical digital literacy in Brazilian basic education, by preparing and articulating teachers to form protected digital citizens who know how to choose the services they use and take precautions against the risks existing on the Internet. After evaluating the free content available on the web about the subject, the researcher organized the online forum that took place in October / 2022 with guests from various areas to promote interdisciplinary reflection with educators about the challenges for childhood and adolescence in the digital age. The 42-hour extension course was then developed and offered to public school teachers, in the update modality, taught online with 8 synchronous meetings during the first semester of 2023. Fifty basic education teachers from the five regions of the country participated and, after updating their knowledge and exchanging experiences, were protagonists in the diagnosis, creation and experimentation of pedagogical tools created together. The project aims to help the national strategy for technological education, because it articulates teachers to guide and engage their students to become multipliers of learning in the family, friends, and neighbors. At the end, a manual containing the lesson plans created and tested will be published in co-authorship with the course participants, so that the experiences can be replicated and inspire other teachers to take the theme into their classes. Other publications originated during this project were: articles authored by the researcher on the use of Freirian theory to study children's artistic work in the media (published in December 2021) and about child digital influencers (published in December 2022); and a book that is about to be sent for review, which will be published in the second semester of 2023, organized by the researcher and her postdoc supervisor, containing unpublished articles written by educators and specialists from different areas of expertise, who presented a robust interdisciplinary approach to the risks and paths to critical digital emancipation.

1. Instituto de Estudos Avançados da USP.

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Can interdisciplinarity drive public policy and achieve Sustainable Development Goals?

Sylvestre A. Carvalho¹

and Marcos S. Buckeridge²

Public policy plays a vital role in shaping societies and addressing multifaceted issues that arise within them. However, in order to effectively tackle the intricate challenges facing humanity today, policymakers must embrace interdisciplinarity and leverage the insights provided by the study of strategic themes associated with agriculture and livestock, cities, democracy, culture and arts, economy, education, energy, industry, environment, health, and reducing inequality. These themes are based on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and its 169 targets. In this context, an Institutional Program of USP, namely ProETUSP³ (in portuguese Programa Eixos Temáticos – USP), was created to initially propose policy agendas. This study employs the concepts of Technology Readiness Level (TRL), Maturity of Public Policies (MPP), and agenda items based on SDGs to explore the relationship between interdisciplinarity, transdisciplinarity and public policies. The TRL framework serves as a guide for assessing the technological readiness of innovations, while MPP gauges the maturity of public policies supporting their implementation. By aligning these assessments with the SDGs, the study seeks to identify areas where interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary approaches can effectively address public policy challenges. The integration of diverse themes within ProETUSP and the collaboration of several specialists from USP were crucial for developing comprehensive and sustainable solutions, considering the intricate nature of interconnectedness among social, economic, and environmental dimensions. This work highlights the importance of interdisciplinarity based on the complex networks analysis in shaping public policy across diverse domains. By embracing these approaches, policymakers can develop more holistic and effective strategies to address complex challenges related to the strategic axes mentioned above. These interdisciplinary efforts hold the potential to drive sustainable development through the integration of themes involving sustainability, innovation, and inclusion, ultimately building resilient societies for a better future.

1. Instituto de Estudos Avançados da USP.

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3. www.usp.br/proetusp.

Reflection on tools used in the continuing training of basic education teachers to guide investigative projects aimed at real problems

Valkiria Venancio¹

This post-doctoral study in progress brings the procedural history of the continuing training program for basic education teachers from 2014 to 2022 in the greater Campinas and greater Ribeirão Preto regions in São Paulo. This program contributes to the development of equitable and quality teaching and learning, through active methods, which seeks to develop skills aimed at Scientific Initiation described in the National Common Curriculum Base (BNCC) through the action-reflection-collaboration-action procedures between trainers and teachers. Teachers from elementary 2, high school or technical schools are encouraged, monitored and supported to guide their students for the development of research projects, whether science or engineering, concomitantly with training, culminating in a scientific exhibition of the work developed by its students, which implies and replicates gender empowerment. It is proposed to investigate the evolution of the tools developed, made available, applied and rethought by the participants to guide investigative projects based on the real problems encountered by their students during the period determined in this study, in face-to-face, remote and hybrid formats. The objective is a comparative and critical view of such tools, whether technological or not, built in a collaborative, procedural and evolutionary way between those involved, in order to equip specialists from different areas in the methodology of learning based on problems and projects. I question the possibility of this active methodology using such specific tools, allowing reflections on praxis and collaborating for changes in the act of teaching and learning together. Through document analysis of the results presented in the consecutive years of this training and focus group interviews with the tutors, who closely follow the teachers, an attempt is made to create an instrumental infographic in order to disseminate good practices and collaborate with those who have not experienced this process as one of the paths to be taken to reduce educational, social and cultural inequality offered to public schools of basic education in Brazil.

1. Instituto de Estudos Avançados da USP.

Impact of systematics on cosmological constraints: the S-PLUS as a test case

Carolina Queiroz¹

and Raul L. Abramo¹

Observational systematics can constitute a major limitation in the cosmological exploitation of surveys of the large scale structure of the Universe by modulating e.g. the observed numbers of luminous sources. Part of this limitation arises on top of our ignorance on how such systematics actually impact the observed multi-tracer fields. In this work we build a map of different types of galaxies from the Southern Hemisphere for cosmological studies. In particular, we select galaxies that have been observed by the Southern Photometric Local Universe Survey (S-PLUS) to understand how they connect with the underlying dark matter density field and constrain cosmological parameters. The combination of a 12-band (being 7 narrow-bands) photometric system with the instrument's wide field of view potentially poses a unique advantage to the survey in terms of cosmological applications within the Southern Hemisphere. Additionally, we make use of Dark Energy Data data (which comprises a completeness of 80% down to $i=22.5$) to characterize the properties of the S-PLUS selected sample. Such a map is the first of its kind within the S-PLUS collaboration, contributing to broaden both the applicability and visibility of this survey. We also develop a methodology to assess how different potential systematics (e.g. color-magnitude selection, extinction, seeing) impact the completeness of our data. In terms of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), this work contemplates, both directly (via the developed research) and indirectly (via the byproducts, publications and seminars), goals 4 (ensure quality education and relevant skills), 9 (foster innovation) and 17 (strengthen partnerships with international collaborations).

1. Instituto de Física da USP.

Entanglement of harmonic systems in squeezed states

Dimitrios Katsinis¹

The entanglement entropy of a free scalar field in its ground state is dominated by an area law term. It is noteworthy, however, that the study of entanglement in scalar field theory has not advanced far beyond the ground state. In this paper, we extend the study of entanglement of harmonic systems, which include free scalar field theory as a continuum limit, to the case of the most general Gaussian states, namely the squeezed states. We find the eigenstates and the spectrum of the reduced density matrix and we calculate the entanglement entropy. Finally, we apply our method to free scalar field theory in 1+1 dimensions and show that, for very squeezed states, the entanglement entropy is dominated by a volume term, unlike the ground-state case. Even though the state of the system is time-dependent in a non-trivial manner, this volume term is time-independent. We expect this behaviour to hold in higher dimensions as well, as it emerges in a large-squeezing expansion of the entanglement entropy for a general harmonic system.

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Ultracentral collision analysis of relativistic heavy ions

Liner de S. Santos

In an ultrarelativistic heavy-ion collision, there is a large energy deposition and we suppose that there is a “breakup” of the hadronic structure and the partons from participant nucleons are not confined anymore. That is, a phase transition occurs to a system composed by free partons which behave as a strongly coupled fluid. This phase is called *Quark-Gluon Plasma* – QGP. Due to the short duration of this phase, it is not possible to directly observe this phase of matter and so conclusions are formulated about its behavior from the final characteristics, such as the multiplicity of charged hadrons and their azimuthal distribution, through the analysis of harmonic flows coefficients v_n . The latter can be related with the anisotropy of initial conditions, represented by *eccentricities* E_n . We will show throughout the text that E_2 has geometric and fluctuation contributions, while E_3 have nuclei fluctuations contributions only. This, we can think, for instance, that $v_3 < v_2$ and this result is true for most cases. However, in ultracentral events, we observed results as $v_3 \approx v_2$ and no model could describe these results until now. The fact that we have a triangular flow bigger than elliptic flow makes us think about the influence of the fluctuations and how it should be a model so that it generates the initial conditions which harmonic flows agree with experimental data. Thus, the present work aims to study if it is possible to describe the initial conditions in order that calculated harmonic flows be as close as possible to experimental data from CMS[30] and ATLAS[33] at the LHC. For this purpose, we put constraints on the n -point functions that describe fluctuations of the initial energy density, according to Gronqvist et al., in order to have a relationship between the fluctuations and the correlations and the initial conditions.

Dark Sector extensions of the Littlest Seesaw in the presence of primordial black holes

Baradhwaj Coleppa^{1, 2}

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The Littlest Seesaw model is a very well motivated dark matter model. Here we consider an extension of that model with an additional scalar and an additional fermionic particle under the freeze-in scenario. Formation of black hole of a certain mass range at primordial times can act as an alternate production mechanism for the dark matter particles as it evaporates via Hawking radiation. Furthermore, the presence of primordial black holes with substantial energy density gives rise to non-standard cosmology which also modifies the freeze-in production. In this paper, we have investigated the extended Littlest Seesaw model under the freeze-in scenario in the presence of a primordial black hole for various interesting cases and constrained the parameter space accordingly. If the universe is primordial black hole dominated at any point in the evolution of the universe, we find that the final relic in that case is dominated mostly by the evaporation component for a high dark matter mass and by the freeze-in component for a low dark matter mass.

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Quasibound states of analytic black-hole configurations in three and four dimensions

Horácio S. Vieira¹

In this work we analyze the sound perturbation of Unruh's acoustic effective geometry in both $(2+1)$ and $(3+1)$ spacetime dimensions and present an exact analytical expression for the quasibound states of these idealized black-hole configurations by using a new approach recently developed, which uses the polynomial conditions of the hypergeometric functions. Our main goal is to discuss the effects of having an event horizon in such effective metrics. We also discuss the stability of the systems and present the radial eigenfunctions related to these quasibound state frequencies. These metrics assume just the form it has for a Schwarzschild black hole near the event horizon, and therefore may, in principle, shed some light into the underlying classical and quantum physics of astrophysical black holes through analog acoustic probes.

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Crystallography and chemistry teaching: history, morphology and experimental practices

Helio E. B. Viana¹

and Daniel Atencio²

Crystalline shapes are defined as the set of equivalent faces. A crystal is formed by the association of crystalline forms, and only some crystalline forms are possible within a crystalline class. It was precisely through the analysis of crystalline geometries that Louis Pasteur was able to establish a relationship between salts derived from tartaric acid and the deviation of polarized light in a polarimeter. Despite the previously mentioned contents allowing a relationship between the macro and micro, a sore point for teaching chemistry according to researchers in the area, it is rare to find them in a General Chemistry book. Therefore, the purpose of this work is the construction of a didactic material, which will be incorporated to others already elaborated, aiming at the elaboration of a book that favors the (re)approximation of Crystallography and Mineralogy with the teaching of General Chemistry. The construction of this material employed the survey, study and systematization of articles and books from different areas (Crystallography and Mineralogy, History of Science and Experimental Chemistry). In addition to the historical issue involving optical isomerism, this work includes other activities – experimental practices (recrystallizations) and reflections on crystalline systems – all of which have already been applied in General Chemistry disciplines offered by undergraduate courses of Sciences at the Universidade Federal de São Paulo (UNIFESP).

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Applications of Lefschetz fibrations

Daniel F. L. Garcia

My research program concentrates on the areas of algebraic/complex geometry and symplectic geometry. I am broadly interested in the topology of algebraic and symplectic manifolds, more specifically in the study of certain Lefschetz fibration naturally attached to the underlying geometric structures. In the symplectic case, I have focused on cycles supported on Lagrangian submanifolds, while in the complex case I have worked with Pham cycles (also called vanishing cycles). By means of the monodromy representation of these cycles, I have studied several geometric questions inspired by the theory of Lie algebroids and holomorphic foliations. In the following, I will explain these questions, my contributions and part of the work I intend to develop in the near future. Given a symplectic manifold, the study of its Lagrangian submanifolds it is an interesting problem. For example, the Lagrangian submanifolds endowed with the intersection between them give rise to the *Floer homology*. In a symplectic manifold (X, ω) of dimension $2n$, a Lagrangian submanifold has dimension n , therefore, a natural question is which part of the homology group $H_n(X, \mathbb{Q})$ can be represented by Lagrangian submanifolds. There is an approach to this question by using symplectic Picard–Lefschetz theory. Considering a symplectic structure in a fibration such that the fibers are symplectic manifolds, it is possible to show that the vanishing cycles are Lagrangian submanifolds and the monodromy action is given by symplectomorphisms. In the case of mirror quintic, there is an explicit form for the monodromy matrices and for two Lagrangian cycles which are supported in a 3-sphere and 3-torus. In my work, I study the orbit of these cycles by monodromy action. Poisson manifolds arise naturally from classical mechanics problems, as models of their phase spaces. They can be thought as the infinitesimal part of a global structure, which corresponds to a symplectic groupoid. In other words, the symplectic groupoids are the integration of Poisson manifolds. This idea is formalized by considering the relation between fiber-wise linear Poisson structure and Lie algebroids. As usual, these integrations do not always exist. And when they do, they can present undesirable topological properties, for instance, they can be non-Hausdorff spaces. My joint work with M. del Hoyo, is motivated by the problem of understanding Hausdorff symplectic groupoids arising from Poisson manifolds. The first main theorem is the Hausdorff version for Lie 1; showing that every Hausdorff groupoid yields a maximal Hausdorff integration. The second main result is a Hausdorff

version of Lie 2 that includes a holonomy hypothesis. As an application of this Theorem, we show that if the algebroid induced by a Poisson manifold is integrable by a Hausdorff groupoid, then the maximal Hausdorff integration is symplectic. In complex geometry, I am widely interested in holomorphic foliations. The holomorphic foliations are a rich topic of investigation, either from the perspective of dynamics or from the perspective of algebraic geometry. For example, Hilbert's 16th problem asks about an upper bound on the number of limit cycles in planar real polynomial vector fields of a given degree. It is a problem that comes from dynamical systems, however by considering an extension of the problem to \mathbb{C}^2 , it is possible to approach it by means of algebraic geometry techniques. One of these algebraic approaches is the *Center problem*. Given a polynomial with two variables we consider its associated foliation. The center points of the foliation are vanishing cycles. The monodromy problem is to establish conditions on the polynomial so the orbit of the vanishing cycles generate the whole homology group. It is possible to relate the monodromy action with a diagram called the Dynkin diagram. Thus, given a polynomial, we translate questions on the subspaces generated by these orbits to combinatory aspects of the diagram. In my work, I prove that the vanishing cycles associated with a Morse point in polynomials $y^d + g(x)$, with $d = 2, 3, 4$, do not generate the whole homology group if and only if g is a decomposable polynomial.

Qualitative properties for solutions to a class of Partial Differential Equations arising in differential geometry

João H. Andrade¹

In this postdoctoral project, we addressed the study qualitative properties for solutions to a class of Partial Differential Equation (PDE) arising in differential geometry, namely the constant curvature and Allen–Cahn equations. These equations appear in many affine areas, seemingly unrelated, such as conformal geometry, minimal surface theory, phase–transition problems, and general relativity. Mainly our research interest focus on the interface between geometry, physics, and analysis of PDEs. The techniques employed in our research combine various tools from different fields, such as topology, analysis, and physics. We are able to provide compelling results about the existence, multiplicity, classification, and local asymptotic behavior for this class of equations.

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Prime zeta functions of exponential type and prime gaps

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In my postdoctoral project (number 819/2021) developed under the supervision of professor Hugo Luiz Mariano, at the Department of Mathematics of the IME – USP, I carry out an in-depth study of the distribution of prime numbers in small intervals. This is a classic subject in Analytic Number Theory, with many open problems. Through a subtle adaptation of D. J. Newman’s proof of the Prime Number Theorem (see and), I was able to establish an asymptotic estimate for the quantity of prime numbers in small intervals. More precisely, if $\pi(x)$ represents the prime counting function, then given $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $0 < \lambda < 1$, I have shown that $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi(x + x^\lambda) - \pi(x)}{x^\lambda / \log(x)} = 1$. In particular, this result implies the validity of widely known (and fairly old) conjectures about the distribution of prime numbers in small intervals, such as Andrica’s conjecture (1986), Legendre’s conjecture on primes between two consecutive squares (~ 1800), Oppermann’s conjecture (1877), and Sierpinski’s conjecture on primes in matrices (1958). It is worth mentioning that this result, unconditionally obtained by the author of the project, was unknown until today for $0 < \lambda \leq 1/2$, even if one assumes Riemann Hypothesis.

1. Instituto de Matemática e Estatística da USP.

Performance of psychologists in primary education in the Central-West region of Brazil: implications of the Law 13.935/2019

Janaina C. Silva¹

and Marilene P. R. de Souza¹

This post-doctoral internship proposal it will be developed at the Graduate Programs in School Psychology and Human Development at the University of São Paulo. It is linked to the matrix research “The role of school and educational psychologists in Latin America: conceptions, challenges and innovations in public policies for basic education” authored by Professor Marilene Proença Rebello de Souza. The post-doctoral internship proposal has research that has the general objective of analyzing the performance of psychologists in Basic Education in the Center-West region of Brazil, aiming to encompass the implications of Law 13.935/2019. The theoretical methodological framework is based on critical perspective in the field of School and Educational Psychology. Our idea is to encompass the three states that comprise this region: Goiás, Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul, specifically the municipalities that already have school and educational psychologists working in Basic Education. The steps will consist of: 1) mapping the municipalities in the states of the Central-West region that have school and educational psychologists working in Basic Education; 2) sending questionnaires to all school and educational psychologists who work in Basic Education; 3) semi-structured interviews with a psychologist from each state in the Midwest region of Brazil; 4) data analysis according to our theoretical framework. With this research, we aim to analyze the performance of school and educational psychologists in Basic Education, as well as to contribute to the construction of a professional performance that meets regional and ethical-political needs for Latin America.

1. Instituto de Psicologia da USP.

Psychoanalytical formation and epistemic turn - The colonial hole in freudian malaise

Raoni M. M. Jardim¹

In this paper we will try to defend the thesis that the democratization of the access to clinical practice that marks contemporary Brazilian psychoanalysis calls for an epistemic democratization of the formative processes, this opening being a necessary axis for the expansion of “socio-political listening” (Rosa, 2016) to psychic suffering. This statement also proposes ethical implications for teachers, focusing on the structural transformation of educational institutions and the radical expansion of the place of the “subject supposed to know” (Lacan, 1988/1964) within them. Based on that, and in alignment with the principles of the “Encontro de Saberes” project (Carvalho, 2003), the freudian malaise will be taken as central to a “sociogenesis” (Fanon, 1952/2008) that aims to confront epistemic racism and decolonize psychoanalysis in brazilian territory. This action will take place around its conceptual status, clinical and political consequences, considering what we refer to as the colonial hole at its base. In a subsequent moment, we intend to carry out a concrete action of epistemic turn in psychoanalytic formation based on the dialogue between academic professors and masters of traditional brazilian knowledges, around the concepts of Civilization, Culture, Human, Race, Pulsion, Reason, Truth, or others that may be considered fundamental during the process. The action will be registered in jointly authored texts (psychoanalyst and a master) and, later, as a seminar open to the public. It is hoped, with this, to operate the return of knowledge that has been repressed from our formation as professionals, and the inscription of a new ethos for understanding and addressing suffering, based on representatives from indigenous and African origin, foreclosure from this formation. This moment is defined as counter-colonial (Bispo dos Santos, 2015).

1. Instituto de Psicologia da USP.

Lessons in Rebellion: Maria Helena Souza Patto's contributions to Education and Psychology

Lygia de Souza

The current post-doctoral project aims to systematize the main theoretical and methodological contributions arising from the work of Maria Helena Souza Patto. Retired Professor at the Psychology Institute of USP, Patto is considered a watershed in Brazilian Psychology, being the author of a significant set of writings that, by diligently criticizing hegemonic Psychology and Education, have enabled the opening of new paths in the ways of approaching Psychology with the educational reality, implying in disruptive understandings concerning this field of knowledge has commonly brought to think about education, especially public education in Brazil. With a complex work, this is the first systematization and analysis of this set. In direct dialog with Patto, a Virtual Environment was elaborated, gathering her work, from the following tabs: presentation; intellectual biography; writings about the author; books; publication of chapters in books; publication in periodicals; and videos. In addition, five of the author's renowned books have been re-edited and published in ebook format on USP's Open Book Portal, with free access. The huge demand indicates the relevance of such an achievement (published in November 2022, the book with the lowest demand exceeded one thousand downloads, and the one with the highest demand exceeded 7 thousand downloads). The last stage of the research, in progress, involves the study of the author's work, in chronological order, based on relevant thematic axes in her production, both from a theoretical-methodological point of view and in terms of the themes she worked on during her productive life. This material is being published in articles, and a book will be released about the author's work. With this postdoc, we hope to keep Maria Helena Patto's work in evidence, so that her important contributions to Brazilian psychology and education may be highlighted.

Derived relations of comparison with the go/no-go procedure with compound stimuli

Rafael D. Modenesi¹

and Paula Debert

The aim of this study was to investigate the ability to respond to symbolic comparison relations between stimuli (e.g., bigger-than and less-than) under contextual control using a limited set of relations, while avoiding unrelated stimuli. The go/no-go procedure with compound stimuli was employed for this purpose. Non-arbitrary Relational Training and Testing were conducted to establish contextual control for two stimuli, blue and red, in relation to comparison relations (“bigger-than” and “less-than”) among similar stimuli (such as figures of different objects like airplane, anchor, and balloon). The compound stimuli consisted of a background color (blue or red) and two identical figures of different sizes. Subsequently, Arbitrary Relational Training was conducted to establish order relations between pairs of stimuli, guided by contextual cues (X1-A1A2, X1-A2A3, X2-A2A1, and X2-A3A2), and emergent relations were tested (X1-A1A3 and X2-A3A1). Additional relations (X1-A3A4, X1-A4A5, X2-A4A3, and X2-A5A4) were then taught, followed by testing of all possible emergent relations (X1-A1A3, X1-A2A4, X1-A3A5, X2-A3A1, X2-A4A2, X2-A5A3, X1-A1A4, X1-A1A5, X1-A2A5, X2-A4A1, X2-A5A1, and X2-A5A2). All four participants, who were university students, met the training criterion and demonstrated the emergence of the tested relations. The implications of these results for the development of instructional technology and conceptual understanding are discussed.

Acknowledgement: INCT (300050/2023-2)

1. Instituto de Psicologia da USP.

Text composition in the academic environment - Inquiries regarding unusual textual genres in scientific research

Sílvia G. Cardoso

Facing the predominance of a prescriptive form of writing that is perpetuated since elementary school and throughout high school, that scarcely stimulates young writers and their readers, studies and experiments have been made in the effort to investigate and practice approaches to text composition in the university sphere, where what is written is taken as action in the world. This post-doctoral research aims to gather bibliographic references regarding studies that use unusual textual genres in scientific works as a strategy of affirmation of writing as an act. From this sort of inventory, it will be possible to establish the exact activities for the second stage of the project: the realization of two disciplines in the form of a writing laboratory, where the intention is to create a favorable environment for a practice of writing that allows for unexpected expressions, improbable lines, adventitious textual arrangements – essential elements in order to not separate life from what is being written. Finally, in the third stage of the investigations, the experiences of the disciplines and the records resulting from them will be analysed, in order to reach the projects greater objective: to archive and produce knowledge about writing procedures that enables one to invent and rehearse ways of writing studies capable of breaking from the padronizations and lifeless conventions of academic textual production, thus, functioning as a resource for providing care and support in the formative experience of post-graduation.

Pedagogical Residency Program: exploring and developing pre-service chemistry teachers' pedagogical content knowledge

Luciane F. Goe¹

and Paulo A. C. Loureiro¹; Carmen Fernandez¹

The Pedagogical Residency Program (PRP) is one of the actions that integrates the Brazilian Policy for Teacher Training and aims to contribute to the initial training of undergraduate students. During PRP, students gain experience through immersion in the school, with the mentoring of experienced teachers and of a university professor. Thus, it is relevant to investigate whether the pedagogical content knowledge (PCK) can be developed during the experience in the Program. The objective is to document and analyze evidence of PCK that can be observed in pre-service Chemistry teachers during their participation in the PRP. PCK is one of the basic knowledge domains necessary for the profession of teacher. It is widely considered as one of the pillars of teachers' knowledge, encompassing both knowledge and skill for teaching a particular subject. For Park and Oliver, PCK includes: orientation to teaching science, knowledge of student's understanding of science, knowledge of science curricula, knowledge of the instructional strategies, and knowledge of assessment of scientific literacy. Several researchers argue that it is a good exercise for teachers to build their knowledge of PCK components and use it during lesson planning and teaching. In this sense, it is of great importance to study how the PCK of future teachers develops in response to the different opportunities offered during initial training. Data were collected through reports, lesson plans, audiovisual records and reflection stimulated through semi-structured interviews. Qualitative thematic analysis based on the five PCK components proposed by Park and Oliver was used for the data analysis. The results show evidence of manifestations of the PCK components, in addition to moments calling attention to the reflection of the participating students. It can be seen that the PRP is a rich space that allows the development of PCK components. This highlights the importance of the program for future teachers. Future research should be carried out in order to analyze the integration of these components.

Acknowledgement: Fapesp (2013/07937-8; 2021/03489-7; 2022/09243-2)

1. Instituto de Química da USP.

The Maison du Brésil at the Cité Internationale Universitaire de Paris: transnational projects and sociocultural circulation (1921-1971)

Angélica Müller¹

and Pedro Dallari

The project conducts a history of the *Casa do Brasil* in the International University City of Paris, demonstrating, on the one hand, the cultural diplomacy work of Itamaraty and the Quai d'Orsay and, on the other hand, analysing the socio-cultural relations that passed through the House. The central research hypothesis is that the *Maison du Brésil* (MB) consolidates a transnational space of representation of cultural and intellectual exchanges between Brazilians and French, allowing the maturation of a university diplomacy, not necessarily followed by the deepening of cultural diplomacy between the two countries. To this end, a double theoretical and methodological input is employed to carry out the project, which is inserted in the tradition of studies that investigate, on the one hand, international cultural relations and, on the other, socio-cultural history. Thus, the concepts of cultural diplomacy, university diplomacy, mediator, field and habitus, as well as social networks, are mobilised to achieve the various specific objectives throughout the work. As for the sources, the research will take place in different public archives, such as the diplomatic and private ones located in Brazil and France. The proposed chronological cut corresponds to different moments in the history of the MB, from the 1920s, when the Cité was created and the first project for the House was presented in 1926, by deputy, doctor and member of the ABL, Antônio Austragésilo, and definitively abandoned when Vargas came to power in 1930. The project was resumed in the post-war period and developed in the 1950s, a period in which a project for the expansion and maturing of science in Brazil was outlined, understood as a factor for national development. The building was inaugurated in 1959, and the MB had several directors until the arrival of Luís Lisanti, assistant professor of Modern History at USP. With the civil-military coup of 1964, the military tried to control the management of the MB and its residents until 1971, when they legally disengaged from the House, which came under French management.

1. Instituto de Relações Internacionais da USP.

Erotism and sexuality in Apulian iconography of the IV century A.C

Juliana M. dos Santos¹

This project aims to analyze sexuality and its relation to eroticism from the iconographic perspective produced in Apulia from the fourth century BC. Far from Athens, the consumption of prestige artifacts was accompanied by a particular reading of the world, sociocultural interests in Attica and ended up in a way of consuming, interpreting and using the pieces in southern Italy. These conceptions also reflected in the artisanal production. As a result, a typical “way of doing” of the region reflected the tension of sociocultural forces through political relations: on the one hand the sexual interests and performances expected by women and men, on the other, their personal interests. In this sense, we understand the role of Eros as a symbolic sexual element and as fundamental to translate the conception of gender expressed in the region. Through the images we will observe how this dialogue was constructed by examining and identifying the importance of eroticism and sexuality for this colonial region, and the relation of these conceptions to the Athenian one. From the theoretical perspective on gender proposed by Violaine Cuchet, the revisions of the work of A. D. Trendell and the archeological perspectives of private spaces treated by Lisa Nevett, we will observe the multidimensional construction of the notion of gender and the uses of pleasure in Apulia.

1. Museu de Arqueologia e Etnologia da USP.

Who are we? Professionals graduated in Museology in Brazil and the social markers of difference with a view to black feminisms

Karlla K. P. dos Santos¹

The aim of the Postdoctoral project is to understand the relations between professionals graduated in Museology and black feminisms to analyse if intersectional and decolonial perspectives have found space in Brazilian Museology. This will follow on from my doctoral thesis, 'Museum Education and Feminisms in Brazil: Silences, Strangeness and Dialogues from an Intersectional and Decolonial Perspective' (2023). In it I worked with museum educators, here I move the cut to professionals graduated and/or post-graduated in Museology. The methodology used will be online questionnaire, semi-structured interviews, and content analysis. The project is important due to the absence of systematic data on Brazilian museologists, and it is strategic from the point of view of public policies, especially with the return of the Ministry of Culture. In Brazil we have 14 degrees in Museology at federal universities and one state university. Besides post-graduation programs (USP, UFBA, URGs) with academic masters and one of them with a doctorate (UNIRIO). The Post-Graduation Interunits Program in Museology - PPGMus-USP is one of the most consolidated and is forwarding the doctorate project since it has achieved Capes grade 4. The PPGMus-USP is formed by the four museums of the University: Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Museum of Contemporary Art, Paulista Museum and Museum of Zoology. It has two research lines, and the present project is more aligned to the line 'Theory and Method of Heritage Management and Museological Processes: safeguard and communication'. This Post-Doctoral project finds echo in the mentioned Programme due to the importance given by it to its graduates, from the systematic development of the Project Dossier Egresses, which is already in a second phase.

1. Museu de Arqueologia e Etnologia da USP.

Egyptian collection of the Archaeological and Ethnological Museum, University of São Paulo, and socioemotional capabilities in primary education: pressing issues

Raquel dos S. Funri

The proposal starts by discussing some theoretical issues, particularly how the study of the past deals with resemblance and difference. It then turns to child education in relation to the past and history and to ancient Egypt. From these theoretical tenets, the proposal explores the potential of the Egyptian collection of the Archaeological and Ethnological Museum (MAE-USP) to archaeological formal education. The proposal then discusses classroom strategies, such as mind maps. The goals include using the educational potential of the Egyptian collection, through a public archaeology perspective, applied in case studies in specific schools in different places. The publication of scholarly papers and lectures in academic venues will also result from the proposal. Methods include educational, historical and archaeological strategies to understand cultural features, applied to child bringing up. The expected results include scholarly and empirical production, from papers and lectures to workshops. Key words: Egyptian amulets; socioemotional capabilities; Egyptian archaeology; archaeology and education.

The importance of Antiquity Women's Studies to the present

Tais P. Bélo¹

This work aims to expose the public image of Roman women such as Fulvia, Octavia, Livia, Agrippina the Elder and Agrippina the Younger, comprising the Late Republic and Early Empire, through coins and written sources to exemplify such lives. The intent is to illustrate how these women enhanced their images publicly through Patronage, religion, and imperial propaganda. The written sources gave visions of values, showed social relations, principles of property, individual rights, duties in Roman society and also confirmed that Roman women were embedded in a power hierarchy marked by boasting male rule. They were described in familiar environments, forming an opposition between the public and private universe. Coins, with the portraits of these women, justified positions and consolidated powers within an aristocratic context of competition. As a movable monument, such objects promoted a wide audience, even away from the elite. They showed that elite women achieved in a “apparent” prominence by building a social life that led them to a certain political openness, contributing to be important authors of Rome’s history. Such feminine changes of that time may have ensured a social modification in all categories, mainly in cultural constructions and political performances, making the masculine and the feminine intertwined, demonstrating a social and gender complexity. In such a manner, the intention of this work is to explain, through iconographic analysis, what these objects wanted to communicate in terms of identity and politics. Problems about power and the women’s place were raised, since the “sexual *habitus*” could have marked the values between genders. The literature well explains the gender relations of the emperors and their imperial women; and the material culture demonstrates the masculine power, evidencing the feminine power too. In this way, the major importance of this work is the invitation to a reflection of the perception of the reality of the present, for an analytical approach relating to the improved conditions of the Women’s Studies of Antiquity, with a proposal capable of managing conscience and coherence of the current feminine factors, in opposition to and related to the existence of a variety and similarity of the past women.

1. Museu de Arqueologia e Etnologia da USP.

From the Paulista Museum to the classroom: the visual representation of the Bandeirantes in educational publications in Brazil

Thaís C. Waldman¹

This study intends to analyze the uses, in educational publications throughout the 20th century, of models of visual representation established at the Paulista Museum and their focusing mainly on their symbolic content as related to the forging of a national identity whose essence is embodied in the Bandeirante. Popularly known as the Ipiranga Museum, the Paulista Museum was established in 1895 inside a building erected during the Empire to celebrate Brazilian Independence. In 1917, Afonso Taunay (1876–1958) took over as director of the institution, with an eye on the upcoming Independence Centennial commemorations, celebrated in 1922. Throughout his lengthy tenure as director (1917–1945), Taunay sought to convert the building-monument into a kind of pantheon honoring not only the nation's independence but also the history of São Paulo and those considered, in his view, its main protagonists, the Bandeirantes. As such, he commissioned a series of historical paintings and celebratory sculptures, reproduced exhaustively in Brazilian schoolbooks, the main instrument for the dissemination of the Paulista Museum throughout the 20th century, material that merits a thorough examination in terms of the discursive standards of this form of appropriation. Linked to the FAPESP's Thematic Project *Collect, identify, process, circulate: The curatorial cycle and the production of knowledge*, this study intends to form a corpus documental that will feed the Paulista Museum's databank and its actual archive of didactic material, contributing to the curatorial reformulation of this constitutional institution of the University of São Paulo and to the training of its educational service, tasks that appear ever more pressing with the approaching Bicentennial of Brazilian Independence, to be celebrated in 2022 and coinciding with the Paulista Museum's planned reopening to the public.

1. Museu Paulista da USP.

The interface between museums and journalism when it comes to the education for biodiversity

Guilherme A. C. Profeta¹

This project was divided into three fronts: a mapping of the use of scientific journalism as complementary didactic material in Higher Education; two phases of textual analysis of the environmental coverage of one of the main newspapers in São Paulo, Brazil, focusing on the biodiversity crisis; the publication of scientific journalism stories in dialogue with museums, followed by the observation of real classes based on these texts, in order to better understand the “news schedule – stories – classroom” flow. It was found that science journalism is already being used as supplementary didactic material in Higher Education: at a community university in the state of São Paulo, for example, 70.3% of professors stated that they had already used this type of material in class before. Considering a *corpus* composed of texts published between April and November, 2022, in the newspaper *Folha de S. Paulo*, it was also verified that the theme “biodiversity crisis” comprised 15% of the environmental coverage, which makes it the category in which scientific journalism texts were more concentrated. Even though specialized, academic sources seem to predominate in journalistic texts on the biodiversity crisis, these texts are articulated by journalists, who contextualize them with broader issues, giving them a new meaning. Museum-based sources, capable of discussing the biodiversity crisis, can contribute to this process (as it can be perceived in texts produced experimentally in conjunction with MZUSP), thus being good candidates for use in the classroom. By observing classes based on texts of this type, it was possible to perceive that teachers used stories written in collaboration with museum-based sources to create “gaps” in their teaching plans, proposing/weaving connections between the curriculum and socially acute issues of contemporary times, such as the biodiversity crisis, which makes the use of these stories an interesting strategy to develop epistemological curiosity in class, in addition to values/attitudes.

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CULTURA E ARTES

Adire – On textile art, dyeing and indigo in Yorubaland in the contemporary context

Emi Koide

This presentation aims to discuss some of the main points and research questions regarding the Yoruba textile art of dyeing in the production of Adire fabric, based on the field study carried out in Yorubaland – in the cities of Lagos, Abeokuta, Osogbo, Ibadan, and Ile-Ife in Nigeria – between April and June 2023. Originally, Adire textiles were dyed in indigo from the leaves of the *Lonchocarpus Cyanescens* plant. However, since the 1920s, of synthetic dyes introduction, production, patterns, and meanings have changed. Adire has always been a way of telling tales, and it continues to be so. The proposal of research considered the network of multiple human and non-human actors in the creative processes and textile productions, bringing into the field of art history and art criticism the dimension of non-human agencies facing the challenges of the context of climate and ecological crisis. The field of art history is still guided by an anthropocentric centrality of the artist, or even when the emphasis is on the analysis of the work or on the agency of the work of art itself; non-human agencies are often not considered – of materialities, of organic elements or not, in the constitution and creation of works and languages. Thus, we propose a paradigm shift and an investigation into art history and creative processes that analyze non-human actors and agents in their configuration, including fabric, indigo dyeing, the creation of patterns as creations produced by a complex network of actors – humans, plants, bacteria, substances, the tissue itself, deities and spirits as agents. Neocolonialism, instability, economic problems, and high unemployment impact the entire Nigerian context, especially the context of art and culture in contemporaneity. Despite the numerous challenges and contradictions, from the Yoruba cosmological perspective, there is a reinvention of tradition, as well as the continuous presence and active participation of recognized spirits and deities in the production of Adire.

Oral history of artists with decolonial perspectives: memories, poetics and sensitive marks

Daisy Perelmutter

The pos-doctoral project main objective is to collect memories from Brazilian visual artists who are creating their works based upon decolonial perspectives. The proposal is to investigate artists through oral history interviews. This has a theoretical and methodological articulation with my professional path which started in 1986. The research will contribute to deepen the comprehension of the epistemological discussion of oral history, the subjectivity as a dynamic historical process and the evaluation of arts of memory according to artists memories. This field of investigation I initiated as a researcher and coordinator of Oral History Departmente at the Museum of Image and Sound. Aligned to the decolonial movement of thought which extended to all fields of knowledge, oral history had also redimensioned some of its postulates. In this manner, the oral testiomies shall be oriented starting from life history interviews, the base with which the methodology sustains itself, and use also others resources to stimulate memory flourishing. The research foresees a socialization of its results to the academic community and to its wider public through articles and participation in scientific meetings.

Lampião - An opera in animation

Paulo S. Maron¹

In this postdoctoral project, I intend to create an opera telling the story of Lampião, in animation, from the creation of the dramaturgy through a libretto in the format of cordel literature, composition of the music and creation of the animation. The production and realization of the project would be in charge of the NUO Ópera Lab. Where the group members would give their voices to the characters. Lampião and the ideological and cultural symbol. 83 years ago, Virgulino Ferreira da Silva, Lampião, died. With him ended not only a struggle of the outlaw against the representatives of that law, but also a social, political and cultural struggle. Lampião meant for many a reaction to the social injustices that had always occurred and still occur in Brazil. For some he was called a cold killer, for others the Brazilian Robin Hood. To this day, rich families in the northeast reject him and oppose any honors, while to this day poor families glorify him as a defender of the oppressed. A legend, a myth that followed his struggle through several cities in the northeast until his death, victim of a police attack led by Lieutenant João Bezerra, who led the attack on the camp of Lampião and his gang, located on a farm in the sertão of Sergipe. The film was lost in the State archives, but in 1955 part of it was found and edited by filmmaker Alexandre Wulffes, totaling about ten minutes of film. In 2007, Cinemateca Brasileira restored and re-edited the material, including more images, totaling a film of about 14 minutes. There will be excerpts from this 2007 edition that will function as an axis for the creation of the show's dramaturgy.

1. Escola de Artes, Ciências e Humanidades da USP.

The theatrical production of the landless rural workers movement – MST: the experience of the theater group “Filhos da Mãe... Terra” in the Carlos Lamarca Settlement, in Sarapuí/SP

Adriana A. Ferreira¹

and Sérgio de Carvalho¹

The study focuses on the theatrical production of the MST (Landless Workers' Movement), particularly the experience of the theater group “Filhos da Mãe... Terra”, carried out from 2003 to 2009, in the Carlos Lamarca Settlement in Sarapuí, São Paulo. It aims to map their history of formation and their experience regarding theatrical forms, themes, and procedures, as well as their impact on the community's cultural organization, specifically the Folia de Reis. The study seeks to understand the processes of constructing a marginal aesthetic that emerges from the forms of resistance currently produced in the periphery of capitalism. It is understood that aesthetic productions, with theater production being prominent among them, are part of the praxis production process itself, which is a cultural process involving the creation of symbolic forms that dialectically represent historical movements of rupture with oppressive traditions and the automatic course of time, the conscious experience of meaning that manifests in the constant struggle against abstract forms of domination, as well as in ecstasy, affections, festivities, and the commitment to build a new mode of existence day by day. In this movement, Brecht's theater manifests the form that characterizes the subversive turning point of human experience in the instances of passage, in the deviations that interrupt the continuous act of history, break oppressive traditions, and remake the concrete ground conducive to the impulse of creative acts. Dialectical theater makes the oscillating threshold between inertia and movement knowable through concrete forms. In these senses, theatrical productions can be a way of transmitting, as cultural heritage, a type of experience that preserves the aura of acts of autonomy, ruptures, and freedom.

1. Escola de Comunicações e Artes da USP.

Cristofano Bronzini e seu diálogo a favor das mulheres musicistas e pintoras na Itália (início do século XVII)

Carin Zwilling

The aim of this research is to transcribe, translate and study the manuscript Magliabecchiano VIII, 1525, I at the National Central Library of Florence, Italy, written by Cristofano Bronzini (Sirolo, province of Ancona, ca. 1580 – Florence, 1640) which is part of his writings: *Della dignità et della nobiltà delle donne* [On dignity and nobility of the women] – a defense of women whose work was published partially during his lifetime. The work was commissioned and sponsored by the two Medici Grand Duchesses, regents of Tuscany: Christine de Lorraine (1565 – 1637) and her daughter-in-law Maria Magdalene of Austria (1589 – 1631). In Florence, in the National Central Library, there are thirty-six manuscript volumes by Cristofano Bronzini that include twenty-four journeys of four weeks each, divided into 34 volumes, in addition to four index volumes. We intend to study volume XX, which corresponds to the 15th day, in which the author deals with women musicians [an unpublished manuscript, never transcribed and studied in its entirety]. In this study we intend to highlight the feminine values linked to music and painting. What are the feminine qualities chosen by Bronzini as a model? Modesty, composure, decorum, grace, virtuosity, beauty? Which women embodied these virtues? Were these values idealized and based on codes of behavior at the time? What literature did Bronzini draw on to create his characters? We aim to analyze some Courtesany treatises from the Italian Renaissance in relation to the role of women musicians in society, to understand Bronzini's position, as well as bringing the women's biography chosen as a model of virtue. In addition to the profile of the work and its comparative historical circumstances, we plan to enrich the research with documentation and sources of music by the women elected by the author.

Prolam, scientific arm of contemporary Latin America: decolonial legal corpora(minds) to (de)british itself with artistic-border anchorage

Fábio P. do V. Machado¹

and Lisbeth Rebollo¹

The critical fortune in Latin America is – greatly – influenced by European and US criticism. This tension ended up neglecting the artistic production of very important intellectuals in the modernist period in Brazilian criticism. The investigation of this work circumscribes in research with the group Aesthetic Reception and Art Criticism ECA/PROLAM/USP, the importance of updating the list of these artists and works to (re)count the artistic evolutions of our country. In this precise sense, I developed the organization of a book whose researchers from the aforementioned group contributed with a chapter each, seeking – through this work – to update our Brazilian critical fortune. *Pari pasu* to this project, we had the letter of acceptance from the USI – Universidad de San Isidro de Argentina (Qualis A) to publish this investigation that will certainly bring new perspectives to the studies of Latin American artistic criticism, a project assisted weekly synchronously under the guidance of Prof. Dr. Lisbeth Rebollo. We chose to publish the investigation in a renowned Argentine scientific journal for international dissemination and information on this investigation. The book being edited will be published in an e-book format to give access to those who don't have the resources and promote a major online release for all of Latin America. In this material, we will present important artists, ateliers and works that the academy and cultural sectors know little about, thus bringing more cultural, artistic and epistemological information about the arts spread in our country in the 19th century, updating the history of artistic criticism in Brazil.

1. Escola de Comunicações e Artes da USP.

Politics of form: figurations of love in Agnès Varda

Fernanda A. de Almeida¹

and Cristian Borges

Agnès Varda (1928–2019) was a French photographer, filmmaker and visual artist who undertook a fruitful artistic journey over seventy years, moving through different areas in her creative process. Critics and scholars have addressed the beginning of her work as a photographer in the projects of actor and theater director Jean Vilar in the 1940s and 50s; her career as a filmmaker involved with the Nouvelle Vague, the Rive Gauche, essay cinema and autobiographical cinema; and her work with video installations as a visual artist from the 2000s onwards. This research aims to expand this range of approaches by outlining a distinct and transdisciplinary perspective. The goal is to investigate the politics of form evoked by the figurations of love in selected films by Agnès Varda, through an interpretative analysis, in dialogue with the specific (in the area of history, theory and film criticism) and complementary (philosophical) bibliography. Three categories are proposed as a synthesis of these figurations, which can be observed especially in six films of different lengths and genres, distributed among them: Related nudity, *Women Reply* (1975) and *One Sings, the other Doesn't* (1977). Related to intimacy, *Jacquot de Nantes* (1991) and *Daguerreotypes* (1993). Related to tenderness, *The Opera-Mouffe* (1958) and *The Gleaners and I* (2000). Together, these categories demonstrate the importance of the feeling of love for understanding Varda's poetics and its political dimension. The research works with the hypothesis that these figurations of love would evoke the recognition of our shared existence and the constitution of communities that conceive difference without opposition. In this way, they would reveal relevant politics at a time when emotions are mobilized in social media for commercial and political purposes, reverberating in an extension of individualism, mental illnesses and the corrosion of democracies, as diagnosed in several essays by Byung-Chul Han, among others authors. This hypothesis will be verified through the analysis method, which starts from the direct contact with the works, considers the critical reception and proposes a philosophical interpretation of the problems raised by them.

Acknowledgement: CNPq

1. Escola de Comunicações e Artes da USP.

Allusive patriotism: short films by Aerp on the 150th Anniversary of Brazil's Independence (1972)

Fernando Seliprandy¹

The official discourse of the dictatorship celebrating the Sesquicentennial of Brazil's Independence (1972) presented distinct audiovisual forms: the direct message of newsreels, the didacticism of educational films, and also the advertising formats aligned with authoritarian modernization. The focus of this presentation is on the latter variant. More specifically, the one-minute films produced by the Assessoria Especial de Relações Públicas da Presidência da República (Aerp), a propaganda agency created by the regime in 1968 – and succeeded by the Assessoria de Relações Públicas (ARP) in 1975. The Aerp films are known in historiography for their subtle way of conveying the civic-patriotic values of the authoritarian regime. The analysis will unfold in three movements. It begins with an account of the search for the Aerp films from 1972 at the Arquivo Nacional, an effort that resulted in locating and telecine transfer of a 16mm reel containing the collection of the 33 titles produced that year, most of which were previously inaccessible in digital formats. This raises the broader question of challenges faced in the work with audiovisual archives in Brazil, including cataloging gaps and access difficulties. The second movement will conduct an immanent analysis of the films that focus on the Sesquicentennial, closely examining the audiovisual techniques inherently intertwined with the conveyed message. The emphasis in this topic lies in the advertising aesthetics aimed at “selling” an allusive and updated patriotism, free from explicit nationalist rhetoric. The third movement will draw upon other sources for a comprehensive understanding of the practical conditions of circulation of the Aerp films, both on television and in cinemas. This aspect will lead to a global hypothesis about the place of the allusive patriotism depicted in these films in the panorama of modernization of markets and media in the early 1970s, with TV at the forefront; and in contrast to the obsolescent newsreels, which were still mandatory national supplements before feature film screenings.

1. Escola de Comunicações e Artes da USP.

Emancipated images: racial visualities and imaginaries in Brazil (1870-1920)

Lúcia K. Stumpf¹

and Domingos T. Chiarelli

This post-doctoral research focuses on the construction of counter-hegemonic racial imaginaries in the fabric of the visual culture of abolition in Brazil. For this, we carried out bibliographic and archival research, mainly focused on the collection of iconographic materials referring to the scope of time delimited in the project (1870-1920). The set of visual documents gathered to date make up a collection of around 300 images, in different supports. The analysis of the material allowed us to advance the investigation on three fronts, resulting in three articles submitted for publication. Namely, the use of photographic portraits in the service of the construction of national identity in the second half of the 19th century in Brazil; the presence of the black female body in colonial archives; and photography as a self-representation for black man, touted as the key to creating an Afro-Brazilian social identity in the 19th century. In addition to the articles, the research supported the creation of a Postgraduate discipline to be taught in 2023/2.

1. Escola de Comunicações e Artes da USP.

Didascalía – New approaches on musical tutor, methods and treatises (1651-1746)

Marcus V. S. H. Neves

Between the 17th and 18th centuries, large European urban centers such as Dresden, Hamburg, Paris and London were preponderant scenarios for the dissemination of texts addressed to musical teaching and learning, both in theory and in practice. As far as British music publications are concerned, a variety of formats was experimented by the highly diverse readership, ranging from the small pamphlet to the large book, and from basic to complex education levels. However, despite their intentionally distinct methodological approaches, bearing in mind the final receiver, materials of the most distinct characteristics ended up being categorized, though without specific delimitation and criteria, as manuals, methods or treatises. In this research, we seek to address a set of English didactic writings limited within the period between 1651 and 1746, establishing criteria for analyzing the form and content of these publications, helping in their proper historical, sociological and rhetorically detailed understanding. From scroll reading, in Classical Antiquity, through the constitution of the medieval codex, to the dissemination of books promulgated by movable typography and the press of Johannes Gutenberg (1400–1468), both the practice of reading and the concept of authorship, in addition to the attributions of editorial agents, tend to be quite controversial for the current meaning of the terms. In musical treatises in the seventeenth century, the teaching of instrumental practice via specific precepts became common in cosmopolitan urban centers, especially in London, a city considered prominent in the publishing and editorial fields. However, discerning ‘the author’s hand and the editor’s mind’, as Roger Chartier would say, becomes a fundamental task – albeit complex – for the construction of the horizon of meanings of seventeenth-century secular musical habits. In the present research, focused on English sources, we will present preliminary considerations and partial results of research at the Post-Doctoral level under development in the Music Department of the University of São Paulo.

The teaching of ceramics building a decolonial education

Priscila L. de M. Pereira

As a woman, black, artist, researcher and teacher, I have focused on the concept of decoloniality in university arts education. I start to think about a class that is more comprehensive, which includes my own story and the stories of the students, also expanding their references, according to Lélia Gonzalez (2019) “we are going to be the subjects of our own discourse [...] it is precisely from an identity to be constructed, reconstructed, deconstructed, in a really rich dialectical process”. I research a teaching of ceramics, in the graduation in Visual Arts, bringing two samples: FAAC-UNESP, where I work as a professor in the subject of ceramics since 2019 and CAP/ECA/USP, based on proposals made during the first year of the research post-doctorate, in 2022. Bringing the concept of decoloniality that was present in all proposals, not only by showing that there is a current colonized education, which is denounced, in the construction of taste, from a cosmovision of society, of culture and art by and through the eyes of the colonizer, promoting the invisibility of other ways of seeing the world. According to Bernardino Costa (2016), the colonizer identifies himself as the center of the world (Eurocentrism) and the “other”, colonized, would always assume the place of inferiority, and therefore above all, proposing experiences of decolonial education, associated with a proposal of creating teaching forms different from the hegemonic, both in class methodology and in the concepts worked on. It is possible to reorganize the curriculum, creating teaching projects with the presentation of black and indigenous ancestry, in ceramics, which can strengthen the identities of students, future art teachers, bringing possibilities to know more about the History of African and Quilombola Ceramics and Afro culture – Contemporary Brazilian.

Performing against the grain: Walter Benjamin signs in contemporary art

Renan M. Cevales¹

and Antônio C. de A. Silva

The research project sought to strengthen ties between the thought of the German philosopher Walter Benjamin and a recent performative art, produced in Brazil at the end of the second decade of the 21st century. The approximation with Benjamin, which had already been done through several articles, as well as in the doctoral thesis *Disappearing: absences of the body in contemporary art* (2021 – ECA USP – Fapesp grant), allows us to think about performance in a way that is still little debated: as “aformative”, having the potential not so much to promote actions, but rather to interrupt them. Aiming to continue developing another key for the analysis of performative works, giving them formal specificity outside the field of the presence of the body and the effectiveness of the action, the project unfolded through: (1) a scientific initiation orientation in partnership with the host institution; (2) the writing of 2 articles that bring together and analyse works such as *Marcha-ré* (2020) by Teatro da Vertigem and Nuno Ramos, *Massa ré* (2016) by Elilson, *Trabalho Normal* (2018) by Claudia Müller, *Outra identidade* (2003 –) by Ana Teixeira and *Ofereço companhia* (2017–2018) by Anna Costa e Silva; (3) the creation of *Odiar os artistas*, a performance piece based on the topics discussed. It was intended, through these fronts centered on the formal analysis of works, bibliographical discussion and practical experiments, to emphasize the relevance of Benjamin’s theoretical production in Brazil today, also understanding in a more nuanced way what policies are made through performative works.

Acknowledgement: CNPq (150116/2022–5)

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Recursivity as poetry: between experimental research and music with ecosystems

Ricardo Thomasi¹

and Silvio F. M. Filho¹

Spatially-extended systems based on feedback-loops have been developed as experimental territory for research in musical structuring aiming at complex organizations that emerge from intrinsic arrangements among acoustic, optical, analog and digital domains. These models are called artificial ecosystems (AE) considering their sensitivity to spatial organization and the structural couplings as indicators of an autopoietic behavior. This multidisciplinary methodology embracing multi-level structure modeling has been applied to different configurations of AE considering three aspects: metastable equilibrium condition, feedback topology and membrane-like behavior. It is supported by Gilbert Simondon's Individuation theory and Ilya Prigogine's Dissipative Structures theory, scratching the idea of emergence-by-modeling as part of a broader notion of electroacoustic orchestration – a kind of orchestration in the signal levels. Creative insights with AE have proposed critical perspectives about the role of technology interfacing the experience of music. This creative and instrumental attitude faces traditional practices in which sound is taken as a pre-existing entity often obfuscating technologically-informed practices. As results, beyond the AE development themselves and a personal creative poetry in music, this research embodies debates that are situated in almost exclusively theoretical dimensions, as the allagmatic act and cybernetic relationships in Simondon's theory; proposes timbre and musical structure as historical elements of the listening, in consonance with acoustic ecology and bioacoustics studies; presents new experimental model to study dissipative structures, bringing new challenges to the acoustic studies and vibrational systems; offers analytical insights about contemporary music repertoire considering complex organization processes.

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Kuirformance: theaters of the real and sex-gender-dissidencies

Rodrigo C. M. Dourado¹

The research reflects on the contemporary panorama of the performing arts in Brazil, analyzing theatrical and performative creations in which the real/reality is poetically mobilized to articulate experiences of deviation from gender and sexuality norms, promoting a political discussion which aims to combat structural inequalities and decolonize sex-gender patterns, at the intersections with ethnic-racial, class, territory and bodily issues. Therefore, it seeks to map traces of the aesthetics of the real in contemporary theater and performance (SAISON, 1998; FERNANDES, 2013; MARTIN, 2013), capturing in particular their frictions with the political emergence of voices from the Queer/Kuir/Cuir and LGBTQIAP+ community (COSTA, 2017; VALENCIA, 2015; MOMBAÇA, 2016; MUÑOZ, 2020). To this end, we work with the drafted concept of Kuirformance (DOURADO, 2023), which proposes a tool for analysis and reflection on works in the performing arts that seek to break with cis-hetero-normative regimes, exercising the look in order to understand how such rule-disobedient presences displace hegemonic theatrical epistemologies. Alterity is a key word here to understand this new approach to the scene and the individual, a search for listening to an “other” voice that was silenced until then. Then, a subalternized memory boom takes place. It is black people, diasporic peoples, peripheral people, women, LGBTs, people with disabilities, the vulnerable, those subject to all sorts of violence, the protagonists of this scene of reality. As a draft concept, Kuirformance proposes to inventory actions in performing arts belonging to the scope of Southern Epistemologies (SANTOS, 2019). Geographic south, political south, bodies south. New ways of knowing and getting to know “with” and not “about” dissident subjects from the sex-gender norm.

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Contaminations of languages. The experience of LabArteMídia and OBTEd

Soraya Maria F. Vieira¹

and Almir Almas²

We researched how the dynamics of contemporary languages occur in connective environments and how they point to changes and adaptations in the modes and communication flows already established until then, in particular, those derived from post-network television. TV has been standing out when trying to find ways to be inserted in the new context of open and connective flows, which has been called Web TV 3.0, creating an extended media ecosystem, therefore, expanded, increasingly contaminated, hybridized and shared out of necessity. of survival within an ecology in which the boundaries between the ways of producing and consuming audiovisual products are increasingly hybridized, contaminated. We specifically discuss how the flow of information in various environments can influence human conduct and, in turn, how we sign agents use these environments for our purposes. In particular, how the multimedia producer organizes himself in this structure in which multimodality constitutes an essential element in the formulation of languages. In times of mass communication we lived with unilateral flows, in the period of media convergence, with bilateral and simultaneous flows, synchronous, and currently, in the digital ecosystem, we deal with all sorts of dynamics and expansions of languages that provide approximate possibilities between this movement continuum given by the environments through which instituted languages and modes of communication such as those of post-network TV travel. However, what arises is how these experiences dialogue, with the productions of LabArteMídia, as well as and in particular with the Research Group OBTEd – Brazilian Observatory of Digital Television and Technological Convergence – generated and created in 2017 from the research needs that were placed there. Finally, what kind of experience takes place in the reverse shot, at the end, of that particular ecosystem. What are the terminologies that erupt in the face of a connective, digital, converged ecology that is distinct from analogue and that expands what we used to call television? Arlindo Machado (2011) pointed out that we were living in a post-network-television era, referring to the inauguration of new narrative and aesthetic possibilities provided by the growing digital platforms, which take the narratives created for it outside the classic television environment and which

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gain continuity, thus weaving complexities in the construction of languages that now appear in the face of the connective digital environment. Our research has indicated that the interference of the spectator who is now a user in this environment is still timid. The promotion of interactivity could already have been carried out with the Ginga softer (which did not succeed and implemented interactivity possibilities, even if controlled from within the program itself that was being transmitted via broadcast) on a single screen. The languages that emerge reconfigure the others either, according to Almir Almas (2013), through: Language of use – way of enjoying the medium, learning to interact with the interface and the language of production – learning to produce for the medium, knowing how to use it as a vehicle for distributing information, messages and knowledge as a technical domain. Language with all its interstices and also points of connection in relation to what it represents is the place where we emphasize as a point of greatest interest for the content producer as well as for those who intend to interact with what is being disseminated, displayed.

Algorithmic mediations of consumption. Recommendation and behavior modulation operated by AI of fashion and music apps

Alessandra de C. B. Marassi¹

The Post-Doctoral research is under development at the CRP department of the University of São Paulo and aims to understand the algorithmic logic of applications to identify how the technological stimuli of algorithms shape consumer behaviour. Based on studies on algorithmic mediations for consumption (TRINDADE; ZIMMERMANN, MEIRA, 2022), we seek to compose a scientific contribution to debates on how the algorithmic logic of applications operate and modulate behaviors and relationships between consumers (COUTINHO, 2021) in the process of choice, purchase intertwined in the interaction regimes (LANDOWSKI, 2014). We start from the assumption that algorithms collect, classify, and categorize data from individuals who use digital platforms, applications or other environments and, with a considerable volume of information, become profoundly capable of shaping, directing, stimulating consumer behavior at increasingly high levels. sensitive. Based on this approach, we are based on the processes of intense and extensive monitoring of daily activities, fostering the psychic economy of algorithms (BRUNO, 2019) with the purpose of integrating strategies for modifying human behavior. This volume of data, originating from different sources, is the raw material for the operation of the programmed stimuli of the algorithms, object of study of this research, which act as a 'push' to direct or shape such behaviors. The function of algorithms in applications brings embedded in its programming the nudging effect, which consists of the idea of a push or stimulus that is not visible by consumers, although in some cases it may be perceptible, which we will call algorithms' hidden stimuli (THALER. SUSTEIN, 2008). The functioning of these stimuli depends on the screening, collection and classification of user information, reinforcing the idea of surveillance discussed by (ZUBOFF, 2021. BRUNO, 2019) and thus enhancing social monitoring (VAN DIJCK, 2013; 2017) and the social interactions of users. users addressed by (LANDOWSKI, 2014) in applications and on the network foster algorithmic logic for consumption purposes (TRINDADE, 2022). For the analysis of the object of study, two applications are used: Spotify and Shein, which contribute to the understanding of the stimuli of the algorithms, inserted in the concept of "nudging" (THALER, 2008), having as a criterion of choice, the relevance, and the high penetration of these applications in the Brazilian consumer public.

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The alienated senses: transformations of sensory perceptions in the interaction with objects that became media in an “internet of things” network

Ana A. Erthal

and Luiz G. Antunes¹

This investigation resume the transformation of domestic objects into media addressed by Silverstone in 1980, adding to communication and information technologies a functional meaning of interaction. The high-tech revolution brought new questions, while household appliances act as media by providing, actively, interactively, or passively, connections between people, infomata, databases and objects. It bets on the alteration of subjectivities from the modulation of experience by interaction human-technology and, therefore, uses the theory of materialities in communication (GUMBRECHT, 1994; FELINTO, 2006; ANDRADE PEREIRA, 2006), of the human mechanization (MCLUHAN, 2003) and modulations between bodies, technologies, and environment (SIMMEL, 1973; MCLUHAN, 2003). The phenomenon analyzed from qualitative research in the collection of personal testimonies, reveals layers of alienation about the use and role of domestic digital personal assistants.

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Parenting Workshops in the Brazilian Judiciary: new restorative narratives of the right to Non-Violent Communication, child and adolescent participation and education for peace in families

Ana C. P. T. Andreucci

This research project arises with the intention of analyzing in the light of Edgar Morin, Theory of Complexity, Marshall Rosenberg, Non-Violent Communication, and Paulo Nassar, New Narratives, the right to communication of children and adolescents as a Fundamental Human Right, the from the Parenting Workshops in Brazil. It is against this backdrop of family beginning, middle and no end that this scientific project presents a concrete restorative practice in the Brazilian Judiciary called “Parenting Workshops”, proposed by the Courts of Justice of the states in partnership with the National Council of Justice under the terms of Recommendation No. 50 of 05/08/2014, with a view to guaranteeing, in legal proceedings involving marital and family breakdown, the minimization of trauma for all those involved, especially children and adolescents. The Parental Workshops are based on the new Brazilian procedural model of encouraging mediation and conciliation of conflicts, seeking to harmonize and humanize the legal processes of separation and divorce when there are children. Through interdisciplinarity, the Workshops bring together different areas of activity, including Law, Psychology, Communication and are based on strengthening the concept of parental duty, the ethics of affection, Education for Peace and Non-Violent Communication. Children and adolescents are protagonists in the “Parenting Workshops”, as they have the right to their turn and voice, thus pragmatically establishing the principles of full protection, solidarity and best interest, provided for in the national and international legal order.

A comical politics of not-knowing in contemporary theatre: The power of theatrical foolishness

Artur S. Kon¹

This research investigated five recent theatrical works, by companies from different parts of the world, in which we may find a certain common strategy: the use of a silly comedy, even when the most urgent issues of the present are discussed, in order to explain the potency of a non-knowing about politics, or even an aesthetic politics of not-knowing. Whether facing the rise of a certain extreme right in Brazil in recent years (Pornoteobrasil, by Tablado de Arruar) or an anatomy of violence in Colombia's historical formation (Los incontados, by Mapa Teatro), or by discussing the absolute pervasiveness of the logic of the show (Real Magic, by British group Forced Entertainment) or real estate speculation in contemporary Berlin (Oratorio, by She She Pop), or even exposing relationships of human and nature exploration that have accompanied the history of Latin America since colonization (Amazonia, by Portuguese group Mala Voadora), these pieces invest on a kind of laughter linked not to intellectual superiority, wit or fine irony, but to the tradition of fools, to the most base nonsense, ignorance, ineptitude and impotence. We relate to these works a series of contemporary reflections from different areas of thought, such as Philosophy, Pedagogy and Psychoanalysis, privileging counterhegemonic perspectives from Black Studies (Fred Moten), Queer Theory (Lee Edelman) and Decolonial Thought (Walter D. Mignolo), in which a questioning (but not a complete renunciation) of Enlightenment values and attitudes is developed. It is in this unexpected place, we believe, that a renewed political theater can be found, capable of facing up to our time.

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Arrasto e as poéticas das ruas

Cassia R. P. Batista

O projeto dessa pesquisa volta-se para o estudo da performance sendo o mesmo fruto do interesse pela arte contemporânea a partir das categorias cênicas e sua abrangência na interação humana, bem como fruto da necessidade de se pensar sobre um momento histórico que nos inquieta por se assistir a uma liberdade desenfreada de expressões, ou por uma pluralidade nunca experienciada até aos dias de hoje, relacionada com os problemas da performance, da esfera urbana, e do espectador na cena teatral atual. Pretendeu-se com a pesquisa criar uma performance e socializar a mesma com o público, afim de pensar a relação da performance com o espaço público, a esfera pública. Dessa forma, as ruas devem ser entendidas enquanto possibilidade pedagógica, explorando desta assim, a pluralidade das experiências performativas e cênicas e a riqueza projetual daí adveniente. De fato, o teatro e a performance são experiências fundadoras da interação humana e constituem uma experiência profícua para essa indagação, permitindo a exploração “intra-performática” de nós próprios, e inter-performativa de uns com os outros. Para embasar e auxiliar as discussões propostas, foi criada a performance intitulada Arrasto: “Arrasto traz as agruras que as mulheres carregam vítimas dos diferentes abusos sofridos pela sociedade machista/patriarcal, a mulher que traz o sorriso nas ruas como símbolo da invisibilidade das dores que carrega ao longo da vida, arrasto representa uma multidão na cidade. E pra onde arrasto? Em direção a que? Até quando?” A construção deste trabalho busca contribuir para as pesquisas realizadas em torno da performance, partindo da análise e das motivações que me impulsionaram ao longo da minha carreira profissional artística em torno dessa linguagem, bem como analisa os benefícios prestados pela performance para a arte e o teatro contemporâneo. A performance em questão é fruto das pesquisas realizadas pela professora e atriz Cássia Pires, da Universidade Federal do Maranhão, desenvolvida atualmente em seu pós doutorado pela Escola de Comunicação e Artes ECA/USP, sob a supervisão do professor Dr. Ferdinando Martins.

The dramaturgical ear

Cynthia S. de Gusmão¹

The contemporary scene looks for a renewed look in the sense of desierarchizing its environment, often turning to the power of the sensory layers that compose it, knowing that they work systemically and not as separate categories. Thus, the use of tools closer to musicality and sonority for dramaturgical structuring is configured as an increasingly relevant path for performative poetics. They act as dramaturgical devices for the scene but also for acting, in special at the level of texts' enunciation. In this way, they configure an important way for unveiling meanings and offering connections between perception and understanding to the sensibility of contemporary audiences. The conduction of the research occurs both in the classroom with exercises proposed for the elaboration of scenes, as in dramaturgical practices such as collaborations in productions within the university. Other path of work was related to sound art, among them, the four episodes of *Arte no Rádio*, broadcasted by Radio USP, in which the dramaturgical devices of sound, music and enunciation were matched to structure in an exemplary way the works of brazilian modernist theater. During the research, two texts were translated to support the students: Enrico Pitozzi's *Amplifying the Visible*, the *Logic of Sound and Color*, and Heiner Goebbels' *Text as Landscape*, both sent for publication in periodicals. The researcher proposes also partial or full realization, within the scope of the Center for Performing Arts (ECA/USP), of the soundguided play entitled *Auto da Mina do Chão*, authored by her.

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Television and the expansion of the audiovisual semiosphere: studies by the Brazilian Observatory of Digital Television and Technological Convergence

Deisy F. Feitosa

and Almir Almas

People are increasingly both connected to television and willing to consume audiovisual content, but the ways in which that happens have changed significantly. Therefore, the effort of the industry of televised goods and services to find competitive and increasingly immersive solutions to involve interactors on screens (MACHADO, 2007) is evident, thus expanding the experience of watching television. In that regard, this project's starting point is the work of Almir Almas, who, based on Iuri Lotman's concept of semiosphere, understands television as a sign, defining different televisual and audiovisual modalities as parts of an audiovisual (and televisual) semiosphere that generates semioses from its different signs. Based on this, we propose to follow, from the observation of the activities carried out by the Brazilian Observatory of Digital Television and Technological Convergence (Obted), the process of development and implementation of DTV Play in Brazil – from the perspective of both broadcasters and receivers; as well as the development of the so-called “TV 3.0”, and the development of trends following disruptive innovation such as multisensoriality and possibilities in inclusivity. This project is also intended to measure the impact of 5G technology on the provision of expanded audiovisual services and its economic, political and social impacts. Obted was created in 2017, within the post-graduate program in Audiovisual Media and Processes (PPGMPA, CTR-ECA/USP) and brings together researchers from different universities as well as professionals with extensive experience in the television broadcasting market, technological innovation and on-demand content production. The project is conceived to oversee the scenario of migration from analogue to digital TV signals, and the switch off of Brazilian analogue TV to be concluded in 2023 – and to reflect on the television set in the age of digital mass production, focusing on the identification of technological improvements, on the new possibilities of production, fruition and distribution of content, and in the social implications brought by the digital system to a ubiquitous communication vehicle whose most traditional device is the one most present in Brazilian households.

Challenges of publishing performing arts journals in Brazil and the reestablishment of Revista Sala Preta

Henrique R. Meneghini¹

Created in 2001, Revista Sala Preta is a pioneer among Brazilian journals in the field of Performing Arts. It has established itself as a landmark on the training of generations of researchers, that resort to it as a source, as a place of debate, and also as a means of peer validation. In December 2020, Sala Preta published an editorial in its latest issue that presented it as its final one, after 20 years of uninterrupted publication. The academic community expressed intense reactions, alerting to the importance still attributed to the journal. However, the moment also brought to the discussion the challenges and difficulties of a job that is not recognized within the academic career, in which the role of editor is still that of a personal project, highly demanding, but only slightly rewarded. Facing the situation, throughout 2021, a group of professors, former professors, and researchers associated with the Department of Performing Arts and its Graduate Program, proposed to rebuild the journal. Its new structure eliminated the figure of editor-in-chief, with a large group of editors making room for shared and collaborative management. Historical sections were reconsidered, and the journal was reestablished in 2022, publishing articles, but also Interviews, Critiques, Reviews, and Translations. The first interview published in the new era brought to the journal the very debate of the challenges of publishing academic journals, then based on the experience of Revista Brasileira de Estudos da Presença, an international reference in the field. The questions that then emerged have become a central point of discussion in the editing of Sala Preta, but also in this Pos-Doctoral research that has included the work of editing this journal as a part of its activities, focusing on its aspect of cultural mediation, through the discussion of the training of researchers and graduate level personnel, the logic of academic careers, and the importance of academic publishing as a rite of passage for scholars, but also as a means of scientific dissemination.

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Claro Enigma Collection: edition of poetry and literary sociability in São Paulo (1988-1990)

Hugo de C. Quinta¹

and Marisa M. Deaecto

Starting from an unprecedented personal Collection, this project has as its objective, the editorial Collection entitled Claro Enigma, conceived by Augusto Massi and published by Livraria Duas Cidades between 1988 and 1990. The Collection launched thirteen books of Brazilian poets. It innovated in the published books materiality, on the disclosure strategies and in the literary sociability fostered from the debates encouraged by the editor in the city of São Paulo. At that time, Massi was studying for a Master's degree in Literature at the University of São Paulo and was a collaborator at Folha de S. Paulo. The Collection involved the poets Orides Fontela, Maria Lúcia Alvim, José Paulo Paes, Francisco Alvim, Alcides Villaça, Sebastião Uchoa Leite, João Moura Jr., Rubens Rodrigues Torres, Paulo Henriques Britto, Ronaldo Brito, Duda Machado, Age de Carvalho and Alberto Alexandre Martins. The Collection cover project was signed by Moema Cavalcanti. Silvia Massaro was responsible for the core project. The editorial secretariat was taken care of by Gisela Creni. The edition was supported by Professor Santa Cruz (owner of Livraria Duas Cidades), by the art critic Rodrigo Neves, by the painter Iberê Camargo, by the visual artist Mira Schendel, by the sculptor Amilcar de Castro, and by the literary critics Antonio Candido, Roberto Schwarz and João Luiz Lafetá, among other important personalities of intellectuality and national culture. In 1990, artists, writers and cultural producers were reunited at MASP in the Collection closing ceremony, at the cycle Artes e Ofícios da Poesia. It should be said that Claro Enigma became a reference in the literary environment of São Paulo, through a project that had the ambition to induce a cultural intervention.

Acknowledgement: Fapesp (2021/11191-8)

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Pre-existing classical music in auteur contemporary cinema: preliminary results

Luíza B. A. M. Alvim¹

and Eduardo Vicente

The use of pre-existing music is characteristic of contemporary cinema, as noted by Chion (2018) and Hubbert (2014). The classical repertoire (in the sense of “art music”) was very frequent in the French New Wave and Brazilian Cinema Novo (ALVIM 2017, 2019), and it remains a trait in contemporary auteur cinema. This procedure can be related to the concept of “auteur music” (GORBMAN, 2007), that is, music put in films by mélomanes directors, who imprint their personal musical taste and their authorial control through their musical choices. This research aims to map the use of classical repertoire in films that took part in the main selections of Berlin, Cannes and Venice film festivals in the last decade (2011–2020), considering the repetition of the same musical works in films by the same or other directors, aesthetical general procedures, and possible meanings related to their socio-cultural connotations, which sometimes tend towards an intention of distinction (BOURDIEU, 1984). Halfyard also suggests that it could signify a ratification of a supposed European cultural heritage. However, the classical repertoire is also present in non-Occidental art cinemas, such as in South-Korean and Japanese films, attesting the penetration of European classical music in East Asia (YANG, 2007). On the other hand, Thomas Elsaesser (2005) and Marijke de Valck (2007) observe that the film festival itself tend to create a kind of transnational film, with a shared stylistic repertoire. It is also important to consider the use of platforms and algorithmic recommendations, leading to a “algorithmic taste” and a standardization (ARIELLI, 2018). I separate the corpus in groups considering the nationality of the director, as, though an arguable criterion, it is taken into account by film festivals selections (DE WALCK, 2007). I also consider interviews with the film directors. The preliminary results shows a predominance of Baroque repertoire, particularly from Vivaldi, and especially in French films, but also in some directors of the East, as Hong Sang-soo and Bong Joon-ho.

Acknowledgement: CNPq

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Theater and Indigenous Peoples: the need to (re)think school curricul(a) in Performing Arts

Luiz D. V. Gonçalves¹

This project presents a proposal to develop and provide the field of Performing Arts with a research that offers symmetrical paths between traditional cosmologies of indigenous peoples and the curricula of university education in Performing Arts. The objective is to contribute to the debate on the decolonial movement due to the presence of new worldviews in the classroom, in artistic productions and creative processes in art. The foundation for the election will be based on the Opinion of the National Council of Education/CP n. 6/2014, which guarantees the right for a differentiated indigenous school education, and on the projects of the Tabihuni Research Directory CNPq/UEA that, in extension and research modalities, they work from 2014 to the present time, with the *kōkāmou* methodological perspective, together with indigenous students at the University of the State of Amazonas – UEA.

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Tom Wolfe's theoretical assumptions do not characterize book-reports

Marcos A. Zibordi

There are two sets of authors in this research. One of them, to which this researcher is affiliated, offers subsidies to oppose the other set, which emerged in the United States and uncritically ratified in Brazil, establishing four parameters that would characterize journalistic-literary narratives. This unverifiable thought in the works chosen as representative – as our research demonstrates – has a historical milestone in 1973, in the work on the so-called “new journalism” written by Tom Wolfe (2005). Two of its main national followers are Edvaldo Pereira Lima and Mônica Martinez – the first, with *Páginas Ampliadas, the Livro-reportagem como Ampliação do Jornalismo e da Literatura* (2009); the second, with the collection of articles *Literary Journalism: Tradition and Innovation* (2016). Other works reinforce the dominant concept of the possible relationships between journalism and literature, as in Bulhões (2007), Pena (2006) and Belo (2006). We demonstrate the theoretical weaknesses of this tradition based, above all, on a set of references that have an epistemological pillar in Edgar Morin, in Cremilda Medina the support on journalistic narratives, and in authors who subsidize us from the point of view of structuring long stories, like Bakhtin and Todorov. Through various works by Morin (2005, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2013) we understand that the dominant conceptual stance on literary journalism is Cartesian, little or not at all complex. With Cremilda Medina (1991, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2008, 2010, 2016), we perceive limitations, such as the outdated notion of authorship. In Bakhtin (1998, 2011) and Todorov (1969, 1971, 1980), we find arguments to identify the lack of dialogicity in book-reports, their linear and traditional structure, in third person. There are possibilities for the journalistic narrative to incorporate literary elements, but this has not yet happened in the works listed as representative of the theoretical tradition, and probably such relationships will not happen as proposed by Tom Wolfe and his followers.

Between East and West: considerations about time and space in landscape painting

Maria C. D. Ruggeri

Landscape is the main subject in my artistic work and the interest in the East was born, initially, for the symbolic and spiritual value they attribute to the genre, while in the West it was considered a minor genre by the hierarchy of fine arts for hundreds of years. In this research I intend to investigate the relationship between the western and eastern landscape, to find out how these perspectives of the world were connected, changing the perception and the temporal and spatial conception in painting, with the intention of knowing how they reverberate in my creation process. I also intend to bring together the philosophical principle that governs eastern landscape painting with western phenomenology; having as main reference Maurice Merleau-Ponty and Gaston Bachelard. I also investigate Western geographers who look to the East and who contribute to a better understanding of the notion of landscape. In the western perspective, there were countless artists who received these influences, affected by the phenomenon known as Japonism, which happened in Europe in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th. Therefore, I selected artists who were chosen in my path based on my poetic intention and aesthetics with the landscape: Claude Monet, Vincent van Gogh and Paul Cézanne, references that I have been influenced for many years. The dialogue they had with oriental painting caught my attention and now I intend to take the opposite path, coming from the east to the west, with the goal of learning how each one of them absorbed this influence and how my painting dialogues with this whole displacement and cultural exchange.

The gesture-poems in Bertolt Brecht: historization of capitalism in Svendborg Poems

Maria E. de O. Castro¹

and Sérgio R. de C. Santos

This research addresses the concept of *gestus*, or “social gesture” in Bertolt Brecht’s collection *Svendborger Gedichte* (Svendborg Poems), written during his exile in Denmark (1933–1939). The gesture is both a practical and theoretical tool, situated by Brecht not only in his theater but also in his poetry. In *Me-Ti: Book of Interventions*, he writes that, in poetry, gestures bring social “attitudes” to the sentences. My research contributes to an interdisciplinary field, bridging the gap between Brecht’s theater and poetry, which is still relatively unexplored in Brazil. In addition to being related to the physical attitudes of characters, the gesture is understood as a historical device that reveals historical contradictions and possibilities for changing the social functions of productive relationships in capitalism. The gestures are like “frames” extracted from history, as pointed out by Walter Benjamin, one of the main authors I use as support. The pages of *Svendborger Gedichte* are filled with scenes linked to the life of exile and accounts of workers. These are attitudes that re-signify history, in a direction against hegemonic narratives. I engage in dialogues with many authors who study Brecht in Brazil and abroad, as well as with Brazilian translators of his work. In the dossier that I co-organized for the “Moringa”, one of the texts is by Professor Tercio Redondo, featuring unpublished translations of Brecht’s poems. I seek guidance from bibliographies on his poetry in various languages and the original poems in German. The trajectory of the research is contributing to ideas for new collections of poems in Brazil in partnership with the publisher 7Letras. In Brecht’s poetry, the gesture is discovered as a space of contradictions and the appearance of the “subjects of historical knowledge”, that is, the space of the oppressed classes, which calls to be read in their new modes of appearance in our current capitalism.

1. Escola de Comunicações e Artes da USP.

Differences communicational practices: a cartography of experimentations in the media

Nilton F. de Carvalho¹

The present work aims to elaborate a cartography of alternative practices in multimedia languages, conducted by peripheral collectives (Movimento Cultural Ermelino Matarazzo, Copiô, Parente?, Kilombo Souza etc.). The research hypothesizes that the aforementioned collectives are capable of forming readers in new media landscapes. As expected results, this study intends to understand the role of collectives and their social struggles in the current media culture. Based on the Semiotics of Culture, the work will analyze the dynamics of languages (media and artistic) and their cultural mediations – taking into account Latin American perspectives. On another front, the theories of difference help in tracing the cartography, through descriptions, comparisons, interrelations and differentiations of the works of the mapped collectives. The cartographic method seeks to identify, understand and theoretically organize experimental, alternative and peripheral practices that demonstrate new communication arrangements and formative media literacy processes. The work involves the formation of an Observatory of Peripheral and Experimental Media Practices, bringing together undergraduate, graduate and extension courses.

1. Escola de Comunicações e Artes da USP.

Ship of fools

Paulo C. de O. Penna¹

I propose a project that assemble the creation of an artwork and a research in visual arts concerning to graphics issues, that will be developed through the production of images articulated with a research about concepts of drawing, printmaking and photography, based on bibliographic studies, analysis of artworks, in a dialog with the contemporary art. The associations between drawing, engraving and printing are structural for my artwork, into its constructive and semantic aspects, as much as at my postdoctoral studies. The studies of these interactions in a historical perspective confronted with a studio practice brings me to a deeper and wider understanding of these concepts. A working plan is constituted, therefore, in order to promote a constant dialog between the image production and the theoretical studies. The activities of studio based production and research are fundamental for the development of this project, as much as the dialogs involving students, teachers, researchers and artists at the universities and studios where it will take place, as well as through visits to museums and print rooms. The project will result in an artist book gathering the artwork produced at this period, by employing distinct ways of production of matrix and of printing. The work will be organized in three periods that will be concluded with a printed version of the book *Nau dos Insensatos*. Into this book, the assemble of images and researches converges, structures and organizes the development and results of this project.

1. Escola de Comunicações e Artes da USP.

Modinha as a transcultural phenomenon: a reinterpretation of Mário de Andrade

Pedro R. Vaccari¹

This research covers the modinha phenomenon from its beginnings, when it was still a plucked string song, having had great success through the violist and poet Domingos Caldas Barbosa. Transposed to Portugal, it gradually lost its character of troubadour music and entered the salons of Lisbon, returning, once again, to Brazil when the Portuguese royal court was transferred to Rio de Janeiro, in 1808. The new salon modinha, with characteristics of Italian opera, brought by Marcos Portugal to Brazil, would also be experienced by the Brazilian composer José Maurício Nunes Garcia, and, later, also by the opera composer, Carlos Gomes. The Modinha of operatic taste and piano accompaniment, gradually, is being transplanted again to the plucked strings, the guitar, as nationalist currents erupt in the beginning of the 20th century, whose propagators no longer saw in the instrument an abomination coming from the lower classes and coming from the slavery. Catulo da Paixão from Ceará, guitarist and composer of modinhas, would be the decisive milestone of this transition – by repopularizing the serenade song, preserving its lyrical saloon character and endowing it with the troubadourism of its origins, he would take the modinha once again to the center of music. Brazilian popular music scene. Raised to a national music paradigm, it would be adapted for the piano and concert music by Heitor Villa-Lobos, and studied by Mário de Andrade, responsible for publishing *Modinhas Imperiais*, in 1930. As a symbol of the nationalism of the dictatorship of Getúlio Vargas in Brazil (1930–1945), the modinha would be chosen as a model of vernacular telluric song, because, unlike the lundu, its fraternal genre, it did not carry the stigma of slavery and African influence, despite its history being, since always, linked to Afro-Brazilian music. The partial conclusions are that Modinha acted as a hybrid song from its beginnings, and remained so until the 20th century due to nationalism.

1. Escola de Comunicações e Artes da USP.

The German and French contribution to the development of cinema history: criteria, theories and perspectives

Rafael M. Zanatto¹

Over the last twenty years, many researches have evoked the Brighton Congress (1978) and the works of Marc Ferro (1978) as foundational milestones of a more scientific, discerning and professional cinema history. Based on this consensus, contemporary researches try to attest its superiority by evoking the misunderstandings and the limits of previous historical works. Given this scenario, my postdoctoral research (funded by FAPESP) focused on the recovery of German and French historians works published between 1898, the date of publication of the first historiographical works, and 1957, when the I International Congress of Historical-Cinematographic Research was held in Paris. To really understand this period, I collected rare books and critical and historiographical articles by French and German authors such as Siegfried Kracauer, Lotte Eisner, Georges Sadoul, G. Michel Coissac etc., held in the Cinemateca Brasileira, Deutsche Kinemathek, Cinemateca Portuguesa, Cinemateca Uruguaia, Cinémathèque Française and Bibliothèque nationale de France and preserved on paper, microfilm and microfiche. Based on this research, I identified the diversity of professionals who wrote film histories, assessed the uniqueness of the criteria, theories and perspectives that guided their choices and apprehended the multiplicity of historiographical genres (technical, national, encyclopedic, global, biographical, stylistic and sociological) that gathered from the preservation practices of cinema cultural heritage. In this research, it was possible to identify four decisive periods: the technical history of the present time (1898–1924), histories and testimonies (1925–1944), creation of archives and publication of scientific histories (1945–1952) and the development of an international project of historical film research (1946–1957). In general terms, it was possible to demonstrate how the development of historical cinema research still offers valuable methods and theories for the understanding of cinema as a social phenomenon and ensure the importance of previous researches for the preservation of the audiovisual heritage.

1. Escola de Comunicações e Artes da USP.

Analysis of sets resulting from amplitude modulation (ring modulation) in the tempered system

Yuri Behr¹

The research results demonstrate that amplitude modulation processes, when carried out within the context of the tonal system, result in sets that have different characteristics of texture and density. The analytical and systematic study of this material has been carried out through computational codes and reveal that the resulting sonorities can be worked on in terms of parameters according to the principles formulated by Didier Guigue (UBPB). Nevertheless, spectral analysis and other sonic analysis tools can contribute to this study. The sonority and its implicants within amplitude modulation must therefore be considered as a whole, from simple abstraction through arithmetic calculation to complex sound processing.

Acknowledgement: CNPq

1. Escola de Comunicações e Artes da USP.

Imaginaries on the table: audio/visual history

Gabriela B. De Laurentiis¹

and Artur S. Rozestraten

The project asks about the meanings of the uses of tables in the artistic creations of Anna Bella Geiger (1933), Anna Maria Maiolino (1942), Carrie Mae Weems (1953) and Louise Bourgeois (1911–2010). The general object of the research is to reflect on contemporary spatialities, at the intersection between art, design and architecture. In this sense, three main axes will be articulated: discussing the symbolic, aesthetic and political meanings of the relationship between women and food; analyze the critical power of the uses of one's own image in artistic works; and think the production of exhibition spaces as a simultaneous critique of the arts system, audio/visual policies and patriarchal and colonial violence. From a theoretical–methodological perspective, the research is affiliated with feminist studies such as those developed by Barbara Smith, Sara Ahmed, Lélia Gonzalez, Luana Tvardovskas, Rosalynd Deutsch, among others.

1. Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo da USP.

Tropical melancholy

Juliano G. dos Santos¹

and Luís A. Jorge

The research is intended as a “synthesis stage” for productive lines that have been occupying my academic and artistic path for some years until now, and which point to aspects of melancholy in the Brazilian landscape. The intention is to arrive, as a result, at the production of a book – anchored in literary and photographic creation – that surrounds the theme of the national landscape from the temporal specificity of its ruins (trace element traditionally linked to the iconology of melancholy). In some territories, such as Brazil, ruins seem to condense a speed and dynamism that relate not to what persists (despite death), but to what exists as an indication of what never even came to be, that is, as an index of an “incomplete draft”. Usually, however, the image that Brazil projects to the world is that of a country that is far from melancholy. On the contrary, there is the idea of a territory occupied by an exuberant nature and by a people that, despite material poverty, emanates joy and receptivity; where, finally, “Joy is the proof of nine!”, as Oswald de Andrade declares in his “Manifesto Antropófago”. When we look at a possible history of the occupation of the national space, however, we see that this joy is associated with a kind of “mania” (this state symptomatically opposed to melancholy, and with which the latter tends to alternate), which has the unpredictability as a mark of a euphoria for the new, creating, in a rhythm of incessant changes, a relationship in which terms such as memory, planning and preservation have little adherence. The visual work will be organized, in this project, from a varied collection, collected over the last few years, and composed mainly of deteriorated, expired, abandoned materials; i.e., ruinous. The textual production, in turn, will be based on contemporary references from literature and the essay – not necessarily Brazilian, however – in which landscape and melancholy play a central role.

1. Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo da USP.

The terrified body: violence and its figures in José Mojica Marins' work and in the visual arts from 1960 to 1980

Luiz R. M. Pera¹

and Giselle Beiguelman¹; Michael Asbury²

Em 1967, after the success of *À meia-noite levarei sua alma* (1964) and *Esta noite encarnarei no teu cadáver* (1967), Brazilian film director José Mojica Marins (1936–2020) would conduct his “macabre tests”. Such events took place both in Marins’ studio in Brás, a neighborhood in São Paulo, and on national television programs. The audience, mostly from the working classes, was invited to submit to extreme activities, such as eating live insects, receiving electric shocks and having their teeth pulled without using anesthesia, under the promise of fame or participation in Marins’ next film. The Postdoctoral research starts off from an interest in the representation of violence in the work of José Mojica Marins (1936–2020), precursor of Brazilian horror films, best known as his character Coffin Joe (*Zé do Caixão*). Horror, as manifested by images and processes that articulate violence, scatology and abjection, will be taken as the internal engine in Marins’ works, as something inherent to the artistic form. This perspective will serve as a paradigm for comparisons with the visual arts, mainly to challenge the notion of spectator’s participation in Brazilian art over the period characterized by the institutional violence of the military regime (1964–1985). The novelty of this hypothesis is that there is a dimension of horror structurally connected to the violence of the social context that inverts the benevolent utopia of participation, often described as emancipation through phenomenological perception and the guarantee of one’s body integrity, a common place in theoretical discussion that is rarely questioned. Therefore, the postdoctoral research aims to recode the spectator’s participation as a phenomenology of extreme violence.

1. Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo da USP.

2. University of the Arts London.

For a critical history of the concept of space in Architecture

Rodrigo A. Bastos¹

and José Lira

The notion of space is one of the most important in history, being fundamental to Mathematics, Physics, Philosophy, Architecture, the Social Sciences and Arts. However, during the last two centuries, space has gained such notoriety that it has become impossible to think of reality without considering it. This includes Architecture, making its definition in the 20th century primarily conditioned by the idea of space. Our research seeks to investigate several indications that, in addition to this protagonism, the modern concept of space has undergone a process of epistemological and aesthetic naturalization that has made it not a hegemonic concept only. This process, whose bases go back to the 19th century (and reaches other areas such as Geography, Anthropology and Sociology), has transformed space into a universal and timeless architectural concept, with aesthetic and ideological repercussions that have not yet been properly evaluated. The consequences of that can be felt in several fields of the profession: in history, in theory, in design practice, in the teaching of Architecture and Urbanism, without us having a greater critical awareness of its modern construction and therefore, of its “historicity”, as warned by Koselleck. Despite the critique of modern postulates carried out after the 1960s, the concept of space as we understand today, is rarely seen as a modern construct that radically transformed our way of thinking, doing, and experiencing Architecture. In countless schools around the world, Architecture is defined as the art of space and intended for the creation of spaces. Moreover, a kind of spatial intuition is defended and taught which, since modernity, has been an inalienable ability for the formation of architects. It is a vision that even gains new complexities nowadays, in the face of growing struggles for the right to spaces in the city; in the face also of virtual increments and technological innovations that multiply in digital environments and platforms of social media, fun and work, conditioning not only our spatial-temporal perception but also the bases and means of representation and realization of space, including in the recent metaverse. Thus, there are countless reasons for us to better understand how the modern concept of space has been built in its details, intricacies and consequences.

1. Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo da USP.

Ribeirão Preto Historic GIS: Landscape Archeology through the Private Works of the Municipal Public and Historic Archives

Ana C. G. Lima

and Beatriz P. S. Bueno

In the line of research in Landscape Archeology, led by the supervisor, the present post-doctorate, under development at FAU-USP, aims to spatialize the projects of the collection of Private Works of the Public and Historical Archive of Ribeirão Preto (APHRP). These were digitalized and systematized previously in the doctoral thesis entitled “House and documentation: the story told through a collection of projects”, defended in December 2020 at the Institute of Architecture and Urbanism (IAU-USP) by the student, under the guidance by Prof. Dr. Maria Angela Bortolucci. Based on extensive primary documentation research, it was possible to show in that thesis, how the architectural characteristics were linked to economic, political and social issues, where we highlight the appearance of new building programs, changes in implantations such as the removal of the house of the lot's borders and innovations in the formal repertoire linked to the bungalow, the neocolonial, the eclectic language in its majority, and the art deco in character of novelty due to the increase in the industrialization process and the use of new construction materials. The thesis allowed us to reveal, in the city of Ribeirão Preto, an architecture that extends far beyond the well-known Quadrilátero Central, the Quarteirão Paulista or the large institutional buildings, holders until the present day of an exclusivity in the symbolic representation of the passage of the city through the end of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. With the study of housing, through primary documentation, we show that this period went far beyond coined expressions such as “little Paris”, “Belle Époque caipira” and “golden age”. Visiting the city's houses and neighborhoods put us in front of evidence that goes far beyond labels and architectural styles and that stand out as testimonies of the characters who made the material history of the city. The results of the thesis for the contribution of the historiography of architecture are evident, however, it is clear that the spatialization through the georeferencing of the entire collection raised is necessary for the knowledge of the city and logics that preside over the process of urbanization in Ribeirão Preto. Therefore, the study proposed here has as general objective the spatialization of the buildings approved for construction, renovation or expansion of the city of Ribeirão Preto – currently archived in the collection of the Public and Historical Archive of Ribeirão Preto – in the period between 1910 and 1933, involving all architectural programs and not just residential architecture, in order to understand the transformation process as a whole, as well as its dynamics, logic and rhythms.

The architectural design process of pneumatic warehouses

Felipe C. Melachos¹

and Anália M. M. de C. Amorim²

The object of study of this paper is the body of four interconnected pneumatic warehouses, to be designed and in Brazilian southeastern municipal food distribution and markets. The objective of this research is the reflective and propositional analysis of the exploratory architectural design process of the aforementioned pneumatic warehouses with the use of manual and digital design tools. The architectural design steps comprised in this research include its early stages of formal-structural conception and ideation, that is, schematic design and design development. Pneumatic structures lack through research in Brazilian academic community, in a way that they have the potential of providing light structures with long spans, with quick and safe assembly procedures, all with reasonable economic construction costs. As the methodological procedures adopted in this research, it was adopted a reflection upon its design challenges and steps. As to the research's expected contributions, it is hoped that this paper could shed a light upon the challenges of architectural design of pneumatic structures, as well as the hybridization of analogical and high technology digital design tools in its design process as well.

1. Universidade Estadual de Campinas.

2. Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo da USP.

“Formas Livres”: aproximações estéticas entre Oscar Niemeyer, Cândido Portinari e Roberto Burle Marx, 1936-1954

Luís E. dos S. Borda¹

and Luís A. Jorge²

No presente Congresso de Pós-doutorandos, promovido pela USP, nosso objetivo é apresentar a pesquisa em andamento e cujo objeto é determinada aproximação estética que se verifica entre as obras de Oscar Niemeyer, Cândido Portinari e Roberto Burle Marx. Tal aproximação é a presença recorrente de “formas livres”. Denominadas deste modo por artistas como Max Bill, estas formas são superfícies planares com borda sinuosa, algo que compareceu de modo profuso nas telas e trabalhos de muitos artistas europeus e brasileiros da primeira metade do século XX. Estas formas se tornaram um dos elementos distintivos da arquitetura de Oscar Niemeyer, de muitas telas do pintor Cândido Portinari e das propostas artísticas e paisagísticas de Roberto Burle Marx. Tendo como recorte temporal o período entre 1936 a 1954, o trabalho pretende analisar o modo como aparecem na obra de cada um destes brasileiros, correlacioná-las, e também discutir a hipótese de seu vínculo com a arte europeia do início do século XX. Como se tem procurado mostrar, tais formas comparecem de modo marcante em telas de Wassily Kandinsky, Pablo Picasso, Fernand Léger, entre outros, e, em especial, na produção do artista franco-alemão Jean Arp.

1. Universidade Federal de Uberlândia.

2. Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo da USP.

As far as the eye touch: from urban to nature

Marcos P. M. de Freitas¹

Starting from concerns about the place of the body in contemporary times, the aim was to investigate the processes of participation of these bodies in the ambiances built in the urban space of downtown São Paulo and in the spaces of nature on the banks of the Billings Dam. Where we are interested in the gestation of a critical and reflective look at utopian and dystopian landscapes. In this way, the intention was to raise the public's critical awareness through Contemporary Art, and the possibility of building, through the look of art, experiences capable of touching the invisible and revealing, in the centrality of São Paulo, the ideological dynamics present in isolating and hostile architectures, and in nature, the destructive chains that pollute and kill flora and fauna, kidnapping nature to capitalize on polluting industries around the dam. Actions that are unrelated to the social project, and that if the postdoc project sought to highlight the dystopias and provoke in these territories a political transformation of an ecological and urban education, since the freedom of choice of the citizen, as we unfortunately know, does not cover everyone in the same way (KWON, 2002). Therefore, through the sensitive observance of survival procedures in the urban space and in nature, the mappings designed by GEMAP/FAUUSP coordinated by Professor Jorge Bassani, took place in practices of doing/thinking, both in the street populations and their demands for housing and social well-being through urban intervention, sculpture and performance, as well as in Grajaú and the taking of the territory as a sensitive field of immersion in the practices of nature, through bioarchitecture, agroforestry, urban art and navigation, resulting in the critical constitution of the body of citizens in these spaces, and promoting their participation in the agency of public space in the city and in the space of nature. In this sense, art seems to make its contribution by bringing reflective criticism and understanding that if the public establishes a position of reflection with their environment, and acts in it, it is possible that their gestures and actions can reveal the look of those who are blind to the lived reality. and for the construction of itself, possible for the body endowed with awareness of its role in the world. And the porous look at the territories.

1. Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo.

The Luso-Brazilian Library on Architecture (1640-1750)

Mateus A. Silva¹

and Andrea B. Loewen

This research aims to understand the composition of a library on architectural knowledge using the references of the manuscripts on architecture written in Portuguese between the XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries. The connection between this library and an international production shows how these texts were used, received, and appropriated in the Portuguese-Brazilian world. This collection enlarges the field of published and unpublished works, composed of technical annotations, study manuscripts, and theoretical treatises used to form new architects. For this, we select the period between the restoration of the Portuguese monarchy (1640) and the end of Dom João V's reign (1750).

1. Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo da USP.

Goccia and Cretto, conservation before and beyond the *Teoria del restauro* by Cesare Brandi

Pedro A. V. Santos¹

Cesare Brandi is known in the Italian scenery for his wide and plural theoretical production and, outside Italy, mostly for his *Teoria del restauro* [Theory of Restoration] – translated and published in many countries/languages. His other texts, with rare exceptions, have not been translated into English or other languages, and end up being little known and debated, which creates limitations to their correct interpretation. Paolo D'Angelo argues that the *Teoria del restauro* is part of Brandi's aesthetic theory, and that it is not limited to the universe of preservation. Although the recurrent movement is to interpret the *Teoria* in the light of other theoretical texts, the *Teoria* itself should illuminate the reading of this set, which is still little explored (or non-existent outside Italy). The purpose of this presentation is a multifocal approach, a broad interpretation of the *Teoria*, with special attention to the theme of contemporary art. First, it shows in the author's previous texts on aesthetics – *Carmine*, *Celso*, *Arcadio*, *Eliante* and *Segno e immagine* – constructions that denote or connote themes of preservation, demonstrating that this theme is part of his aesthetic reflection. Thus, it identifies a theory of restoration before the theory of restoration itself. Afterwards, it returns to what of these aesthetic concepts appears in the *Teoria* itself, which enables a more generous, or less truncated, interpretation of this complex text. It identifies and analyzes complex terms used in *Teoria* that are actually only well understood when you return to the context that originated them. Finally, some considerations are made in relation to possible (or impossible) articulations between Brandian aesthetics, contemporary art and preservation today. The choice of recent examples in Brazil also reveals the validity of this theoretical framework beyond the European context that originated it. It's worth remembering that Brandi has been in Brazil for Alberto Burris's show at the São Paulo Biennial in 1965.

1. Faculdade de Arquitetura e Urbanismo da USP.

The artwork in digital repositories: networked objects, generative AI systems and digital curation

Renata P. A. Lopes

This project has as its starting point the digitization process of artworks from the collections of museums and cultural institutions, in which the image of the work gains other layers, reconfiguring meanings and perceptions. The digital environment contains particularities that affect the ways in which the image is presented and contribute to the digitized work, or the natively digital work, having storage specificities. This project aims to understand the possibilities of archiving, documenting and preserving digital and digitized works; it is also proposed to investigate works of art as a dynamic archive structured from connections with artificial intelligence (AI) models. From these objectives, challenges that are of interest to the research are configured – how to interfere in the logic of the automation system? How to work together with AI in creating categories and presentation formats? How to think about the materiality of digitized and born-digital works? It is about understanding other archiving modes for museums in the contemporary context, modes that are constituted through the interweaving of human specialists and automated and networked systems to validate, refine and enrich the results obtained by AI. The aim is to develop processes and practices through disciplines that touch on the areas of art, design and technology that aim to embody the project. The research also proposes a dialogue with the different ways of visualizing art through digital interfaces, aiming to contribute to other ongoing projects at FAUUSP.

Action and responsibility in the philosophy of law

Daniel P. Murata¹

and Ronaldo P. M. Júnior

The research I am proposing is a multidisciplinary effort between law, philosophy of action, and moral psychology. Its starting point is the very idea of action, or to be more accurate, what it means to say that someone acts. Not everything that happens in the world and not everything that individuals do can be considered an action from the individual. The complexity of what it means to say that someone acts becomes even more apparent when we think in terms of responsibility. We can only understand responsibility through an adequate grasp on the notion of action. However, we can only know if our theory of action is successful if it can satisfactorily explain our practices of responsibility. Our investigation must move from two directions: from one side, to understand our practices of responsibility we need a theory of action; from the other, a theory of action is only adequate if it can explain our practices of responsibility. On top of that, both ideas of action and responsibility do not occur in a vacuum. If on the one hand we can only understand what it means to act with the help of our practices of responsibility, which in turn depend on our understanding of action; on the other hand, concrete legal concepts, such as tort and negligence, help us in understanding the more abstract ideas of responsibility and action, but at the same time demand an understanding of those ideas. What we have is a complex network of concepts that are mutually dependent. The kind of research I am proposing has not only theoretical gains but also helps us in the understanding of pressing contemporary issues. To see this, think about how the Covid-19 pandemic has pressed important challenges about both individual and collective responsibility and about what we understand that are the responsibilities of those in power. The research is, in a way, a cartography of the senses of action and responsibility and of their connections with the law and I intend to divide it in three phases. A first phase emphasises the very idea of action, of what it means to be an agent in the world. A second phase focuses the idea of responsibility. In this second phase I will present a two-levelled map of our practices that will build on Bernard Williams' insightful but underdeveloped remarks on responsibility. The third phase of the research focuses on the role law can play in all of this. Law can provide us with insight into the more general ideas of action and responsibility, yet at the same time those general ideas can help us in making sense of law.

1. Faculdade de Direito da USP.

Identification of legal reflections of NFTs in works of art

Gustavo M. de Almeida

The process of legal innovation is generally related to the socioeconomic model that supports new inventions. According to the nature of the invention, to its effects on society, a new legal aspect corresponding to it is adapted or created. Sometimes the institute of property (in the case of multi-property), sometimes aspects of people's personality (art. 20 of the Brazilian Civil Code, with ADIN 4815 judged by the STF), sometimes issues related to concepts of assets (art. 85 of the Civil Code, inclusion of energy as a movable good). In the second quarter of the century. In the 21st century, access to intangible goods becomes more important and frequent than to material goods. Urban centers and population grow, the size of properties decreases, labor becomes more expensive, with an increase in social charges. The space for storing material goods decreases and technological evolution converts physical supports into immaterial goods, transforming LP collections and huge libraries into a simple icon of a computer screen or cell phone, which gives access to content stored in the cloud. Physically and materially, for example, physical books migrated to e-books, going to movie theaters was transformed into access to audiovisual works on mega HD television screens. In the visual arts sector, in addition to works of art traditionally expressed in material support, such as paintings and sculptures, more and more works are created and marketed in immaterial support such as video art, holograms and works of interaction with the computer arts. The appreciation time of a work of art in physical support, physically stored, as is the traditional standard, is different from the access time and "enjoyment" of a work acquired in NFT and available on any support. Dematerialization is a notorious phenomenon in the contemporary world, consisting of the emergence of an infinity of immaterial categories, such as documents, electronic voting, newspapers, money and shares. In the world of arts, this emergence generates reflexes, with the growth of the NFT (non fungible token), basically a mechanism for individualizing intangible assets. In the arts market, this mechanism gains importance to single out immaterial works. How to deal with the market for works of art linked to the so-called NFTs? What law applies to NFTs in the art world? What are the reflexes for artists, collectors and gallery owners? These are some questions mentioned in the work.

Narratives of Italian women in Brazil: female immigration in first person (1939-1960)

Adriana Marcolini

In the years following World War II, as a defeated country, Italy was ruined and divided between those who had supported Benito Mussolini and his opponents. There was social tension and misery. Against this backdrop, the ruling class realized that encouraging the exodus of the population would be a good measure to alleviate unemployment and increase the remittances sent by emigrants. Italian women participated much more in this phase of the exodus than in other periods. My research concerns Italian women who emigrated to Brazil between 1939 and 1960. To this end, I study the books – autobiographies, memoirs and diaries written by them. The corpus is formed by the 14 that were found. Two points deserve to be highlighted: 1) I chose to study female Italian migration and to bring to light women's writing and their trajectory; 2) I chose to search for texts written by the immigrants themselves and not texts about them. I will introduce my research and make a presentation on some of the books of the corpus: *O Catavento da vida*, by Francesca Coniglio Ducceschi (Porto Alegre: Prosapiens, 2020); *Piccolo Memoriale Antifascista*, by Giuliana Segre Giorgi (Scandicci: La Nuova Italia Editrice, 1999); *Um lugar chamado Onde* (Rio de Janeiro: Casa da Palavra, 2014) and *O Desenho do Tempo*, by Nora Rónai (Rio de Janeiro: Bazar do Tempo, 2020). I will offer an overview of my research.

The Louis Wolfson case: is it possible to translate a schizolanguage?

Ciro M. Lubliner¹

and Álvaro S. Faleiros

This project deals with the translation of the first book by the American writer Louis Wolfson (1931-): *Le Schizo et les langues* (Gallimard, 1970). Through the investigation of Wolfson's life, we will seek to constitute a research that addresses translation as an act of creation, highlighting the experience that will involve the translation process, accompanied by the most diverse themes that the author's writing provokes. Diagnosed with schizophrenia in his youth, Wolfson began to devote himself – during periods of hospitalization in psychiatric hospitals – to the study of languages, a task initiated due to the extreme revulsion he felt towards his mother tongue, English. Decided to record the events of his life and the gestures used to escape from the English, the author began writing this first work. These movements of escape from the mother tongue ended up building a certain procedure that made Wolfson find some sort of relief and forget the sound of words in English, inventing and establishing a kind of new multiple and aberrant language. The description of this procedure occupies a large part of his testimonial writing. While concentrating our efforts on the translation of *Le Schizo et les langues*, we will seek to build a critique of the work, mediated by accompaniments and theoretical devices that help in conducting the translation process. Thus, the vectors belonging to the triad proper to translation, immersed in the idea of creation, will be contemplated: theory, practice and criticism. We will then glimpse, above all, when translating, to find out what are the delusions that Wolfson's "schizolanguage" instigates, or what the unreasoning of the self-entitled "schizophrenic language student" invents, permeated by themes dear to the domains of Translation, Psychoanalysis, Linguistics, Philosophy and Literature.

Acknowledgement: Fapesp (2020/08504-1; 2022/01853-6)

1. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

Social prosthetic catalog of Alfonsina Storni: politics, society and gender identity

Cristiane de M. Alves

and Margareth dos Santos

The aim of this work was to analyze some poems and prose from Alfonsina Storni's literary production on the theme of context of the wars (World War I and Spanish Civil War), political and gender formation in the interstice of the 1910s–1930s, in order to investigate which were the main intellectual networks that the writer participated, highlighting the convergences and divergences throughout the circulation and reception of his work. For the accomplishment, a guideline was sought in the studies with archives to consolidate the research. In the framework of theoretical references, we used: *The Evil of the Archive* (DERRIDA, 2001); *Literature as an archive of the Military Dictatorship* (FIGUEIREDO, 2017); *The flavor of the archive* (FARGE, 2009); *Poetica del Archivo* (KLEIN, 2019); *Words like bullets* (OLIVEIRA, 2015); *Aesthetics and politics, memory and forgetting: new challenges in the era of Archive Disease* (SELIGMANN–SILVA, 2009); *Alfonsina journalist Irony and sexuality in the Argentine press (1915–1925)* (DIZ, 2020); *Alfonsina Storni: an essential biography* (DELGADO, 2011); *Feminine subjectivity and modern experience in the writing of Alfonsina Storni* (SALOMONE, 2005) and others. From these readings, the analyzes were elaborated: general survey of the writer's life and work in the field of feminism, as a political act and of gender identity. Then, it was written about the intellectual, literary, political and cultural networks of Alfonsina Storni; the poetics of Alfonsina Storni's archive in the process of discerning impressions on the historical context and the author's political vision on the context of war. These texts were fundamental to understanding Alfonsina Storni's vision of politics and the society in which she lived.

Censorship in Soap Operas (1968-1985): how the censors operated and memories about the theme

Daniel L. Saraiva¹

and Marcos F. N. de Eugênio

Regarded as a huge influence on society, reaching several social classes, soap operas were closely overseen by the military and their censorship agency. In this context, the project Censorship in Soap Operas (1968–1985) aims to investigate, comprehend and analyze the ways the censorship agency affected the soap operas up to the end of the military regime. In that interest, we will analyze as many soap operas from that period as possible from different channels. Beginning from the files from the Divisão de Censura e Diversões Públicas (DCDP) to define the timeframe of the work, documents pertaining from the 17 years of censorship (1968 to 1985) will be analyzed. A selection of 139 boxes of such files has already been identified and are located at the Arquivo Nacional de Brasília. Mobilizing, during the project, news from journal about censorship, audiovisual files from soap operas, memory books from actors, directors and censors as well as interviews, localized or from secondary sources produced following the Oral History method. One of the objectives of this research is understanding the way the censorship and the soap operas related to each other. The analyzed aspects will be: which content was censored; how was the relationship between the censorship and the channels; how did the censorship varied based on which channel; how did the different agents, specially the authors, dealt with the censorship; and which problems the vetoes brought to the productions. Finally, discussing what memory was built about the censorship after 1985 – central question of this research.

1. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

Traces of memories of enslavement and black resistance in historical texts: philological study and discursive traditions

Eliana C. B. Gonçalves¹

and Sílvia de A. T. Neto²

The research aims to develop a philological, diplomatic and Discursive Traditions study, based on the edition of petitionary documents in Portuguese from the 18th and 19th centuries, which thematize the memories of enslavement and black resistance in Bahia, based on the theoretical contribution of Philology (CAMBRAIA, 2005; TOLEDO NETO, 2020; SANTIAGO-ALMEIDA; ANDRADE; BARONAS, 2014; LARA; FACHIN, 2021; DURANTI, 2015; BELLOTTO, 2002; 2004) and Historical Linguistics (WEINREICH, LABOV; HERZOG, 2006; MATTOS E SILVA, 2008; PONS RODRÍGUEZ, 2006; SOUZA, 2006; CONDE-SILVESTRE, 2007). These textual sources use recurrent linguistic components that are translated into formulaic expressions that are recorded quite frequently and are associated with the practical uses of written culture by writers. In this analytical context of the historicity of the text and the historicity of the language (COSERIU, 1979; SCHLIBEN-LANGE, 1993; KABATEK, 2006; 2012; SCHMIDT-RIESE, 2010), we will have as research results the mobilization of analyzes that contribute to the elaboration of editorial products and for the study of the process of diachronic change of petitionary textual modalities that present linguistic elements identified chronologically and contextually. Finally, the research is consolidated in an investigative, philological and linguistic practice, ethically committed to the production of knowledge, promoting a reassessment of the narratives constructed by the traditional historiography of the subalternization of the black population and producing more inclusive and democratic debates for society and for academia, on racism and the role of the Afro-descendant population in Brazil.

1. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP; Universidade Federal da Bahia.

2. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

Oscar Wilde: the art of criticism and notes on an aesthetics in the making

Fábio Waki¹

and Laura P. Z. de Izarra

Funded by FAPESP, my research aims at systematising the influence of the classics on Oscar Wilde's critical theory, from its beginnings, as he sketches it in his college notebooks, to its conclusion, as he formalises it in his works of maturity. This systematisation will show how Wilde explored Ancient Greek literature to subvert or radicalise conceptions of criticism proposed by his precursors at Oxford and in British Aestheticism. In the end, this systematisation will show how Wilde challenged the ordinary notion of criticism as an interpretive practice by reconceiving it as a creative practice. This research requires that I examine Wilde's college notebooks, so I will conduct parts of it at UCLA and Clark Library in Los Angeles, where his estate is housed at today. In part, my objective with this internship is to locate in these notebooks information on how he read the classics which allow us to clarify less evident characteristics of his critical theory. In part, my objective with this internship is to collect materials from Wilde's estate to be published for the first time in Brazil. This will ultimately allow me to open up a new field of studies in the country, one dedicated to Wilde's critical theory and to his intellectual formation more broadly. Merlin Holland, Wilde's grandson and his executor, is currently working as a consultant to my research. He has been very kind helping me navigate the content of Wilde's notebooks and helping me understand how fees and copyrights work in my case.

Acknowledgement: Fapesp (2022/09946-3)

1. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

Casa dos Estudantes do Império: a common space in the construction of political solidarity among women

Fabiana M. de F. Grecco

This research aims to clarify the role played by women members of the Casa dos Estudantes do Império (1944-1965), specifically with regard the development of literature and activities aimed at building political solidarity among them. In order to develop this project we list the collections made available online by Mário Soares Foundation, as well as in other institutions that hold CEI material, such as Torre do Tombo, the National Library of Portugal and CIDAC. The documents selected in these archives will help to prove a development the actions in favor of attenuating and eliminating differences between genders providing the appreciation of the CEI female contribution in the emergence of literature and the strengthening the struggles for the african portuguese colonies independence.

Youth on stage: representations of violence in everyday school life

Fernanda R. L. Silva¹

This research is linked to the artistic and educational experiences promoted through the Project Observatory of Human Rights in Schools (PODHE) it is an initiative in Human Rights developed by the Nucleus of Studies of Violence of the University of São Paulo. The project's target audience is students in the 6th year of Elementary School II and the 1st year of High School and takes place in collaboration with two public schools Escola Estadual Ubaldo Costa Leite and Escola Estadual Prof.^a Amélia Keer Nogueira located on the outskirts of São Paulo marked by numerous violations of rights. The ongoing research takes place through weekly workshops and is anchored in the Theater of the Oppressed methodological horizon created and disseminated by the director and playwright Augusto Boal, composed of a set of games and exercises and techniques that promote spectators into protagonists of the dramatic action. In practice, the T.O techniques put into play situations of oppression experienced by students that can be analyzed, observed, transformed as they become an object of reflection for the audience. Experiences with Theater of the Oppressed at school point to horizons of which artistic activities can contribute to the promotion of dialogues between students and teachers about human rights and the oppressions experienced and silenced inside and outside the school community, positively impacting the relationships built in the collective. This research is part of a community extension initiative, so the partial results point to contributions to innovations and new perspectives for basic education with equal opportunities for students and teachers to build paths through the Theater of the Oppressed, a dialogic daily life with different realities that make up the school context as well as in the prevention of situations of violence.

1. Universidade de São Paulo.

Archives and narratives: the balinese experience at the colonial exhibition of 1931

Juliana C. de S. Ladeira¹

and Fernanda A. Peixoto; Marlowe Bandem²; Benoît de l'Estoile³; Mariana França⁴

“Archives and Narratives: the Balinese experience at the Colonial Exhibition of 1931” is a postdoctoral research project, which establish various partnerships with researchers and Institutions with the aim of understanding, in more detail, the Balinese participation in the Colonial Exhibition of 1931, thus reflecting on the devices of mise en scène of the colonised, particularly of the inhabitants of the Dutch Indies. This research is being developed around two main axes. The first one is related to a fieldwork in Indonesia, at the archive of Cokorda Gede Raka Sukawati, national and family archives, and with informers still alive on the island of Bali. Besides being a member of the Ubud’s royal family, an influential personality among the Dutch administration officers, and a former president of the State of East Indonesia (1946–1950), Cokorda Gede Raka Sukawati was the artistic director of the group that went to Paris. The second axis that structures this research is related to the mise en scène’s devices of the other assembled in the Colonial Exhibition of 1931. Therefore, we present the hypothesis that the Exhibition would have staged different elements, influenced by current ethnographic thought. It should be noted that, within this event, various forms of colonies life’s theatricality. As the metropolitan countries present at the Exhibition established different administrative relations and use of power in each colony, this theatricality of the “colonial world” was equally heterogeneous. An extensive research was made in national archives in France and in the Netherlands. The main host institution for the research abroad was the Centre Maurice Halbwachs, with the supervision of Prof. Benoît de L’Estoile, one of the most important references in the field. During the one-year stay abroad, there was a field trip to Bali, where I was hosted by Prof. Dr. I Made Bandem, as well as several research trips in the Netherlands, where I was hosted as visiting researcher at Leiden University and accompanied by Prof. Dr. Mariana de Campos França.

1. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

2. Institut Teknologi Bisnis ITB Stikom Bali.

3. Centre Maurice Halbwachs.

4. Universiteit Leiden.

The presence of Aldo Palazzeschi in Brazilian Modernism

Juliana Hass

Writers' libraries often provide details regarding their productions, as they end up revealing and broadening the understanding of some influences that, in general, would not be clear in their works; often, they are inspirations that also come from the historical moment, especially in those who lived in times of profound transformations. This is what can be seen in the libraries of Manuel Bandeira, Mario de Andrade, among other authors and literary critics, such as Sérgio Buarque de Holanda, who produced and published in the first half of the 20th century. This project, supervised by Prof. Adriana Iozzi Klein and Prof. doctor Simone Magherini and carried out in partnership between the University of São Paulo (USP) and the Università degli Studi di Firenze (UNIFI) – the latter has been engaged in the computerization of productions by Italian authors for years –, provides for the study of the presence of Aldo Palazzeschi in Brazilian Modernism. In addition, a dialogue between the Carte d'auteur online digital archives, a portal composed of eight Italian literary digital archives – among them the Archivio Palazzeschi, directed by Professor Magherini, who preserves, together with the Department of Letters and Philosophy, the materials left in inheritance by the writer for UNIFI – and the Instituto de Estudos Brasileiros (IEB), at USP, which has an important collection on Brazilian history and culture – was established with the aim of expanding and allowing online consultation of the records preserved therein and promoting, thus, the full appreciation, dissemination and study of these materials. The research, which analyzes authors and texts representing an important sociocultural and intellectual context of modern Italy and Brazil, intends, through the constitution of a corpus of epistolary, poetic, literary, and critical writings on Brazilian Modernism, to make available to the scientific community – national and international – and a wider public the selection of autograph documents of some protagonists of Brazilian literature who knew Palazzeschi and/or his works.

From fairy tales to picture books: an intermedial study of the Korean children's literature (1922-2022)

Luis C. B. de S. Girão¹

and Yun J. I. Park

The main goal of this research is to answer the question: in what ways does the transmedia process present itself, combining and transforming media of poetic expression, in the construction of Korean children's literature? Departing from this general problem, our investigation intends to approach three periods within the Korean children's literature's 100 years of the history – 1922-1940 (of popping creativity and cultural resistance), 1980-2000 (of opening and expansion) and 2010-2022 (of celebration and export trading) – to better read and critically analyze the media combinations and metamorphoses operated in the formation of this literary production addressed to Korean young readers from the very first publications by Bang Jung-hwan to the international awards of Baek Heena and Suzy Lee. In order to achieve this, we took as specific goals: to identify how the media in transition helped and supported the construction of Korean children's literature when it first appeared in magazines, periodicals, radios, and records; to observe how the media in combination and transformation gave a new status to these children's fictions in national territory when the Korean picture book appeared; and to examine how this hybrid media that is the picture book not only culturally mediates the arrival of this literature abroad but also remediates the cultural tradition of Korean children's literature to both Korean and foreign readers today. Based on references from the Literary Studies and Media Studies, we will trace two perspectives of analysis (historical and intermedial) to defend the hypothesis that Korean children's fiction was constituted and continues to be structured in transmedia narratives, where different media operate by reconfiguring themselves, in an understanding of heteromediality and cultural remediation.

1. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

Reciprocity and sharing on Kaingang Land in Palmas, Paraná, Brazil

Magda Vicini¹

and Claudécir Viri²; Robert Crépeau³; Sergio Bairon⁴

In this paper, we describe and discuss the research conducted in collaboration with members of Terra Indígena (TI) Palmas, in the state of Paraná, Brazil, by IFPR⁵ researcher Magda Vicini. The paper was co-written by Magda Vicini, IFPR professor and researcher, Claudécir Viri, teacher at the local school of T.I. Palmas, Sergio Bairon, USP – Universidade de São Paulo, and Robert Crépeau, Professor at Université de Montreal in Quebec, Canada. Here we discuss the reflections that emerged from Vicini's weekly meetings with the Kaingang which took place between 2018 and 2020⁶. As of 2018, several meetings were mediated by Claudécir Viri, who helped, mainly, to establish contact with indigenous teachers⁷, and with the students⁸ until March 2020. The students took part in the project from May 2019 to December 2019. In collaboration with the latter, the goal of Vicini's project was to create paintings about Kaingang culture in the form of an artistic mural. As a knowledge sharing proposal the initial questions for the joint work discussed with the indigenous people, were about the way in which they could build together a relationship of sharing and trust between human beings with different cultural and living backgrounds. It was essential to understand the Kaingang cultural system and its collective relations. Therefore, Vicini realized that she was talking about reciprocity, cultural, affective, sociological and ethnological exchanges (CREPEAU, 2006; 1997; BALDUS, 1962; MAUSS, 2003; MARTINS, 2006; CASTRO, 2017) of experiences, speech, thoughts, behaviors and actions⁹. In this paper we present the discourse of the Kaingang, not allowing only the researchers to "represent" them, but rather, they themselves speak of their perceptions about the project.

1. Universidade de São Paulo.

2. Escola Segsó Tâhn Sá.

3. Université de Montreal.

4. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

5. Instituto Federal do Paraná, a public university in the south of Brazil.

6. The meetings took place before the COVID-19 pandemic began.

7. Their names are: Claudécir Viri, Claudinei Viri, Suzana dos Santos Belino, Madalena de Fátima Guimarães, Orlanda dos Santos André, Cleberson Viri, Sadi Korin dos Santos, Renata dos Santos, Valmir Antonio dos Santos, Aldiceia Palhano, Juvenal Norigga Mendes (in memorian), Marilze G. Palhano, Josieli Borges e Edicleia de Fátima Viri.

8. Their names are: Bruna Borges, Eridiane Viri, Jeferson Viri, Luana Borges, Rânea Viri e Vanessa de Fátima Borges.

9. It is important to highlight that Vicini's academic writing (2006; 2011) has always focused on the idea of Social Sculpture by German artist Joseph Beuys (1921-1986): "How we think, talk and build the world we live in" (Beuys apud Kuoni, 1993).

Film production inspired by the life and work of Fernando Pessoa

Marcelo C. de Mello¹

My research is dedicated to mapping the cinematographic production inspired by the life and work of Fernando Pessoa. It is the first time that a broad mapping of cinematographic production inspired by Fernando Pessoa has been carried out. When the project was approved, it had 16 films in its corpus. Currently, there are more than 40 films, including short, medium and feature films. In addition to the criterion of aesthetic quality, the films were selected for the dialogue they establish with the work of Fernando Pessoa. They form a polyphonic mosaic that shows the enormous resonance of Pessoa's work even outside literature. The purpose of this research, in addition to gathering this corpus, is to outline an overview of this production, proposing categories and subcategories that allow a better understanding of such a heterogeneous corpus. A website is being set up that will gather the technical informations of each film, with links to those that are online legally. The research will result in three articles. The first is already in the writing stage. It will be about the film "The nothingness club" (2023), by Edgar Pêra. The director allowed early access to the film, which has yet to be commercially released. In addition, he gave me an interview, which will be part of the material used for this article. Two other articles are in preparation and will address other films in the corpus. Finally, an event on "Cinema Pessoaano" is being organized, which will probably take place in October this year, and will take the form of a course offered to the community of the University of São Paulo and the general public. This course – which will be supported by the aforementioned website – will be the first time that this research will be presented to the public. Each day of the course will be dedicated to one of the categories proposed by the survey. It is possible that the course will feature debates with specialists and video testimonials from filmmakers.

1. Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais; Universidade de São Paulo.

A slave trader forward the theater: José Bernardino de Sá in the direction of the Imperial Theater São Pedro de Alcantara (1845-1851)

Mariana F. S. Mayor¹

This work aims to investigate the relations between theater and slavery in the first half of the 19th century, focusing on the social condition of freed and enslaved artists. For this purpose, the research starts from the trajectory of José Bernardino de Sá, considered one of the biggest Brazilian slave-traders, as director of the São Pedro de Alcântara Theatre, in Rio de Janeiro. The research will test the hypothesis that there was a structural change in the theatrical job market, and will connect it with the history of the theater itself, as well as with the legal process of abolishing the slave trade (1850).

1. Universidade de São Paulo; Universidade Estadual Paulista.

Clarice and the signs: the extent of her conceptual power

Pamela Zacharias¹

and Yudith Rosenbaum¹

This research project aims to study the conceptual power present in Clarice Lispector's literature based in the theories of Gilles Deleuze and Félix Guattari. For this purpose, the procedure in Claricean writings will be analyzed. More concisely, her pursuit to layout the unrepresentable in a text builds signs capable of genuine differential thought and, from the Deleuzian reasoning that a sign is what forces us to think, it is considered that Claricean literature opens to a conceptual force when building these signs. The analysis follows in two steps. First, epiphany is approach in her texts, i.e. a clairvoyant state in her characters that are traversed by a vision without correspondence in their familiarity fields when faced by an intensive match. Second, we will show how, from syntactical, morphological, semantical and stylistics subversion, Claricean texts build singular signs able to transmit the unspeakable.

1. Universidade de São Paulo.

Haiku and performance: poetic images

Roberson de S. Nunes¹

This work presents the origins of traditional Japanese haiku and describes its main influences on the poetic ‘making’ in Brazil. From the perspective of Performance Studies, poetic ‘making’ can be understood as the dialogue between literature and other art forms such as theater, dance, music, visual and audiovisual arts. Accordingly, it is the material of performance to expand the disciplinary and spatial boundaries of theory and contemporary art. From this perspective, I present views of the West – especially from Brazilian theorists and poets – about haiku and its possibilities of visual, corporeal, and sound representation. Through a historical and referential journey based on the book *Haiku and Performance*, this communication demonstrates how this classic, short form of Japanese poetry expands into three-dimensional space, enabling the creation of artistic objects which stimulate the development of new academic works. I also examine the cultural intersections and entanglements that contribute to the advancement of studies on how poetic images have become increasingly more open to the use of different technological, sound, visual, and scenic supports. Additionally, here I advance the proposition that, whether due to its laconic structure, cyclical character (i.e., both ephemeral and permanent), praise of Nature, imagery potential or montage aspects, 17th century Japanese haiku remain modern, traversing time and inspiring artistic manifestations of major significance in 20th–21st century Brazil, enabling the creation of what I have termed “expanded poems beyond letters on a page”.

1. Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais; Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

Brazilian song in the 21st century: historical-social and musical analysis of the trio Metá Metá

Sheyla C. Diniz¹

Participants of an “independent Brazilian music scene” also called “New MPB” (“New Brazilian Popular Music”), singer Juçara Marçal (1962), guitarist Kiko Dinucci (1977), and saxophonist Thiago França (1980) form, since 2008, the São Paulo trio Metá Metá. Their albums, solo works and partnerships have received awards and positive reviews in Brazil and abroad. Partially refractory to the mainstream and major record labels, such repercussion is a result of the dynamics of the circulation of cultural goods after the advent of the Internet and the renewed posture of the artist when conducting his own career. In the light of contributions from cultural materialism, the current postdoctoral research aims to understand and interpret, socially and historically, this contemporary songbook, marked by experimental practices, local and globalized references, and by the rereading of Afro-diasporic traditions. The attempt by Metá Metá and partners to face the exhaustion of forms would be diametrically associated with the conjunctural crisis of Brazilian society. The independence and musical entrepreneurship under the globalization of culture, under the decentralization of the phonographic industry in the digital age, and under the recent political and sociocultural transformations would point to the shrinking of a horizon of expectations that would be accentuated from 2013 onwards in Brazil. This hypothesis will be discussed in this communication based on a more detailed analysis of the trio’s album *MM3* (2016).

1. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

(Un)covering a neglected dramaturgy: Arthur Miller and the one-act play

Thiago P. Russo¹

The notorious British actress Sheila Hancock once said that “The one-act play is one of the neglected jewels of the theatre”, and this statement becomes even more striking when one turns to a drama as crafty as that of Arthur Miller, a playwright catapulted to canonical status within American and world dramaturgy. The situational focus of the one-act play, studied by the Hungarian literary critic Peter Szondi (2001), points to a starking difference between this type of dramaturgy and the long plays with which Miller became famous. The artistic value of this type of dramaturgy, added to the posture of a playwright who always positioned himself against the commercialism of Broadway, becomes an act of resistance, which challenges the dictates of one of the most important theater poles in the world. This study thinks, discusses, and somehow challenges and remodels some perspectives to understand in a wider amplitude the scope of Arthur Miller’s one-act plays that, until today, are on the fringes of schools, academia and theatrical circles both in the United States and abroad.

1. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP; thiagorusso@alumni.usp.br.

“I make my own time”: ethnography of intimate music making

Yuri Prado¹

Julio Valverde is a self-taught Brazilian composer who has worked for over 25 years as a cook and manager of the Soteropolitano restaurant, in São Paulo. Julio's status as a non-professional musician has important consequences for his artistic practice, such as the absence of deadlines for completing his compositions (“I make my own time”, as he likes to say) and the non-pretension to being known by a large audience. In addition to his musical performances, Julio plays an important role as a cultural animator: before the Covid-19 pandemic, the Soteropolitano used to host a series of activities throughout the year, such as the Saints Cosmas and Damian's caruru, a religious festivity held on September 27 in honor of the twin Catholic saints and the dual orisha Ibeji, and the Confraria do Soteropolitano [Soteropolitano's. Brotherhood], a gastronomic and musical event held every first Tuesday of the month. In my postdoctoral research, I have been producing an ethnography of Julio Valverde's intimate music making from two dimensions: individual, referring to his composition process, aesthetic project, experiences and expectations as an artist; and local, concerning the environment where his works are created and subsequently presented to a restricted group of close friends. This last dimension is particularly relevant, since this research is linked to the Thematic Project Local Musicking: New Pathways to Ethnomusicology, which focuses on the relationship between the various forms of musical engagement and the locality. The research, whose outputs encompass written and audiovisual formats, has also been addressing issues such as the construction of the self through (auto)biographical processes, the assertion of identity within migration contexts, and the role of individual agency in shaping local communities.

Acknowledgement: Fapesp (process n. 16/05318-7)

1. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

Study and rescue of minoritized language literature: the case of Val de Xálima (Cáceres, Spain)

Ana A. M. Flores¹

On the Spanish border, in the vicinity of Beira Baixa, lies the Val de Xalma, Valle de Jálama (in Castilian), or Val do Ellas. The usual mean of communication in this area is Fala, Vallego, or Xalimego, a language of medieval Galician-Portuguese origin, influenced by other varieties that surround it: Leonese, South Castilian, and Portuguese. Fala receives the names valverdeiru, lagarteiru, and manhegu as it adopts particular characteristics in the three cities where it is used: Valverde del Fresno, Eljas, and San Martín de Trevejo. At present, many areas of the language have been little investigated with the exception of the phonetic description and the century-long debate on its origin, which account for almost 70% of the bibliography. For this reason, between the years 2015 and 2020, we carried out research of our own on lexicon; therefore, we have an unpublished corpus with more than 1200 items. With this work, we were able to verify that the literature was a source of diachronic and synchronic information about vocabulary use. Thus, in our post-doctoral project, we propose to study the literary lexicon of Xálima's speech. To achieve this, the productions of three authors representative of the literary canon and, at the same time, of each of the diatopic varieties will be collected. From their readings, a corpus will be elaborated, which will be compared with the items from the previous research. This will allow us to observe linguistic changes and the configuration of the literary language, provide a source of information for researchers and interested parties, and make its reading accessible to Val's speakers. At the moment, we are preparing the edition of the first of the authors. Therefore, we have recovered unpublished texts from the beginning of the twentieth century and surveyed around nine hundred pages of scattered productions from different sources. Thus, the oral presentation showed the results of the research achieved up to the date of the event.

1. Universidade de São Paulo.

The secular bibles: the bible as literature

Anderson de O. Lima

In contemporary times, there exist numerous approaches to engaging with biblical writings as literature. These approaches involve reading practices that view the Bible not as a sacred book but as a classic anthology of texts. Such reading practices consider the Bible as a valuable resource for studying historical contexts, tracing the origins of influential religions, comprehending the foundations of Western narrative literary patterns, or simply enjoying captivating stories. When discussing readings, versions, translations, and modern secular culture, our research has mostly focused on the important contributions made by Frederico Lourenço to this field. Lourenço is a Portuguese scholar and translator who are delivering the entire collection of the ancient Greek biblical texts (Septuagint) to Portuguese-speaking readers for the first time. This work is of utmost importance as it represents a distinct and noteworthy advancement in the ongoing history of biblical literature. In addition to our primary objectives in that literary research, we are also expanding our scope to describe the guiding principles behind some new versions of biblical literature, which are often referred to as Secular Bibles or Academic Bibles. The study of these versions involves an examination of various aspects, including language, translators, editors, layouts, footnotes, introductions, recipients, and more. In summary, we are thrilled to present the achievement resulting from extensive research conducted at the Universidade de São Paulo through the Graduate Program of Estudos Comparados de Literaturas de Língua Portuguesa. Our research has been supported at every stage by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES) since 2019, and we are confident that the time has come to share our accomplishments with the academic community.

Theories of poetic rhythm in Latin America: from Andrés Bello to Idea Vilariño

André Fiorussi

This paper aims at discussing some of the main theories of poetic rhythm produced in Latin America from the 19th century onwards, focusing on three works published in different time periods: 1) *Principios de la ortología y métrica de la lengua castellana* (1835), by Andrés Bello; 2) *Leyes de la versificación castellana* (1912), by Ricardo Jaimes Freyre; and 3) *La masa sonora del poema*, by Idea Vilariño (2016). Concurrently, works by other researchers and poets will also be examined, with the support of uptodate theory on rhythm – notably the ones developed from the pioneer studies by Jankélévitch (1961/2019), Benveniste (1966/1970) and Meschonnic (1982; 2006; 2010). It could be said that what binds these different poetic approaches together – despite their notable distinctions, derived from the cultural programs they adhered to – is their defense of rhythm as the essential element of poetry, as well as their argument that rhythmic analysis prevails over the metric one: that is, meter becomes a figure of rhythm, thereby inverting the normative convention which has historically understood rhythm as a figure of versification.

Commented translation of the will of Prince Dom Pedro of Portugal (1187-1256)

Armando A. dos Santos

Prince Dom Pedro of Portugal is a forgotten character today, but he had great importance in the balance of the Iberian monarchies in the first half of the 13th century. He extended his influence to other European courts (including the papal court in Rome), and to the Sultanate of Morocco, in which he resided and whose sovereign he served. After falling out with his brother Afonso II over the will of his father D. Sancho I, he participated against the king in a civil war in Portugal, served the crowns of Leon, Morocco, Aragon and Castile. For most of his life he served the King of Aragon, Jaime I the Conqueror, who conferred on him the lifetime lordship of the Balearic Islands. He was married to a noble Aragonese lady, the Countess of Urgel, but had no children. Immensely rich and feeling the approach of death, he signed a secret will in 1255, which would only be opened after his death. This testament, written in Medieval Latin, has never been translated into any modern language; ours translation into Portuguese is the first. It was presented in a session of the Portuguese Academy of History, in Lisbon, in 2022. It is a very curious testament, which sheds light on the complex political/familiar relationship of the Iberian monarchs, on the then innovative spirituality of the Franciscans, on the mentality that prevailed among the ruling classes of Christian and Iberian society at the time. The character's life is also of interest regarding the relationship and eventual dialogue with Muslim powers. In short, he is an emblematic character of his century.

Constructing narratives: film, television, and controversial events in the 1948 War in Israel

Bruno J. Szlak

In March and April 2022, Russia's invasion of Ukraine gave rise to different narratives that confront data and facts in an attempt to justify the actions that take place in reality. It certainly does not fit in this work to talk about this conflict, but, until now, millions of Ukrainians have left their homes and cities, becoming refugees in several European countries. These are facts, not versions or narratives. What interests us here is to note that no one asked whether this massive population movement occurred because the Russians expelled the Ukrainians or whether the Ukrainians fled because they were urged to do so by their rulers. It seems that this movement is logical and humane and certainly all those who fled hope to someday return to their homes as soon as possible. The exodus of the Palestinian population in 1947/48, in what the Israeli narrative calls the War of Independence and the Palestinian narrative calls The Catastrophe (Nakba) is a fact. It is estimated that over 700,000 Palestinians¹ have fled or been expelled. Once again, it is not appropriate to deepen the subject that has been the subject of extensive work in Israeli historiography², but to emphasize that, in this case, the facts gave rise to disputes about narratives, where sometimes, responsible for this exodus are the Israelis who "expelled" the Palestinians from their houses, or sometimes, the Arab governments and the Palestinian leadership at the time are held responsible for encouraging "escape". Benny Morris (MORRIS, 1987) concludes that both narratives merge to explain the displacement. Fear, lack of leadership, deliberate expulsion plans, massacres and rumors add up to this movement. Some events of the period contributed to the Palestinian exodus. These are the events that I call controversial, because beyond the facts, they gave rise to different narratives. The objective of this work is to explore the documentary filmography in Israeli and Palestinian cinema and TV about some of the controversial events that occurred in the process of creation of the State of Israel, notably those that occurred after the vote for the partition of Palestine held by the UN in November 1947 until the armistice

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1. Although sources give different numbers, they converge to somewhere between 700,000 and 800,000 refugees. According to the Final Report of the UN Economic Research Mission to the Middle East published by the UN Conciliation Commission on December 28, 1949, the number is 726,000 refugees.
 2. Several Israeli scholars researched the subject, including Benny Morris, Ilan Pappé, Tom Segev, Simcha Flapan, Avi Shlaim, Uri Milstein, Anita Shapira and Mario Sznajder (PUTTING YEARS).

sealed after the war in 1949. The focus of the research is how cinema built and presented these events in two Arab villages, namely: Deir Iassin and Tantura. As mentioned, these controversial events are heavily explored in Israeli and Palestinian historiographies. The main objective of this work, through film analysis, is to understand how meanings are produced in spectators by the narrative and even ideological choices of these productions. Between presences and absences, between editing and montage, between sounds and silences, it is plausible to take as a premise that given that productions are the result of their time, and without falling into error in the assumption that the sender determines what the receiver perceives, they mirror an intentionality in the narrative construction.

The beautiful subjectivity and the ironic conscience as extreme cases of Morality in Hegel's philosophy

Carlos V. A. Alfaro¹

and Marco A. Werle

The general aim of the present project is to show that Hegel uses his personal notion of the “beautiful soul”, the ironic conscience, and his interpretation of Fries’ philosophy, as evidence for the failure of the subjectivity of Morality, in Philosophy of Right, in his attempt to give himself a normative criterion that transcends it. The subjectivity of the instance known as Morality is considered independent from the institutions that constitute society. It experiences the determinations of the spiritual life of the people to which it belongs as alien to its constitution. It regards the determinations of external ethical reality as nothing more than circumstantial impositions which limit its arbitrariness. The indicated shapes in the commentary to paragraph 140 of the above-mentioned work represent the culminating point of this contentless subjectivity. For they not only abstract from the determinations of external ethical reality but reduce them to determinations of their own subjectivity. However, the position taken by these three figures prevents the constitution of an institutional life. The realisation of the general objective implies the realisation of a series of specific objectives. In the first place, it will be shown that Hegel refers to Fries’ philosophy in the observation in paragraph 140. Secondly, it is necessary to show that the link between the perspective of the beautiful soul, the ironic conscience and Fries’ philosophy is not circumstantial. It will be proved that all three figures share Friedrich Jacobi’s philosophical system as an ontological foundation. The third specific aim of the present project is to show that, according to Hegel, ironic consciousness is “evil”: the finite that tries to establish itself as an absolute and unconditioned foundation. Subjectivity is then asserted as the supreme instance, which denies universal objective validity to all determinations of real ethical existence: Ethicality in general, and the State in particular.

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The colonial ghost and the update of genocidal policies

Carolina S. Bertim

The present paper aims to analyze the way in which colonial policy and its genocidal processes still operate in a decisive way in the social dynamics of the 21st century, creating a traumatic atmosphere that constitutes the experience of marginalized groups. Through art, some authors seek to decolonize culture, taking hold of their violent past to establish themselves as capable of narrating their own history. In this context, science fiction emerges as a very illustrative example of the social imaginary, since it describes the present in a metaphorically, denouncing the forms of exploration that are still present, building other possibilities for thinking about the future.

Translation of Der Deutsche Künstlerroman

Cibele S. Kunz¹

The research is a translation of the Herbert Marcuse's *Der deutsche Künstlerroman* (The German Artist's Novel), which analyses a large volume of German literary works – from the poets of the Sturm und Drang in the 18th century to Thomas Mann in the 20th century. For Marcuse, these novels share a common emphasis on the artist's process of coming to consciousness, his understanding of his incompatibility with the world around him and his maturation as an artist. In the introduction, the author discusses his reasons for choosing this literary genre – the artist's novel –, its differences from epic poetry, and the historical background that made the emergence of this type of novel possible.

1. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

Scientific practices and transformation of knowledge in the Ministry of the Navy and the Colonies of France (1830-1848)

Daniel D. C. Braga

Through the analysis of documents from the Archives nationales d'outre-mer and the archives of the Defense Historical Service, both French, the production of French scientific knowledge has been interpreted in a connected way, in regional, colonial and overseas spaces (including in spaces extrinsic to the French territoriality), emphasizing the specificity of the French Navy as an institution capable of accumulating specific scientific capital, through its own knowledge production, validation and communication circuits. Research has highlighted how administrative structures were decisive elements for this cumulativeness, as well as for the specificity of scientific practices and formulations updated by the French Navy within the European scientific culture of the first half of the 19th century, notably with regard to natural history, to colonial agriculture and medical geographies. For clipping purposes, the current presentation internally delimits the periodization of the research, focusing on the period of the July Monarchy (1830-1848).

Coloniality and race in reports of 19th century explorers in Southern Brazil

Daniele Weigert¹

This study is aimed at reviewing discourses that permeate texts written by Brazilian and foreign explorers who came into contact with native peoples in Southern Brazil in mid-nineteenth century, highlighting the native people currently known as Kaingang. It is based on assumptions that the discourses were influenced by racist ideologies managed throughout the century, a period in which theories that advocated racial differences gained scientific status. It is understood that such ideas have established abyssal structures of thought, making it impossible for the authors to recognize the importance of the knowledge presented by indigenous populations. Racist ideologies also legitimized the continuity of colonialism and the expansion of the Empire of Brazil over indigenous territories, in addition to justifying the domination over populations of color in a period in which emancipationist legislations were intensifying processes of liberation. Nonetheless, it is understood that the indigenous peoples conceived the encounters reported by the explorers as important to pass on claims to the centers of power, in addition to confronting concepts that advocated inferiority by offering fundamental knowledge to the explorers.

Acknowledgement: CNPq (151797/2022-6)

1. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

The role of the Ukrainian Society of Brazil in preserving Ukrainian identity, culture and language heritage

Érica S. Câmara¹

This research focuses on the Ukrainian Society of Brazil (Subras) as an entity for the preservation, education and promotion of Ukrainian identity, culture and language in the city of Curitiba (PR). The objective of the research is to characterize and analyze Subras' practices, projects and initiatives in order to preserve, promote and transmit the Ukrainian language and culture, as well as the ethnic identity of the people who integrate the institution. As the main theoretical notion, the definition of heritage language proposed by Ortale (2016) is adopted. Aspects of Ukrainian immigration are based on studies by Guérios (2012) and Antonelli, Choma and Seniuk (2021). This postdoctoral research contributes mainly to the research area related to plurilingualism in Brazil, and, more specifically, to studies on heritage languages and cultures. This ethnographic study shows a very well-established type of organization, which favored the survival of an institution of this size for a century. The decisions taken by Subras during the Vargas Era stand out here, a period in which the use and teaching of languages other than Portuguese were prohibited throughout the national territory. Also noteworthy is the structure of activities at Subras, which covers all age groups – from Subotna Chkola, which welcomes children from 5 to 14 years old, passing through young people and adults, to the existence of other internal projects, which welcome elderly people.

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Contemporary issues in cultural studies

Fabiana de L. Vilaco

This work proposes a discussion around two recent books that raise relevant issues to the debate on cultural studies today: *Autonomy*, by Nicholas Brown and *For a ruthless critique of all that exists*, by Robert Tally Jr. In his work published in 2019, Brown develops his thesis, already outlined in previous studies, on the subsumption of art under capitalism, with theoretical influences from Kant, Adorno, Benjamin, Jameson, among others. The first movement of Brown's argument is to prove the difference between art and commodity (objecthood). Then, he elaborates the total subsumption of art as being the absorption, by the capitalist system, of art, and asks himself: can art still have room for autonomy in this context? This is the central question of his text. The introduction presents the essence of this argument, while the subsequent chapters bring, in prism, the consequences of the studied phenomenon in different artistic languages: novel, music, TV and photography. Tally Jr's book, published in 2022, revisits several contemporary theories in literary and cultural studies to analyze two main theses: first, the materialization, in the universe of theory, of the concept coined by Mark Fisher of "realistic capitalism", which would be the feeling that not only is capitalism the only possible system, but that it is even impossible to imagine a coherent alternative to it; second, the tendency of certain contemporary theoretical lines to empty the role of criticism and theory. In his opinion, these positionings simultaneously are evidence of and contribute to our inability to imagine the end of capitalism. Our hypothesis is that both works can be read as productive debates on the pertinence of the exercise of criticism in the contemporary context.

Fabiane M. Borges

In the current historical moment, we see a resurgence of interest in space as a way to expand production, transportation modes and earthly knowledge; this requires more researchers and specialists committed to representing the regional interests of Latin America and the Global South, in such a way that these regions do not become just consumers or users of these advances. In this perspective, we present art and space culture as a transdisciplinary field between art/culture and science/technology that has the task of awakening creative, imaginative and innovative aspects of the space industry and seeking new hybrids in techno-scientific development. At the beginning of this text, we partially introduce the role of space art and culture in countries such as United States and China, as well as space technology development institutes such as NASA, SETI, MIT, ESA, ESO and AENC. These programs serve as reference for us because they have experience with transdisciplinary projects between art and science. However, in Brazil, it is necessary to make a series of adaptations and rely on the inventive skills of its populations so that it is possible to innovate in this field and achieve new results, and not just repeat the already established pattern in art and technology of USA or Europe. It is through the alliance between technological knowledge, economic investment and imaginative power arising from cultural diversity, that it becomes possible to innovate aesthetically and technologically. In this perspective, a series of activities of space art and culture of evident relevance are being carried out at INPE (National Institute for Space Research), with support of DIVERSITAS/FFLCH/USP, who brings to the discussion crucial issues to the technoscience as diversity of gender, race, interseccionality, ancestry and futurity. Here we are analyzing, for example, the workshops on the construction of artistic satellites (ArtSat) with participants from all over Latin America (2020/2021), the production of the first Latin American album of space sound compositions (2021), the artistic residencies and exchanges of art and science researchers (2019–2022), the creation of the ArtSat category (artistic satellites) in the CubeDesign satellite competition (2021), and the organization of a summer course focused on space geopolitics or astropolitics (2022). This text analyzes the methodologies used for the construction of these projects at INPE, aiming at their wide applicability and the consolidation of the bases for the formation of an international reference platform.

Naturalization of retrogression: the montage in the female representation of the nostalgic imaginary of Hollywood from the 1980s to the Trump era

Fabiano P. de Souza

Among the soft power strategies in Hollywood, the construction of a nostalgic imagery in cinema and TV from the 2010s onwards has inspired several fictional representations of the 1980s, when equivalents of the 1950s were produced. Between the three eras, there is a strengthening of cultural, social and political conservatism, guided by behavioral, ideological keys and the erasure of historical contexts. Since this strategy depends on a meticulous selection of social aspects to be recovered, combined and even recreated, cinema montage is a formal reference with which to analyze such contexts structurally. The representation of the female figure is a catalyzing example of the link between these three times, as demonstrated by John Carpenter's film *Christine* (USA, 1983), *Back to the future* (USA, 1985), by Robert Zemeckis, as well as *Vertigo* (USA, 1958), by Alfred Hitchcock. The montage can intensify simulacra of the past with cyclical conservative aesthetic and social markers propagated by US geopolitics. Fifties nostalgia practiced in the 1980s can better exemplify this process because its cycle is already concluded, although not repeated the same way in the 2010s. From this base of analysis, we propose another complementary unfolding of nostalgic strategies of female representation with *Tron: legacy* (USA, 2010), by Joseph Kosinski, *Blade Runner 2049* (USA /United Kingdom/Canada/Spain, 2017), directed by Denis Villeneuve, and *Terminator: dark fate* (USA/China, 2019), by Tim Miller. In their similarities and specificities, such representations expand the concept of spatial montage (MANOVICH, 2001), the composition of a complex image from several, for different layers of historical data composed in an imaginary that mixes memory, imagination and indoctrination.

Ethnosport as ethnic-cultural diversity of body practices composing ethno-knowledge

Fabio J. Cardias-Gomes¹

This study is intended to present studies on the dialogues that take place, and experiences, between the fields of knowledge of Psychology, Traditional Sports and Games (TSG – as per UNESCO–Paris ad hoc for TSG) and Ethnosport, as well as by the Ethnosport World Confederation (EWC) or the Ethnosport World Association (EWA), based in Turkey and Latvia/Russia, respectively. It should be noted that there is no conceptual consensus between the terms among the international organizations themselves, and that they have different membership and dissemination policies, but share knowledge that dialogue with each other, even researchers who transit between the same institutions, as is the case of author of this study. Under a qualitative methodology, of bibliographical, ethnographic, descriptive and exploratory research, this work presents the main concepts of ethnosport as well as its constant review, taking into account experiences with indigenous territories in the Amazon, among the Timbira peoples, and studies of Japanese Budô (Martial Arts). In Brazil, the concept of Ethnosport was suggested in an academic article by the sport anthropologist Luiz Henrique Toledo (Federal University of São Carlos/UFSCar), as it referred to doctoral studies that were beginning to take shape around the theme related to sports. of indigenous peoples, since 2001. Of these first studies, for example, Fassheber's (2006) stands out, which systematized the concept of Indigenous Ethno-sport, a thesis awarded by the Ministry of Sports. In Russia, the anthropologist Alexey Kylasov (currently the International University of Silkroads–Urbezakistan) defended his doctoral thesis entitled Ethnosport, in 2012. Kylasov's thesis extends the concept to the diversity of body practices, not only Siberian, but Eastern, alluding to Japanese budô and other cultures. Thus, it was considered the expansion of the term Ethno-sport to the conception of the ethnic-cultural diversity of body and sports practices present in the world, although in dialogue and porosity with the presence of contemporary sport in territories (Timbira people, for example) and Nipo-Brazilians dojos (another example).

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The death of man and its contemporary developments

Fernanda G. da Silva

The main objective of the research is to follow the resonances of the diagnosis of “the death of man” – announced by Michel Foucault in *Les mots et Les choses* – in a certain production of contemporary thought that is called or is located under the aegis of post-humanism. Given the breadth and plurality that characterizes the so-called post-humanist field, we initially seek to produce a cartography of the paths taken by the critique of anthropological reason undertaken by Foucault in order to find proximities and differences in this debate. Our initial argument is that this criticism unfolds, in our contemporaneity, in at least two distinct ways for philosophical thought. On the one hand, an ethical-political path, already pointed out by the French philosopher, who has in the self-creation and in the production of new ways of life a resource to escape from the “man form” as a measure, goal or foundation – which I name, in classificatory terms, as critical post-humanism. On the other, there is the discussion linked to the overcoming of man by technology, propagated by the transhumanist discourse. This project will have as its main focus this last aspect, which will be critically compared both with Foucault’s elaborations and with the perspectives adopted by critical post-humanism. In our research, we will seek to blur the boundaries of a hasty generalization, which not only places very different propositions in each aspect under the same register, but also produces immediately a split between them. By putting these paths in relation, I aim, finally, at a questioning that intends to tension the limits of what we are and how we think about our present, relating to a critical ontology of ourselves as proposed by Foucault. To escape from the “man form” as a measure, goal or foundation – which I name, in classificatory terms, as critical post-humanism. On the other, there is the discussion linked to the overcoming of man by technology, propagated by the transhumanist discourse. This project will have as its main focus this last aspect, which will be critically compared both with Foucault’s elaborations and with the perspectives adopted by critical post-humanism. In our research, we will seek to blur the boundaries of a hasty generalization, which not only places very different propositions in each aspect under the same register, but also produces immediately a split between them. By putting these paths in relation, I aim, finally, at a questioning that intends to tension the limits of what we are and how we think about our present, relating to a critical ontology of ourselves as proposed by Foucault.

Impossible worlds: an investigation of the upside-down worlds in the works of Gustave Verbeek and Manoel Carlos Karam according to the poetics of literary nonsense

Fernanda M. Granato

and Maria Z. da Cunha

A partir da corpora investigativa de Gustave Verbeek intitulada *The upside-down world of Gustave Verbeek* (2009), *Mother Goose for grown-ups* (2015) e *The incredible upside-downs of Gustave Verbeek* (1976), ambos de Gustave Verbeek; e de Manoel Carlos Karam intitulada *Sexta-feira da semana passada* (2018); Fontes Murmurantes (1985); *Encrenca* (2002), *Algum tempo depois* (2014), *Jornal da Guerra contra os Taedos* (2008), *Godot é uma árvore* (2015), *Pescoço ladeado por parafusos* (2001), *Cebola e Alho* (1997), *Meia dúzia de criaturas gritando no palco* (2013), *Comendo bolacha maria no dia de são nunca*, essa pesquisa tem por objetivo Investigar o comportamento linguístico e literário na ludicidade do gênero nonsense nas obras visando a ampliação do conceito na intertextualidade da literatura internacional de Verbeek e Brasileira do nonsense enquanto gênero literário que atingiu seu ápice com Edward Lear e Lewis Carroll, tendo expoentes brasileiros como Renato Pompeu, Qorpo-Santo e Manoel Carlos Karam, e seu mundo às avessas, invertido, de ponta-cabeça, impossível mas possível, imaginário mas realizado, percebido tanto na obra de Gustave Verbeek quanto na de Manoel Carlos Karam, indiciado pela tensão entre ausência e presença de sentido, pela reorganização das referências ao mundo a partir da estrutura do jogo nas obras, pela fragmentação que estrutura ambas as obras, caracterizadas pela linguagem como campo de jogo e realidade criada literariamente, a saber: pela ausência de envolvimento emocional, pelo espelhamento, pela contradição, negatividade, imprecisão, simultaneidade, hibridização de gêneros, repetição, pelas inversões dos contextos das metáforas e das expectativas dos leitores e pelas analogias. Gustave Verbeek (Nagasaki, 1867–Nova Iorque, 1937), foi um ilustrador e cartunista americano e holandês, mais conhecido por suas charges do início do século XX que contavam com jogos de palavras e storytelling visual. Verbeek nasceu em Nagasaki, no Japão, mas estudou arte em Paris e trabalhou em diversos jornais europeus. Em 1900, ele se muda para os EUA e produz tirinhas para os jornais até 1910, quando passa a se dedicar à arte dos monotipos expressionistas. Passou os dois últimos meses de vida no Hospital St Barnabas, conhecido como Casa dos Incuráveis, antes de falecer em 1937. Verbeek é mais conhecido pela obra *The Upside Downs of Little Lady Lovekins and Old Man Muffaroo* (1904), uma tirinha de 6 quadros semanal em que a primeira metade da história era ilustrada e escrita com o lado direito para cima e, então, quando o leitor virasse de ponta-cabeça a página, as ilustrações invertidas com frases

também invertida contavam a segunda metade da história, com um total de 12 quadros. Sua assinatura vinha de ponta-cabeça e os personagens principais eram projetados de modo a parecerem o outro quando de ponta-cabeça. Manoel Carlos Karam (Rio do Sul, SC, 1947–2007, Curitiba, Paraná, cidade em que viveu a partir de 1966), foi escritor, dramaturgo e jornalista brasileiro que escreveu e dirigiu 20 peças na década de 1970 e, posteriormente, passou a se dedicar aos livros, ganhando o Prêmio Cruz e Souza de Literatura em 1995, com a obra *Cebola*. Hoje, a casa de leitura do Parque Birigui abriga a biblioteca de Manoel Carlos Karam. O gênero nonsense será analisado tendo em vista as teorias de Deleuze, Ogden, Lecercle, Malcolm, Sewell, Stewart, Tigges.

The angels and the islands: connections and frontiers in art and culture in Anglo-Saxon England (410-1066)

Gesner L. C. B. Filho¹

The aim of this paper is to discuss art and culture in Anglo-Saxon England (410–1066). It is assumed that, although focused on a specific culture, it is possible to study art and culture by dealing with cultural exchanges between different spaces of origin (GUILLOUËT, 2009: 17–25). Therefore, this presentation will deal with two themes that interpenetrate each other, cultural circulations (without leaving aside materiality, economics) and the awareness of cultural and geographic borders, that is, the awareness that the high-medieval English inhabited an island, sharing it with other peoples, the Celts and Norsemen and the Roman-British past (WOOLF, 2020). The theory of border culture (ANZALDUA, 1999) develops from contemporary studies challenging outdated ideas about connections between different cultures. The border culture theories are necessary to understand the diverse cultural context of England in the Early Middle Ages. It stands out, still within the theme of borders, the fact that Anglo-Saxon England was on an island, but it was not an island itself. Its cultural borders, although mobile and interchangeable, were made with the Celtic substratum, the presence of the Nordics and the contact with Medieval Western Europe (TREHARNE, 2012: 09–22). One good example is in the north, in the Hadrian's Wall, which survived to Roman times and remained as a symbolic boundary between the Celtic North and the English (HINGLEY, 2012). In addition to this otherness aspects, there are other 'border questions': politics, religion, gender issues, etc.

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Edition and study of the series of chronicles *A Semana* by Machado de Assis (1839-1908)

Gilson J. dos Santos¹

and Hélió de S. Guimarães²

This research project aims to prepare a edition of a set of chronicles from the series *A Semana* – a series to which Machado de Assis dedicated himself between 1892 and 1897 (and 1900) and which was published in the newspaper *Gazeta de Notícias* – and to study them interpretively from the point of view of the construction of the texts, the compositional characteristics, the generic-literary elaboration and the language, the particular meanings of the texts and the approach of various themes (literary, political, economic, social, among others). The series has a total of 248 chronicles, but we will edit only the last 68, published between December 1, 1895 and February 28, 1897 (and two released in 1900). This cut is justified by the fact that the current edition is part of a project to rigorously edit the 248 chronicles that make up the series *A Semana* – the first 180 have already been edited by John Gledson; this set that we are now dealing with remains. We will adopt as base texts the chronicles published in the *Gazeta de Notícias*; and, as a reference, we will consult the edition prepared by Aurélio Buarque de Holanda Ferreira (W. M. Jackson, 1953). The new edition will present an apparatus with philological or explanatory notes, whose main objectives are (a) to clarify passages that the editor deems difficult to understand, (b) to note particularities of the Portuguese language of the 19th century and (c) to inform the modern reader of the context (literary, political, economic, social, among others) in which the chronicles were written. The process of establishing the texts will provide several elements from which the critical-interpretative study will be elaborated. Both the edition and the study stand out for their unpublished character, since we are not aware of the edition and study of this particular set of texts.

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The Lights in Manuel de Figueiredo's Theater – The incidence of Enlightenment theatrical thoughts by Jean-Jacques Rousseau in the Portuguese playwright Manuel de Figueiredo

Helderson M. Pires

The theater stages were the privileged public space for the most heated discussions and the most famous Enlightenment clashes of eighteenth-century philosophers and artists. In Portugal, the foundation of the Arcádia Lusitana, in 1756, strongly signaled the concern with the renovation of the Portuguese theater, and the five speeches or “arcadian orations” in which one of its members, Manuel de Figueiredo, exposes his theatrical theories give evidence of this intent. Living among the indifference of his contemporaries, but, on the contrary, being considered the “Molière of Portugal”, the playwright elaborated a new proposal for the national theater of Portugal that has as references his readings of authors from the movement of the Enlightenment. The present work aims at tracing coordinates for the mapping of elements of the Portuguese Manuel de Figueiredo's (1725–1801) dramaturgy which allows establishing links with the Enlightenment theatrical ideas of the philosophers Denis Diderot (1713–1784) and Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712–1778). This working and research hypothesis arises from the initial perception regarding the incidence of Enlightenment proposals for a new theater in France in the Portuguese theatrical reflection and production of the second half of the 18th century, especially regarding its pedagogical function.

Territory and memory: collective work of reconstructing historical memory through image and audiovisual – Fields and themes, object of study, questions, and perspectives

Juan D. A. Bolaños

The object of study for this research emerges at important and necessary moments, where communicative interactions among social and political entities within communities and peoples around the world have been disrupted by something unexpected. However, they are still connected in the digital network. Therefore, the use of new information and communication technologies has become an alternative way of knowing and interacting with each other. Communication moves in opposition to development: communication occurs voluntarily and horizontally, while development responds to an ethnocentric rationale, being exogenous, vertical, and thus not based on consensus. Communication seeks the exchange of ideas, knowledge, and cultural patterns that facilitate coexistence, shared evolution, and improvements in our living conditions within a harmonious way of life. Development, on the other hand, pursues monetary and speculative economic growth, understood as the accumulation of capital, to generate the ideology on which consumerist “happiness” is based. It is urgent and necessary to examine signifiers and meanings to assess the true dimension of what we now call development and the values that we must recognize in communication as the driving force behind actions aimed at building truly happy and democratic societies (Chaparro, 2015, p. 24). Based on this reflection and the analysis of the dynamics of digital and multimedia media, the intercultural potential they generate, and the value that can be given to digital artifacts in the teaching/learning process, it is important to ask: Are the “content creations” that we find everywhere in the virtual space truly important? The role played by audiovisual documents, digital animations, interactive resources related to their close practical life, their space, in the dynamics of subjectivities for social and cultural representation, and the resignification of experiences as social actors in a specific territory leads to establishing new paths in social practices and providing digital resources that support human interaction in communities, approaching their real needs candidly, and affirming the position of content creation based on the cosmovisions and cosmogonies of the society’s own actors. By analyzing the function and utilization of audiovisual and multimedia production artifacts by the people in rural communities in Ecuador and Latin America, the undeniable transformations that have occurred in communications and the countless information and tools that social actors take and use as inherent forms of representation, which come with implicit

relationships in their use and meaning, we ask: How can these resources become effective instruments for promoting sustainable development, constituted and fostered by the social actors themselves? How do cultural redefinition and social organization processes within the community take place? How do they construct audiovisual and multimedia elements that form a digital network of resistance to the capitalist system, which proposes power structures and through these narratives makes their voices visible in an alternative and emergent way? How do they influence their collaborative activities and learning processes, the progress and setbacks that may arise, unveiling the social repercussions and changes that these media can produce in their times/spaces and the logic they give to their use for identity construction in the current moment, with the actors themselves as the emancipators, producers, distributors, and disseminators of this construction and social evolution, where they seek to show and make visible the perspective of their reality, defend language as a symbolic element for the reproduction of knowledge and care for nature, and how self-representation is observed from other perspectives, other viewpoints, and other audiences. Furthermore, this study seeks pedagogical alternatives and knowledge transmission through cooperative workshops, talks, and dialogues, where learning and knowledge production and thought are the main focus. In this sense, the role of the researcher is that of a mediator and facilitator of the process.

Production of generic null subjects and verbal inflection development

Karina G. Bertolino¹

We examined the production of generic null subjects (GNSs) in the spontaneous speech of Brazilian Portuguese (PB)-speaking children and whether their production is related to the development of the verbal inflectional system. BP is a partial null subject language. Unlike canonical null subject languages (CNSLs) such as European Portuguese (EP), PNSLs block third-person definite null subjects in main clauses but allow GNSs without special markers (1), which are absent in CNSLs. The allowance for GNSs in PNSLs can be explained by the way their morphological system is organized (Roberts, 2019). Specifically, PNSLs lack a D-feature on T. Languages of this group do not always exhibit rich agreement, and when they do, rich agreement is not a morphological exponent for null subjects. PNSLs also have a poorly specified determiner system (they lack a D-feature on D). GNSs can be derived when there is no D-feature to produce a definite null subject during D-to-T incorporation. This approach makes the indirect prediction that BP-speaking children will only acquire GNSs when they acquire the verbal inflectional system, especially person features. We searched for evidence in children's spontaneous speech that by the time they are producing GNSs they have already acquired verbal morphology. We analyzed the spontaneous speech of 5 monolingual BP-speaking children: Túlio (TU) (1;01 – 4;03, transcripts = 77), Maria Eliza (ME) (1;03 – 4;04, 13) Nino (NI) (1;02 – 2;10, 50), Gustavo (GU) (1;06 – 2;10, 17) and Elias (EL) (1;04 – 2;10, 20). We extracted all verbs, and the subject of each verb was categorized. We found a total of 88 GNSs (Table 1). For two of the children, production of GNSs was positively correlated with age (Figure 1(a)). We classified each verb, verifying whether they contained person agreement errors. With the exception of one child (EL), errors were rare in the sample (Table 2) and not correlated with age (Figure 1(b)). As the production of GNSs is associated with the development of the inflectional system, we checked whether children's inflectional errors (IEs) decreased as the production of GNSs increased. We found no correlation between these variables. IEs remained low throughout the course of children's development, hence the lack of a significant correlation between the production of GNSs and IEs. The few errors that were found happened when children used the third-person to refer to themselves when answering questions. Children's early use of the third-

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person to refer to themselves has been explained as a sociocognitive issue related to the notion of individuality (Piaget, 1929), instead of a grammatical deficit. It is also unlikely that the errors reflect a grammatical deficit, since there are studies suggesting that infants show sensitivity to functional features (including person) (Dye et al., 2019). In the earliest ages examined, children already show knowledge of person features, given that person agreement mistakes were rare and found in limited linguistic contexts. Since this knowledge is already established by the time children are producing GNSs, no correlation between GNS production and IEs was found.

- (1)

Em São Paulo não pode andar sem máscara.

In São Paulo not can-3SG walk-INF without mask

'In São Paulo one cannot walk without a mask.'

(BP/*EP)

Table 1: Null subject types produced by child

	EL	GU	ME	NI	TU
Definite null	197	166	288	372	1015
Generic null	1	0	35	9	43
Definite overt	60	76	273	405	1080

Age of Emergence for GNSs: EL (2;07), GU (not found), ME (3;04), NI (1;08), TU (1;09)

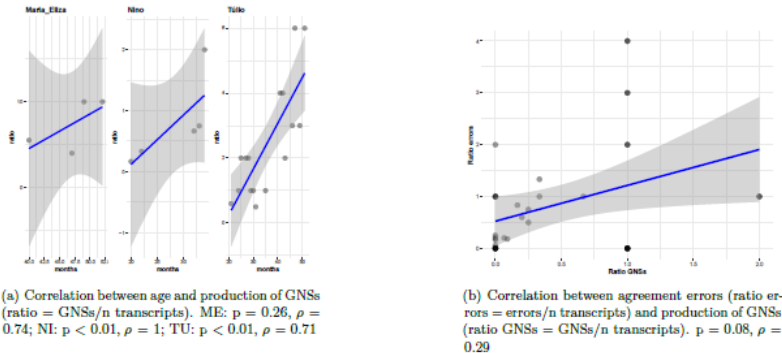


Figure 1: Spearman's Rank-Order Correlations

Table 2: Percentage of agreement errors related to person by child and category

Category	EL	GU	ME	NI	TU
Definite null	56%	15%	2%	6%	4%
Generic null	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Definite overt	18%	0%	0.4%	1%	0.8%

Dye, C., Kedar, Y., & Lust, B. (2019). From lexical to functional categories: New foundations for the study of language development. *First Language*, 39(1), 9–32. Piaget, J. (1929). *The child's conception of the world*. New York: Harcourt Brace. Roberts, I. (2019). *Parameter hierarchies and universal grammar*. Cambridge University Press.

Leandro T. de C. Bastos

Procurei, na minha trajetória, colocar a questão da tragédia para nossa época. De maneira geral, é a conjunção entre mito e política em uma época que torna a experiência trágica possível. Em Thomas Kyd, encontrei o aparato retórico e a estrutura poética dos monólogos, que permitem o desenvolvimento dos personagens. O confronto com a totalidade se dá no próprio uso da linguagem, já que a transição entre retórica e fala direta (plainness), usada pelos protestantes, a classe revolucionária de época, demonstra as tensões sociais em que o sujeito está inserido. Para resolver o problema da relação entre sujeito e sociedade tive que buscar subsídios na filosofia. Uma das melhores soluções encontradas foi a de Alain Badiou, utilizando Cantor. Podemos dizer que a noção de conjunto cantoriana, pelo menos aquela que será mais largamente aproveitada por Badiou, é de que estamos o tempo todo falando de múltiplos compostos de outros múltiplos. Mesmo o que chamamos de vazio seria apenas um regime de multiplicidade inconsistente, não apresentada ao pensamento. “Inconsistência” e “apresentação” estão, por isso mesmo, entre os conceitos fundamentais de Badiou. Entre essas duas categorias temos um outro conceito: o de “genérico”. Os genéricos se manifestam no real em quatro situações: no amor, na arte, na ciência e na política. Cada uma dessas situações se manifesta num sujeito e não podem ser determinadas por nenhum conjunto pré-determinado. Temos aí, portanto, uma aliança cuidadosa entre diferentes momentos do mesmo sistema. No pós-doutorado traduzi Marlowe, e mostrei como formas de sujeito ali apresentadas poderiam ser reconhecidas através da forma-valor. A teoria da crítica do valor, principalmente em Robert Kurz, mostrou como o fetiche do valor substituiu os fetiches anteriores, dando a impressão de completa racionalização ao homem ocidental. Isso se mostra na peça que eu traduzi “Dido, rainha de Cartago”, na inversão dos papéis femininos diante de poderes superiores. A manifestação dos deuses pode ser vista como uma analogia ao sujeito automático do capital, então em processo de formação. Temos, portanto uma formação social e humana que se mostra, a literatura, de forma integrada, formando, na lei do valor, novos genéricos. O teatro elisabetano é, de fato, um momento em que a formação social e subjetiva forma genéricos que ainda nos contemplam, e que podem aí serem observados de forma privilegiada.

The ghosts of oblivion: memory, trauma and history in the novel *Noite dentro da noite*, by Joca Reiners Terron

Luís O. Hott

It is increasingly evident the profusion of narratives that have a distinctly autobiographical character in contemporary times. In Brazil, part of these narratives demonstrate the effort to fight against the forgetfulness of the civil-military dictatorship period between 1964 and 1985. Among these narratives, we chose as object of study the novel *Night within the Night*, by Joca Reiners Terron, an emblematic example of the contemporary autobiographical novel. It is an attempt to place objective history before subjective history, that is, through a subject suffering from amnesia, the past of the country under a dictatorial regime is investigated. The violent episodes of this character's and his family's past are narrated, and through them, we discover the way in which the autobiographical account can encompass what otherwise remains forgotten, the limits of individual experience when narrated in literature encompasses far beyond the egoic, individualistic "I"; in narrating his own life, the subject puts into play the collectivity in which he is inserted. Thus, a historiographical work of memory recovery is carried out through the literary text.

Dolls: a history of toys in Shoah literature in Brazil

Lyslei Nascimento¹

The study of things and objects in the Shoah literature in Brazil, such as the strange dolls in the novels *Mamelosh*, *Memória em Carne Viva* (2004) and *O Padeiro Polonês* (2015), by Halina Grynberg, or the biography *A História de Ruth*, by Ruth Tarasantchi (2019), for example, place the reader in front of texts in which things lost or left over from the great catastrophe are motto and metaphor of the writer's craft. In these and other texts from the Shoah in Brazil, toys in ruins yearn to come out as if from a "time capsule", or as "words in a dictionary state", and come to inhabit our memory. The texts, thus, open as a type of spoil in which the mysteries of the children's lives are hidden there and are manifested in a forceful way. The narrator of Grynberg's novels reveals, through writing, her body as a reliquary, an envelope, which becomes a "support for a palimpsest, a distinguished document of the lineage devastated in the Holocaust". Her rebirth through writing happens in the face of the ruin of the toy or the text as a ruin, because in some way, coming to Brazil meant being able to dream of a world "where dolls would have hair, clothes and shoes." In addition, ambiguously, the anonymous narrator may, who knows, have a name to call or, by extension, be called or named, rescuing, in the inert body of the doll, her own name devastated by war, by diseases, by dislike. If, as Ricardo Piglia claimed, memory is the impersonal tradition, made of quotations, in which all languages are spoken, in post-Shoah texts, such as those by Grynberg and Tarasantchi, memory is intimate and personal, in which the silence and the minute mystery of living is revealed. The texts, in this sense, open with their microhistories and compose a narrative history in and through language, both those of the children in the parents and those of the parents in the children, like a hammock, or a lace, woven with their own and others' memories, human parts, books and toys.

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Shinema-ya and shinema-sha as providers of identity and memory in Japanese-Brazilian colonies

Mari Sugai¹

The present work intends to investigate two movements of itinerant audiovisual sessions, which took place in Japanese Brazilian communities in the countryside of São Paulo state, in the 1920s and 1930s, they are “shinema-ya” and “shinema-sha”. These initiatives worked as means of updating (either in fictional or documentary way) by the settlers as it was through them that they learned about news of events in their motherland. In addition, from these cinematographic activities, we want to verify if they served as a tool for the preservation of identity and memory of Japanese Brazilians, from the content shown. We will delve deeper into search for more literature on “shinema-ya” and “shinema-sha” in bibliographies that mainly address Japanese immigration to Brazil, in the period in which the cinematographic movements took place. The main authors consulted to address this topic are: Tomoo Handa (1987), Shuhei Hosokawa (1993) and Alexandre Kishimoto (2010). To achieve the objective of checking the maintenance of identity and memory among the Nikkei, we will collect data with the descendants of the family members who participated in the sessions, and those who promoted them. Regarding the theoretical content related to this subject, the works of Henri Bergson (2006 and 1999), Maurice Halbwachs (1990) and Paul Ricoeur (2007) will serve as theoretical support of investigation. Keywords: Japanese cinema; Japanese colony in Brazil; shinema-ya; shinema-sha; films exhibition; itinerant cinema; identity; memory.

Acknowledgement: CNPq

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Women in the abyss: the female character seen from the *mise en abyme* in Marques Rebelo

Mariângela Alonso

This post-doctoral project intends to investigate the figuration of female characters in the work of Marques Rebelo, starting from the trilogy *O espelho partido* (*O Trapicheiro*; *A mudança*; *A guerra está em nós*) and the rescue of these characters in some previous works. The women revisited by the narrator Eduardo bring diffuse and unexpected images of a game of mirrors, similar to matrioskas or Russian dolls, which are mutually reflected in the author's production. Belonging to different social classes, these characters reveal themselves to be displaced and imprisoned in an alienating daily life, with characterizations and approaches duplicated in each episode or work, emphasizing from Oscarina a path that would culminate in *O espelho partido*. The mirrored construction of the female figures presents not only an endogamous dialogue, but also a critical continuity, especially in relation to a frequent stratagem in Marques Rebelo's work, namely, the narrative procedure of *mise en abyme*. Thus, we seek to undertake a possible path of analysis and interpretation of the rebel work, guided by the studies of Lucien Dällenbach (1977, 1972), Alain Goulet (2006), Antonio Candido (1985, 2006, 2009), among others.

***O Sequestro da Dona Ausente* of Mário de Andrade, between Portugal and Brazil**

Marina D. de Sá

and Eliane R. Moraes

The present article selected among more than a thousand folios of the manuscript *O sequestro da Dona Ausente* [The Missing Lady's kidnapping] by the Brazilian writer Mário de Andrade (1893–1945), those that list reading notes referring to the Portuguese–Brazilian exchange. The unfinished manuscript studies, in the images and symbols of the poetry, the suffering caused by the lack of women, or the forced chastity, among the navigators. The author published three texts during his lifetime, the last in 1943 in the Luso–Brazilian magazine *Atlântico*, at the request of his editorial secretary, the Portuguese writer José Osório de Oliveira. The folios and books selected here are kept at the Institute of Brazilian Studies at the University of São Paulo (IEB-USP). Its reading allows us to rethink consolidated topics on the literary exchanges between the modernisms of Portugal and Brazil, especially with regard to the relations between erudite and popular writings, with a particular focus on the tensions between morality and eroticism in both countries.

The Literalists' Fall: Andrey Azov on translation and political treason in the USSR

Marina F. Darmaros

Discussions about translation have been taking place around the world for at least a thousand years and are extremely important, as they tell us a lot about the social, political and economic scenario of a country. As John Milton, professor of Translation Studies at the University of São Paulo, writes: “The discussion between literal translation and freer translation has been the main concern among literary translation commentators, from Cicero and Jerome to the present day.” (Milton, 1998). With regard to Russia, however, for many years, a more open discussion of the history of Translation Studies remained relegated to the background – more precisely, during Soviet times. But that does not mean that discussions about translation itself did not occur, and indeed, they took place in an enthusiastic and heated way. Thus, the period following the fall of the USSR, marked by the opening of previously secret files and documents, saw the birth of some historiographies of the translation carried out in the Soviet Union, with this research increasingly reverberating in the Slavic Translation Studies field. Within this scenario, it is worth noting the research by the young scholar Andrey Azov (1980–), from Moscow State University, and the resulting book, published by Moscow Higher School of Economics Press, representing probably the most complete account of the period. In *The Literalists' Fall* (*Poverzhennyye bukvalisty*), Azov brings an account of the fierce battle waged in the USSR, through translation and its political processes, in the ideological field of philological circles in the 1920–1960s. Azov's book analyzes the history of Soviet Translation Studies since its early years, discussing how, from the 1920s onwards, critical and theoretical works dedicated to translation changed their relationship with the foreign text and what tasks were put before the translator from that time. This project aims to highlight the significance of the work *The Literalist's Fall*, in its investigation of how Soviet-era translations represented tensions resulting from changes in ideological behavior, also highlighting the waves of denouncements due to these changes. This book represents, to date, the best source for discussions on this topic, and it uses a large number of unpublished primary sources.

The actuality of *Tutameia* (1967), by Guimarães Rosa

Maurício Reimberg¹

Among the salient aspects of Guimarães Rosa's literature is the intricate way in which his sertanejo subject assumes a totalizing and universal vocation. In *Tutameia*'s tales (1967), however, the contrast between different orders of experience (the countryside and the city, the oral and the written) is shown on the reverse side, in the centralization of plots in small farms, riversides and distant villages, where, even when repressive bourgeois institutions are in force (such as the prison and the police), what is at stake seem to be the primitive laws of justice and the endogenous logic of reproduction of life, which is defined by the refusal of permanent exploitation. In fact, most of the stories are related to the possibility of forming an affective core (solidary, driven by personal rivalries or the result of daydreaming) in the midst of a world in the process of breaking the laws of sertanejo sociability. In *Tutameia*, this nucleus is only capable of projecting an individual life within the bonds of a family clan or a small isolated community. However, the yearning for appeasement and continuity of life, which tends to be read here in terms of the comic record and the parabolic projection of exemplary cases, does not necessarily lead to laughter, but tends, symbolically, to a good resolution in the face of a world catastrophic. What emerges, therefore, are fragments of a minimal life, which insists on reproducing itself when its conditions of existence seem doomed to disappear (in the eyes of the city reader). The work assumes, therefore, that this social situation of the sertanejos at the end of the world, unknown and inhospitable, still has a story to tell, but this story is introduced by a discourse that distances the urban reader. In fact, unlike *First Stories* (1962), progress here is not on the agenda or even desired. This ambiguous valuation of a society without control, founded on the exclusion of what was the norm of life, still requires analysis and interpretation, considering its function in the figuration of a hidden country, as well as the complex relationship between literature and politics in the work of Guimarães Rosa in the late 1960s.

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The theatrical critic's look as a teacher: Alberto D'Aversa's and Sábato Magaldi's classes at EAD - Escola de Arte Dramática (School of Dramatic Art)

Paula C. A. Ribeiro

This present Project deals with the beginning of the formal teaching of theater history and of interpretation (theatrical performer training) in Brazil which occurred during the period of modern inflection in the early 1950's with special emphasis in the city of São Paulo with the foundation of the EAD - School of Dramatic Art and the TBC - Brazilian Comedy Theater in 1948. The present study will have an unprecedented bias within this process already studied in different aspects because its data base will be original documents never previously analyzed before. These data base are composed of notes made and given to us by the actor Nélson Xavier, a student of the Drama Art School between the years of 1954 and 1957; more than 200 pages of 1 year of classes from the theater history course ministered by Sábato Magaldi and of interpretation from the italian Alberto D'Aversa. These two are the most important teachers and theatrical critics emerged during this period of time. Beyond the material itself, the focus of the present Project will be in the intersection between this and the historical moment where there is a significant change in the country with the rapid growth of the big urban centers, the influx of rural population and the arrival of many immigrants also from the cultural area that helped to settle a modern art in the country. Therefore, it will be taken into consideration more than isolated paths, the learning processes of both students as well as the actor Nelson Xavier and as the teachers D'Aversa and Magaldi who also had an important career as theatrical critics impacting not only their students but also being part of the birth and consolidation of the national modern culture as a whole.

How to become a Social Interpreter in twentieth century Brazil? Some given clues from the study of Raymundo Faoro's early formation (1943-1952)

Paulo A. F. de Alcântara¹

In Brazil there is a growing interest in stimulating a more critical and diverse comprehension of the past, considering the asymmetrical transmission of knowledge which is conceived to produce silences and absences in historical archives and versions. In parallel, the attention to “Brazilian Social Interpreters” has risen. This proposal is based on the general question: How to become a public intellectual in twentieth-century Brazil? How cultural requisites has impacted intellectual trajectories? How could it have mattered to the construction and legitimation of historical and anthropological knowledge in the past and in contemporary Brazil? This work will explore those questions by studying Raymundo Faoro's early formation and trajectory when he was a Law Studying living in Porto Alegre, southern Brazil (1943-1976). Faoro (1925-2003) is one of the most prominent Brazilian social interpreters of the 20th century. Since his most renowned book, “Os donos do poder” (1958), Faoro's ideas have influenced part of those durable representations of the past concerning the role of State patrimonialism and authoritarianism in Brazil. It also has paved part of the constitutional and democratic thought since the Brazilian's re-democratization process when he was the president of the Brazilian Lawyers Order (1977-1979). The investigation is conducted through an ethnographic approach to Faoro's diaries, a total of almost 6.800 manuscript pages of wholly original content written between 1943 and 1952: bibliographical studies, personal reflections, selected memories and experiences, and sketches for future works through daily writing training. Beyond bringing an unexplored moment of Faoro's biography to the fore, those diaries are a vital documentary corpus that potentially unveils and characterizes relevant aspects of mid-twentieth century Brazilian cultural and intellectual life.

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Relations between humor and style in the Gregorio Duvivier's poetry

Pedro da S. de M. Doutorado¹

and Elis de A. C. Caretta¹

It is intended to examine the expressiveness resulting from interdependent linguistic-discursive aspects, which form style patterns at the lexical level (lexical choices, orality marks) and discursive level (metalanguage, intertextuality, incongruence) in the humorous poetry of the book “Sonetos de amor e sacanagem”, by Gregório Duvivier, published in 2021. As it is a recent work, we believe that this research presents an unprecedented reading proposal, since it articulates theoretical perspectives for the analysis of the comic and the laughable in a contemporary Brazilian poetic work, mapping what we call “humor stylistics”.

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Maria Alzira Seixo's critical project: a reading of the folds of contemporary portuguese literary fabric

Priscila F. Balsini¹

and Marlise V. Bridi

From the observation of a set of critical texts, is it possible to characterize a critical project? What are the revealing traits of this critical project? These are some of the guiding questions of this project that looks at fifty years (1971–2021) of collaboration by the portuguese critic Maria Alzira Seixo with the magazine *Colóquio/Letras*, edited by the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation. We believe that, based on an accurate analysis of this set of texts (essays, reviews and tributes, among others), we will be able to decipher the characteristics that make Seixo's analytical writing unique and the guidelines that structure his critical project. Our hypothesis was built based on the observation of the Seixian text and the path taken by the author in the exercise of criticism, in wich she accompanied and reflected on the transformation and development of contemporary portuguese literature. This proposal intends to decompose the work, to scrutinize its structure, investigating the text units in search of what is common among them, of what illuminates an architecture, in order to reveal a conformation at all, a critical signature. Access to the folds of the text, to the main issues that propel Seixo's critical work, will require an interdisciplinary epistemological approach. In addition to examining the critical fortune about the author, we will take as pillars concepts from literary theory and criticism, philosophy and semiology. Among the theoretical references approached, we highlight Barthes, Blanchot, Bosi, Deleuze, Derrida, Leibiniz and Perrone-Moisés.

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Representation of animals in the Comentarium in Apocalypse, the codex of the Lorrvão monastery

Raquel de F. Parmegiani¹

This paper aims to address two issues that are very present in contemporary societies: environment and religion. Talking about the relationship a certain society has with nature is directly related to the worldview of each society. When dealing with animals – because of the proximity they have with human beings – the way they are understood allows us to propose questions about the conceptions one has about human nature itself, about other creatures, and about the boundaries that separate them. By putting this relationship in a historical perspective, we realize that it has a direct bearing on the way societies relate to essential activities of everyday life: exploitation of nature, food traditions, the spatial organization of population centers, etc. This is important since historical learning is something that requires the dialectical exercise between the individual subject and the social being. Nature and religion are two elements that have always crossed paths in societies. In this sense, we will analyze the representation of animals within the medieval exegetical tradition, more specifically the one linked to the book of Revelation. Our reflection starts from one of the illuminated codices of the Commentary on the Apocalypse, a work written in the 8th century and attributed to the Blessed, abbot of Lieban (730–785) – the codex of the monastery of Lorrvão (1189). Our proposal is to think about how two cultural practices that intersect within these codices, writing and image, functioned in a way that proposed a representation of the world and how animals integrate this message. The relationship between writing and image demands that importance be given to the uses and practices that involve these activities. Thus, starting from the assumption raised by Jérôme Baschet that the image must be understood as an object-image – it is necessary to give attention to the materiality of the work, the place where it is inserted, and the power that adheres to it –, we will have as the guiding thread of our exposition the attention to the meanings that the society that produced this illuminated codex, gave to this cultural material: what were the writing and reading practices that involved its production; what was the authoritative status of the written word and image; what were the sense effects imposed by the forms of its publication and powers; what Subscribe to DeepL Pro to edit this document. Visit www.DeepL.com/pro for more information. were the uses and expectations governing the relationship of

1. Universidade Federal de Alagoas.

the interpretive community involved with the work. The images that are inserted in these codices provoke us to investigate how this appropriation of the animals by the apocalyptic exegesis is structured within the figurative arrangements of the illuminations; and, mainly, how they appropriate the representation of the animals built by the written exegesis, since both in the material aspect and in the semantic aspect, the image can agree with the text, but also break with it and, dialectically, build new meanings. It is, therefore, necessary to observe the material aspects of the insertion of the miniature on the page, the structure, the relative arrangement of the figurative elements, human beings and animals, their size, their gestures, the choice and distribution of colors, the ways of inserting writing into the image, and conversely the relationship between image and text that accompanies or introduces it. Finally, our work is guided by the idea that the production of a codex – text, and illuminations – is a process that includes transactions between the work and the social world. It is therefore necessary not to disassociate the analysis of symbolic meanings from the material forms that carry them out. The perception of the social does not occur in a neutral form but through the construction of strategies and practices (religious, scholastic, political, etc.). Let's remember that biblical commentaries, as a literary genre, have the purpose of intervening in the economy of polemics that cross the different ideological positions of society.

Critical connections of Ana Cristina: new views about Brazilian literature of the 20th century

Raquel M. Galvão

This is an investigation about the critical activity of Ana Cristina Cesar (1952–1983) in the 1970s and 1980s, based on the analysis of her contributions to the press and her marginalia, in other words, manuscripts and notes in books from her personal library. The research intends to detail how the writer renewed and expanded the criticism of Brazilian literature of the 20th century, approaching literary aspects not previously explored in her work. At first, we propose to generate discussions about the influences of two relevant critics and historians of Brazilian literature on Ana Cesar's intellectual trajectory: Mário de Andrade (1893–1945) and Antonio Candido (1918–2017). In addition to reconstituting the writer's collaborations to *Opinião*, *Jornal do Brasil*, *Almanaque* and *Folha de São Paulo*, which directly mention both of them, the writings in the margins of the books of critics that belonged to Cesar, already identified in her collection, will be analyzed, as the collection of essays *Aspectos da literatura brasileira* (1946) by Mário de Andrade and the two volumes of *Formação da literatura brasileira: momentos decisivos* (1971, 4 ed.) by Antonio Candido.

The theatrical fable of Plínio Marcos: representations of popular culture in theater for children

Sergio M. Rodrigues¹

and José N. G. Filho¹; Ricardo Iannace¹

The objectives of this postdoctoral project are to highlight the theatrical production for children by Plínio Marcos, constituted by the plays: *As aventuras do coelho Gabriel* (1965), *História dos bichos brasileiros: o coelho e a onça* or *Onça que espirra não come carne* (1988) and *Assembleia dos ratos* (1989), analyzing the elements of intertextuality in the referred dramaturgical works. Thus, the appreciation of Brazilian traditions and popular culture will be verified, as well as the social criticism addressed by Plínio Marcos theater, in which consequently the main characteristics of dramaturgy and fable are evident.

1. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

Translation, Adaptation and Digital Media (Routledge 2023)

Silvia B. Cobelo¹

and John Milton¹

Adaptation has always been central to Translation Studies, and, as print media becomes less and less dominant, and new media become central to communication, Adaptation is more than ever a vital area of Translation and Translation Studies. In addition, links to new digital media are examined. This is the only user-friendly textbook covering the full area of Translation, Adaptation, and Digital Media applicable to any language combination. Divided into nine chapters, it includes a wide range of texts from Brazilian culture, ensuring an ex-centric view of translation. Each chapter contains an expository section, case studies, and student activities to support learning. It emphasizes the central role of Adaptation in the translation of works for the popular book market, for theatre, cinema, radio, and, especially, the new media. The target audience is university students, scholars and researchers involved in Translation and Adaptation Studies, in addition to anyone interested in Translation; Adaptation; Transmedia and Digital Media – and related areas: Audiovisuals, Web Novels; Adaptations for Social Media (fanfics, mashups, reactions etc.). Each chapter offers: (a) Suggested Activities: articles, books, radio and audiovisual programs to deepen and illustrate the content discussed; and (b) Suggested Readings, connecting readers with the exposed subjects and their own experiences/formations, helping to understand how they interact with real life. To optimize the book's length, all terms (and related terms) highlighted in bold are explained in detailed Glossary entries. This is the essential textbook for students in Translation and Adaptation Studies courses, and instructors, and professionals working on adaptation and transmedia projects.

1. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

The game of mirrors in *Anguish*: the contribution of Graciliano Ramos to the novel *in mise en abyme*

Suely Corvacho¹

The research is dedicated to the study of *Anguish*, third novel, by Graciliano Ramos, from a Bakhtinian perspective. Published in 1936, during his imprisonment for political reasons, the writer defines it, in *Memórias do Cárcere*, as a long “soliloquy, crazy, unnerving”, whose protagonist-narrator, from the sertão, resident of Maceió in the thirties, works as a civil servant and journalist writing “what they send you”. Luís da Silva considers himself a “poor devil” and not without reason. The last survivor of a decadent family, he loses everything he has: his name, his inheritance, his father’s presence, his savings to put together the bride’s trousseau, finally, the bride herself for her rival. After successive losses, he reacts by murdering his antagonist, Julião Tavares, who looks like the inverted image of Luís da Silva: the son of a family of businessmen on the rise, he does not work, dedicates himself to literature and to the seduction of poor young people, among others. which, Marina, engaged to the central character. The novel ends with the narrator’s long delirium after the murder. We believe that there is, in the novel, a “narrative game” between author-creator and reader (contemplator), little explored by critics. As the novel is built around a *mise en abyme*², there are two simultaneous enunciative processes – one between author-creator and reader, and another between the represented author (Luís da Silva) and the represented reader. While the second has already been explored by previous critical readings, the first is barely addressed, which causes the loss of an important dimension of the work: the communication that takes place outside the narrator’s domain.

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2. Created by André Gide, the *mise en abyme* (construction in an abyss) is a procedure in which the protagonist writes a novel with the same name as the author’s, in a specular relationship. The most significant composition is *The false coin changers*, published in 1925.

Passive constructions in Spanish language: US Spanish and neutral Spanish

Telma A. F. da M. Ccori¹

This research project aims to study the occurrence of passive constructions in neutral/international Spanish and in local dialects using data from texts written in the media of countries where Spanish is the official language, and in the United States. The research intends to contribute to the elucidation of similarities and differences between the American variety of the language and the so-called “neutral register”. Neutral or international Spanish is recognized as an artificial creation, designed by film producers so that dubbing could cater to the audience of different countries, without being associated with the specific speech of any Spanish-speaking locality, in order to facilitate the commercialization of audiovisuals abroad (i.e. in Latin America), and at the same time is often criticized for presenting pragmatic errors regarding the use of phrasal constructions. Using the methodology of Corpus Linguistics, we intend to analyze whether certain types of passive structure (ser + verbal participle) occurring in the written neutral register, which are identified as foreign to native Spanish in studies such as (NAVARRO et al, 1997; LOCUTURA y GRIJELMO, 2001), are also inappropriate for the local writing standards of the North American Hispanic community. The results obtained may contribute to the recognition of possible relationships between the syntactic particularities of the neutral register and that of North American Spanish, in which case they would need to be reanalyzed as authentic characteristics of a peripheral dialect within a natural language.

1. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

Domestic space in ancient Egypt: sensorial experience and negotiations in foreign lands

Thais R. da Silva¹

Traditionally, investigations about ancient Egypt have focused on religion and funerary aspects. This research is part of a larger collaboration project at the University of Oxford, co-directed by me and Dr Linda Hulin (School of Archaeology) that aims to understand ancient Egyptian domestic space during the Middle and the New Kingdom (c. 1975–1069 BCE) in colonial contexts. The Egyptian state was able to mobilize a significant number of people involved in royal building projects, border security, trade, etc. This workforce and their families were moved to settlements usually planned and maintained by the Egyptian administration, sometimes in distant areas in the Levant, or in Nubia. The archaeological evidence from these settlements shows various types of interaction between the government and the inhabitants. In mapping out these interactions, we can identify the type of domestic experience of the inhabitants taking into consideration sensory aspects of the houses, such as light, ventilation, maintenance and control of temperature, visibility, odours and sounds. These elements can be understood as creative responses of these communities to a model of state housing. This research then explores a new field of investigation, one that received little attention from sensorial archaeology and the history of the senses, especially for not giving attention to the domestic environment. In this presentation, I will discuss the two main case studies from my postdoctoral project, the sites of Tell el-Dab'a and Amara West, two regions of the Egyptian territory that had a strong foreign presence during the Middle Kingdom (c. 1975–1650) and the New Kingdom (c. 1650–1069). I hope to demonstrate how the investigation of domestic space reveals other aspects of cultural contacts through social practice.

1. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP; University of Oxford.

The Goethes: the influence of the philosophies of Wilhelm Dilthey and Henri Bergson on the monographs of Friedrich Gundolf and Georg Simmel

Walkiria O. Silva¹

The main objective of this research is to investigate the relations between the philosophies of Wilhelm Dilthey and Henri Bergson and the monographs of Friedrich Gundolf and Georg Simmel. Based on this objective, this research aims to understand how the concepts of subjective experience (*Erlebnis*) and duration were presented in the texts on Goethe, written by Simmel and Gundolf, in 1913 and 1916, respectively. This understanding is related to the development of the History of Literature and his disciplinary and epistemological transformations in the first decades of the 20th. When the philosophies of Dilthey and Bergson came together, the Germans were experiencing the crisis of modernity which was apprehend as a crisis of culture (*Kultur*) and, therefore, of *Bildung*. The understanding of the monographs of Simmel and Gundolf, related to the philosophies of Dilthey and Bergson, becomes a way through which it is possible to analyze the disciplinary history of the History of Literature and its relations with culture, *Bildung* and the problem of the German identity.

1. Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas da USP.

The use of digital technologies in the management of architectural heritage

Mônica M. A. Tolentino¹

The purpose of documenting a cultural asset is to preserve its image and history, aiming at its preservation. In Brazil, most of the assets of historical value have not yet been properly registered and the number of technologies that can be used in this process is extensive. The choice of those that best suit each situation depends on factors such as the location of the asset, its size, the accuracy and intended purpose, the skill and technical knowledge of the team, the availability of financial and technological resources, among others. The objective of this research is to compare document registration methods based on digital technologies (especially HBIM, digital photogrammetry and laser scanner) and beyond. It also aims to examine and improve existing management systems so that they can effectively support decision-making, the development of strategic plans, the formulation of preservation norms and the definition of urban rehabilitation actions. To achieve this, alternative technologies for the management of Brazilian architectural heritage will be investigated, taking the SICG (Sistema Integrado de Conhecimento e Gestão), developed by IPHAN, as a starting point. Next, an attempt will be made to test and demonstrate the usefulness of the proposed management system through its application at the Museu Republicano Convenção de Itu. The main expected result is the improvement of the SICG, aiming at its full and effective use. In 2017, the year in which it began to be effectively disseminated, the SICG was the main technological bet for the registration and management of national historical heritage by IPHAN. Unfortunately, today its use falls short of expectations. This is due to several factors. One of them is the lack of understanding of the potential of the SICG, on the part of decision makers, since the direction of IPHAN has changed over time. Another factor has to do with the institutional weakening in the field of information technologies and the lack of planning for the evolutionary maintenance of the SICG. This can be seen, for example, in the lack of a dedicated server team for system management. The case of the MRCI could serve as a pilot to be applied, in subsequent years, to other buildings built under the management of USP or IPHAN and also used by states, municipalities and partner entities.

1. Instituto de Arquitetura e Urbanismo da USP.

Documentary research with Amazonian workers-students: mental health, transdisciplinarity and ethical and theoretical-methodological advances

Ronaldo Gomes-Souza¹

and Marcelo C. Tramontano²

It is a transdisciplinary project that articulates the work psychology, urbanism and audiovisual. The objective is to propose a theoretical-methodological contribution to the development and dissemination of research in work psychology, among other areas of knowledge, which investigates the subjectivity and mental health of workers-students in the urban area of Manaus, exploring the audiovisual resources of the documentary film. This project is part of another larger project of UFAM's PROCAD Amazonia, in partnership with the Nomads.USP group of IAU, São Carlos campus that, for more than 20 years, has been carrying out teaching, research and extension work on urban dynamics and production of audiovisual material. We propose documentary research as a method, based on a collective, democratic, and participatory construction between researchers and respondents. The results point to promising contributions to the development of robust theoretical-methodological procedures for different areas, as well as a critical and reflective position on the use of imaging in human research. We are in the process of editing and building a documentary in which we use the method we are exploring. At this stage, after data collection in Manaus, we are in São Carlos putting together an editing proposal to show the student-workers to validate the perspective created and integrate/suggest new editions, if applicable. As expected, results, we will publish manuscripts in books and articles on documentary research; as well as dissemination of audiovisual materials created for academic and non-academic communities. We will mobilize spaces of speech to dialogue with CONEP/CNS and instruct an amendment or circular letter on the use of image in research and we will mobilize public policies, in the form of a statute, for more dignity and mental health for student workers in Brazil.

1. Instituto de Arquitetura e Urbanismo da USP; Universidade Federal do Amazonas.

2. Instituto de Arquitetura e Urbanismo da USP.

Document management and data planning of the built heritage - Definition, detail and precision of digital modeling

Maisa F. de Almeida¹

and Márcio M. Fabricio

The investigation analyzes the definition of accuracy and resolution of the three-dimensional digital model related to the survey, document management and data planning of architectural heritage, using computational tools. It is intended to enhance the process and knowledge about the use of different techniques, offering innovations in relation to modeling planning and its workflow, combining survey techniques with terrestrial laser scanner and photogrammetry, and production of a hybrid model, using point clouds. The use of digital tools offers an opportunity for a more detailed understanding of its evolution as an architectural organism and can contribute to the assessment of their physical integrity. In this way, the research is based on the production of new digital documentation, seeking to assist in the registration and production of documentation, management and digital dissemination of the heritage, with geometric information and technical-constructive surveys, non-destructive testing and information systematization in Heritage Building Information Modeling (HBIM) models oriented to heritage management and knowledge dissemination. The combination of different surveying techniques allows building architectural spaces with high spatial precision, producing virtual environments with better definition of some constructive elements. Using as a case study the Republican Museum “Convenção de Itu” at USP and USP’s Center for Scientific and Cultural Dissemination. Thus, the research intends to offer important contributions to the construction of a digital inventory methodology, data management and historical heritage information, and may assist in preservation actions and policies, enhancing the maintenance, conservation and management of historic buildings of cultural value. , in order to contribute to the social and economic development, and to the quality of life of our communities, through actions that support, structure and promote the knowledge of cultural heritage and its preservation, contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda in the field of arts and culture.

1. Instituto de Arquitetura e Urbanismo da USP.

Infinitesimal variations of Euclidean submanifolds

Miguel I. Jimenez¹

A well known fact in Riemannian geometry is that every Riemannian manifold can be isometrically immersed into Euclidean space for some sufficiently large codimension, this is a fundamental result due to Nash. Then it is natural to ask about the uniqueness of such immersions. More specifically, given an isometric immersion $f: M^n \rightarrow R^m$ of a Riemannian manifold M^n into Euclidean space R^m (submanifold), we ask if there are other isometric immersions (deformations) of the same Riemannian manifold that are not compositions of with isometries of the ambient space. This is the problem of isometric deformation of submanifolds. We can also ask if a submanifold admits a smooth family of deformations, that is, variations that preserve lengths, or more generally, variations that preserve lengths “up to the first order”, called infinitesimal variations. The postdoctoral internship at ICMC-USP is dedicated to these questions. We present results about nontrivial infinitesimal variations and the geometry of the submanifolds admitting them, including the more general case of conformal infinitesimal variations. Other particular notions of deformations of submanifolds in codimension one are also considered. For instance variations that are infinitesimal with respect to the metric and the mean curvature; and also variations preserving the Moebius metric. This talk is based in works in collaboration with R. Tojeiro (ICMC-USP, Brasil), M. Dajczer (IMPA, Brasil) and Th. Vlachos (UOI, Greece).

1. Instituto de Ciências Matemáticas e de Computação da USP.

Escrevivência(s) e (re)mapeamentos: trançando pensamentos entre a prática literária e outras áreas

Calila das M. Oliveira

and Conceição Evaristo; Martin Grossman

Nesta pesquisa compreenderemos como têm sido realizados os aprofundamentos e expansão do conceito de escrevivência tanto nas perspectivas das práticas literárias quanto de outras áreas do conhecimento. A concepção do conceito e da sua aplicação, que oferece movimentos para abastecer a pluriversalidade, faz com que observemos zonas de contato e fusão, algo como ocorre pontualmente nos encontros das águas de rio com as do mar, da chuva e as dos nossos corpos, em que podemos até identificar diferenças, mas quando juntas, muitas vezes, é difícil separá-las, tornando os contornos mais permeáveis, como nas dobras e nas encruzilhadas, que nos permitem pensar na oportunidade e na continuidade dos movimentos. Obras contemporâneas de diferentes segmentos como as de Rosana Paulino, Baco Exu do Blues, Luedji Luna, Jota Mombaça, em estudos podem ser percebidas também com o que a escritora e professora Dra. Conceição Evaristo alcunhou como escrevivências, e que cada vez mais podemos observá-las na presença de obras para além do campo das artes literárias de autoria negra. Em trabalhos de outras áreas, como de humanidades e ciências sociais e até saúde, isto também tem ocorrido. E considerando o argumento de Evaristo como bússola, devemos acompanhar a expansão de como a compreensão deste conceito científico têm sido aplicado em áreas onde não se faz uso do trabalho ficcional. Tenho usado a ideia de (re)mapear, que percebi dentro do romance da afro-italiana Igiaba Scego para definir os movimentos que também serão feitos na pesquisa. Pois, ser uma pessoa afro-diaspórica significa aprender a remapear a vida. Não renovar, não reconstruir apenas, mas mapear novamente extrapolando a ideia de escalas reduzidas. “É preciso traçar uma nova geografia, (...) traçar novas linhas, novas margens, outras parábolas” quando uma nau frágil consegue atravessar o oceano de dentro. E é isso que o conceito de escrevivência promove. A possibilidade de trançarmos pensamentos entre artes, epistemologias, e pessoas de diferentes locais do mundo. Neste processo de pesquisa, pretende-se remapear, dialogar trançando pensamentos, por meio de trabalhos acadêmicos, sessões temáticas de eventos, publicações, periódicos, falatórios, coleções já existentes, que abarcam o conceito de escrevivências na literatura e em outras artes, compreender com a pluralidade de vozes os movimentos realizados até aqui.

I wear black inside and out: antigenocidal technologies for teaching in the field of Culture and Arts

Victor H. N. de Oliveira¹

This research aims to reflect on the racist and colonial processes linked to the training of professionals in the field of Arts in the university context. For this purpose, we seek to understand the effects of hegemonic references in the formation of Arts professionals and discuss the racism institutionalized in the construction of academic knowledge. Furthermore, we propose transgressive and antigenocidal pedagogical actions, based on the valorization of Afro-diasporic knowledge, placing the enthusiasm in the teaching and learning processes as a decolonial attitude.

1. Universidade Federal de Pernambuco; Universidade de São Paulo.

The political meanings of nudity and camp in the performance of the musical group Teto Preto

Renato G. F. Filho¹

In this paper, we discuss the political meanings of framing nudity and camp sensibility in the performance of the musical collective Teto Preto in the light of the post-June 2013 Brazilian context. Through a multidisciplinary methodology, which manages philosophy, communication, and performance and gender studies, we highlight Laura Diaz's body-dress, which exposes a raw corporeality that seeks to tension the moral burden that the female body has in theological origin nudity, and the group's audiovisual languages, which explore exaggeration to destabilize institutions and disarm seriousness with laughter. As a result, we highlight the development of aesthetics as political strategies of insubordination, confrontation, and struggle for recognition.

1. Instituto de Estudos Brasileiros da USP.

Flesh and stone: women artists in the city from the end of the 19th century to 1970

Rita L. Rodrigues

How did the female body of artists, in their representations and presence in flesh, as well as their artistic productions, circulated around the city of Belo Horizonte over more than 70 years? From multidisciplinary references that encompass gender studies, studies on women artists, studies on urban space and the worlds of arts and research in archives in Belo Horizonte and São Paulo, I scrutinized documents about women who worked in the worlds of arts in Belo Horizonte and also in other locations. In a dimension in which the local is related to cosmopolitanism, we introduce new regards on the female presence in the art worlds, and in the public space of the city. The research was carried out in the archives of the institutions Museu de Arte da Pampulha, Museu Mineiro, Acervo Artístico da UFMG, Public Archive of the City of Belo Horizonte and also the Biennial Archive and the Institute of Brazilian Studies. Thus, based on archival research, we sought to explore the relationships between the social position of women, the professionalization of artists and the artistic expressions adopted by women artists. As well as analyzing the representations of female bodies in the city from the intersection of issues related to the female universe and the fact that these works are works of male artists and analyzing historiographically the presence of female artists in narratives about the visual arts in Belo Horizonte. In the double dimension sculptural body and female flesh body of artists, the temporalities of the female presence in the visual arts in the city space were analyzed, women who did not fit the bourgeois definition of roles reserved for men and women, occupying the public space and also relating art and politics in artistic manifestations in the late 1960s.

Women and Art Critics in Brazil: Aracy Amaral and Maria Eugênia Franco

Talita Trizoli¹

The research consists of studying of the critical fortune of two women's art criticisms with a considerable impact on the Brazilian artistic scene, but with dissonant adhesions by the system: Aracy Amaral, iconic name in Latin American art studies and author of important studies in the historiography of art modern, and strong figure in the first curatorial movements of the circuit, and Maria Eugênia Franco, agent still little valued by our historiography, but with an important role in the processes of consolidation of the precepts of avant-garde art in Brazil, and in the sedimentation of structures of the environment of the arts, in concomitance with projects appreciates today as curatorial actions. Aracy Amaral (*1930) is part of a family well established in the artistic milieu of São Paulo. She studied journalism at Casper Libero Faculty. In 1958 she traveled to Paris to study. She also worked as a professor at FAU-USP until 1990, when she retired, in addition to having directed the Pinacoteca do Estado de São Paulo between 1975–79, MAC-USP between 1982–86, and having carried out numerous curatorships with an impact on the artistic scene (which he continues to perform). Her intermittent writings, essays and research are dedicated to some strategic objects for understanding the structure of the field of visual arts in Brazil, such as the concretist movement, the question of national and Latin American identity, in addition to the first dives around of modernity and so-called popular art, thus indicating a critical-investigative intention of establishing parameters of artistic contingency and delimitation of problems. Maria Eugênia Franco (*1915+1999), was a strategic figure in the institutional articulations of the cultural frameworks of the city of São Paulo, largely due to her critical work in her youth, in the 1940s, which gave her access to archive spaces and even at UNESCO as a commissioner in the Department of Documentation in the Literature and Arts section. Author of sporadic columns in journalistic where she spoke about the cultural scene in São Paulo with an emphasis on the visual arts, and until now not organized by any investigation, Maria Eugênia received a scholarship from the French government to study at the Louvre School and at the Sorbonne, during which time she was also a journalistic correspondent for the State of São Paulo, with the column 'Diário de Paris'. She also worked in the creation and organization of the Arts Section of the Municipal Library, currently the Mário de Andrade Library. In her

1. Instituto de Estudos Brasileiros da USP.

career as an art critic, Franco even won the award for Best Essay on the II Bienal de São Paulo. The selection of these two names, which at first seem to establish a dissonant equivalence in terms of the impact of trajectories on the art scene, becomes relevant in the face of a recent scenario of investigations into the role of women in the most diverse professional fields. and their influences and actions in the processes of consolidation and solidification of the visual arts environment in the country, mainly from an analytical perspective where intellectuals play the role of mediating agents between culture and the State.

The José Enrique Rodó Archive as literary sociability: a Latin American testimony

Elisângela da S. Santos¹

and Marcos A. de Moraes

The objective of this research is to carry out an analysis of the José Enrique Rodó Archive, located at the Biblioteca Nacional del Uruguay, especially the manuscripts of the unfinished work *Motivos de Proteo*, which was first published in 1909. It is a hybrid text, whose format acquires advice, parables, lessons, critical comments, and has the personality as its central theme. Our starting point includes analyzing the initial undertaking of the Biblioteca Nacional del Uruguay (BNU) in what relates to the digitalization process of 11 preparatory notebooks of the work. The analysis of those archives will help us to recover many readings and debates carried out by Rodó in the moment before the partial publication of the work. We will be able to observe that the philosophical theories accessed by him were seen as mechanisms of connection between Europe and America. Amidst the tangle of “loose drafts”, “several readings”, we can merge and observe an interpretation of the American reality in the process of construction, moreover, how these drafts can be seen as a literary testament of Latin America in the first decades of the 20th century. It is established as a hypothesis that the digitalization of the preparatory notebooks of *Motivos de Proteo* will be able to consolidate communicating vessels between those interested in the author’s work, from the most varied parts of the world, and it will make possible to find a Rodó in movement, full of current resonances that reach out in us, in addition to the preservation of a past and memory of Latin American literature, considered as heritage, as well as the intricacies that involved the archives of the work *Motivos de Proteo*, which demonstrate a memory in construction.

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Local musicking in Mário de Andrade and Fernando Lopes Graça's journalism

Guilhermina M. L. de C. Santos

and Flávia C. Toni

Intellectuals that expressed, in their work as creator, researcher, critic and educator, concerns about the relations of art music and local traditions, were central figures in the 20th century. Their texts (essays, pedagogical works, criticism) are an important source for the study of the aesthetical debates of the time. In this project, we proposed an analysis of selected journalistic texts of two of these personalities: Mário de Andrade (1893–1945) in Brazil and Fernando Lopes-Graça (1906–1994) in Portugal. We chose musical journalism considering its broader circulation, its character of immediate response to the debates of the time and its propositive nature, which can help us understand the development of their aesthetical thought. Literature review pointed some central questions. Between the themes we can highlight the artists' social role and the dichotomies local/universal, popular/art music, rural/urban, and the relation between music and language. We noted the intricate articulation between these so diverse questions. Some aspects of the authors' personalities and postures proved to be decisive in their argumentation and way of working; in the case of Lopes-Graça, a tendency to compartmentalize his work according to context and purpose, and in Mário's case, the explicitness of ambivalences and internal tensions. Considering the differences in their formative paths and fields of action, we observe that in this exercise of perspective we cannot escape certain asymmetries.

Gurufins under the blue and white veil: battles and enchantments of the Escola de Samba Portela wakes

Juliana R. Bonomo¹

Commonly defined as a festive wake dedicated to samba singers and Afro-descendant populations, inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro's favelas and suburbs, the term *gurufim*, in addition to denominating the funeral party where there is music, dances, drums, food and drinks, also names a specific game performed in these mortuary ceremonies. The main objective of this research is to test the view that *gurufins* are simply a "joke" and a "festive wake", considering the broader perspective that playing and partying means fighting, making politics, and elaborating speeches. Based on the hypothesis that there is a capacity to ritualize the battle through magical-religious practices, death, here, is treated as a supernatural phenomenon. Therefore, this research has as its initial questions: which or what are the battles that claim the festive wake and the *gurufim* game? Who are the authors of the injury? What are the spells, broken spells and other magical religious practiced in *gurufins*? What are the policies and discourses elaborated in these practices? All these questions are inserted in a historical context - which begins in the first decades of the 20th century and continues until the present day - which intends to assess how the historical facts that the *gurufins* went through contributed to their changes and permanence. The spatial cutout chosen for this research is limited to the Administrative Region of Madureira, which includes the neighborhood of Oswaldo Cruz, birthplace of the Grêmio Recreativo Escola de Samba Portela. Due to its historical trajectory and cultural importance in the Rio de Janeiro scenario, Portela and its components were chosen as the main subjects of this research. Gathering Anthropology and History, this study connects sources of different natures, having as main methodology field research, uniting Oral History with an ethnographic inspiration.

1. Instituto de Estudos Brasileiros da USP.

By a lady: traveling women in the criticism and Art collecting of the 19th century

Maria de F. M. de Souza¹

and Ana P. C. Simioni

Throughout the 19th century, the spread of print culture and travel contributed to the insertion of British women in art criticism and collecting. They took advantage of their travel experiences and sociability networks to insert themselves into the theoretical circuit of Art. The participation of women such as Lady Callcott (1785–1842) and Lady Eastlake (1809–1893) is identified as a result of the change wrought in the critical production of the period. This research studies the modes of insertion of women in these eminently masculine spaces, bringing the importance of travel as a relevant factor for establishing their careers. Lady Callcott traveled through Austria, Germany, and Italy as a correspondent for Sir Thomas Lawrence and other art collectors. In addition, he advised Queen Victoria on the selection of paintings and wrote books on Art History and the biography of Nicolas Poussin, Giotto, and Cimabue. During Callcott's third stay in Brazil, she returned to England and, from 1827 onwards, traveled to several countries on the European continent to describe private collections, analyze works in churches and expand her networks of contacts with collectors. Elizabeth Rigby built her career out of social circles like Lady Callcott's. Writing and translating travel books emerged as professional possibilities for Elizabeth after her father's death, as they were a means of covering household expenses. Anonymously, using the expression "by a lady", Elizabeth wrote numerous critical texts for the Quarterly Review. In 1849, Elizabeth married Sir Charles Eastlake, future director of the National Gallery, and accompanied her husband on trips to evaluate collections and negotiate purchases of works for this institution. This research works with the following hypotheses: 1. Travel was essential for women to establish their careers in Art criticism and collecting; 2. A scientific background influenced the art criticism produced by Lady Callcott. A systematic methodology and the observation of the collections in loco are related to the widespread scientism at the time and are relevant to analyze this writer's work; 3. Eastlake's production is an example of how women were inserted in art criticism through translations, catalogs, prefaces, and technical manuals, among other textual typologies.

1. Instituto de Estudos Brasileiros da USP.

Music and journalism: Mário de Andrade in the *Diário Nacional* (1927-1932)

Paulo A. Castagna

The project aims to locate, transcribe, establish, organize and study the texts related to music published by the writer and musicologist Mário Raul de Moraes Andrade (1893-1945) in the newspaper *Diário Nacional* (São Paulo), between the years 1927 and 1932, consisting of about 420 reviews, articles, chronicles, speeches and interviews, among hundreds of other articles on other subjects. The project began with the cataloging of the texts published by Mário de Andrade in this periodical, previously carried out in two physical collections: that of the Instituto de Estudos Brasileiros of USP and that of the Public Archive of the State of São Paulo, continuing now through of the systematic consultation of the digital collection of this periodical in the Hemeroteca Digital Brasileira of the National Library (Brazil). This catalog will be compared with the bibliographies of Mário de Andrade's work already published, especially the Thesis by Telê Porto Ancona Lopez (1991), and with the articles by this author published in volume, aiming to locate all occurrences of texts by Mário de Andrade in the *Diário Nacional* and to map their diffusion in books and other periodicals. For the establishment of the text, the 112 scrapbooks prepared by Mário de Andrade and assistants, which are part of the Mário de Andrade Collection of the IEB/USP will also be consulted, and the author's handwritten notes (corrections, additions, deletions and other modifications) will also be incorporated, with indication of the corrections by footnotes. It will also be established a relationship with other documents of common content, especially letters and concert programs. The result will be organized in form of a book, to be published after the postdoc, containing the complete mapping of Mário de Andrade's texts in *Diário Nacional* and their dissemination in volumes, the complete transcription of those related to music, with notes and documentary references, and an introductory study of the meaning of this production in the literary panorama of that time.

Reperformances of brazilian women artists between two times (1970s-2010s): Neide Dias de Sá, Gretta Sarfaty and Maria Alcina

Talisson M. de Souza¹

and Ana P. C. Simioni

The main purpose of this research project is to analyze the inflections of gender in Brazil's realm of artistic production, its interrelations with agents and institutions of cultural mediation and its processes of recognition and consecration. I consider two times: the emerging context of contemporary artistic languages, among the late-1960s and mid-1970s, and the current moment when actions and productions attached to this period have been systematically retrieved and reinscribed in the narrative on Brazil's arts. To do so, I propose focusing the social trajectories and artistic body of works of three Brazilian women artists from the same generation (all them born in the 1940s) and currently actives: Neide Dias de Sá, Gretta Sarfaty, and Maria Alcina. Built on the intersectional analysis of social markers besides gender, on one axis of the research, I aim to understand how these women, with the specificities and convergences of their social and artistic trajectories, managed to develop their careers as artists, and to have access to certain circles of sociability that were important for the work they have produced in media, being the performance the connector element between them. The second axis of the study is the mapping on how and to what extent there has been a recent recovering of these three women's artistic production, in a process that is attached to the recreation of narratives on Brazil's art history and its relation to gender issues. The third dimension of the study is analytically placed between both axes, evaluating current discursive practices that are reinscribing aspects of their social trajectories (personal life and artistic production) in an exercise of (re)fabulation on the past under the perspectives and matters of issue from the present days.

1. Institute of Brazilian Studies. University of Sao Paulo.

Dutch and Belgian Modern Art in the collection of MAC USP

Felipe S. Martinez

This project studies the artists of Dutch and Belgian origin present in the MAC-USP collection. I have selected 38 artworks by 25 painters from the museum's collection, born in the Netherlands and in Belgium, or related to artistic movements in these countries between 1930 and 1970. They are: Constant Permeke, Karel Appel, Pierre Alenchinsky, William Gear, Johann Gutlich, Gerrit Benner, Daniel den Dikkenboer, Koos Hooykaas, Christine Boumeester, Roger van Rogger, Louis van Lint, Gaston Bertrand, Jozef Cantré, Jean Cobbaert, Georges Collignon, César Domela, Wally Elenbaas, René Guiette, Octave Landuyt, Frieda Hunziker, Remo Martini, Isaac Monteiro, Antoine Mortier, Gustave Singier, Philip Zilcken. Some of them were winners of Bienal acquisition awards, such as Permeke, Appel and Benner; others lived in Brazil for long periods, such as Gutlich and van Rogger. This research is part of the thematic project, "Collect, identify, process, disseminate. The curatorial cycle and the production of knowledge", and it is similar to that organized by the research supervisor in Brazil and director of MAC USP, Ana Gonçalves Magalhães, on the Italian modern art collection present in the museum's collection. Due to the number of artworks and artists studied and the scarcity of information about them available in Brazilian archives, this research was partly carried out abroad in the Netherlands and Belgium. The main institutions abroad were the Netherlands Institute for Art History (RKD) and the University of Amsterdam (UvA). I have been affiliated with UvA as a visiting fellow for one year. There I was able to organize a symposium called Relational Subjects, Objects and Institutions: Artistic Convergences between Latin America and Europe after 1945, held at the same university with participants from various institutions, such as Harvard University, Cambridge University and the University of São Paulo. The supervisor of this research project, Ana Gonçalves Magalhães, was one of the Keynotes Speakers at the conference. Finally, I was also invited to contribute to a publication and a conference held in Oostende, Belgium, at the Museum Permeke. The museum will reopen next year, and the conference and the publication will be part of the reopening. The results show that the research was developed excellently, producing knowledge and contributing to internationalizing the institution in Brazil.

Massimo Campigli at MAC USP: between archaism and modernity

Renata D. F. M. Rocco¹

In my post-doctoral research at the Museum of Contemporary Art of the University of São Paulo (MAC USP), I researched the 6 artworks by the naturalized Italian artist Massimo Campigli (baptismal name, Max Ihlenfeldt, born in Berlin, 1895, died in Saint-Tropez, 1971) present in the museum's collection – *Mulheres a Passeio*, 1929, *Os Noivos*, 1929², *Três Mulheres*, 1940, *Mulher Velada*, 1946, *Mulheres ao Piano*, 1946, *A Cantora*, 1949/50. This research was carried out through 4 axes: 1. provenance; 2. analysis of the plastic solutions employed by the artist; 3. non-invasive analysis of the paintings (done with the Institute of physics of the University of São Paulo); 4. their reception by art critics in Brazil. My research follows the broader investigation developed by my supervisor, Dr. Ana Magalhães since the early 2000s at MAC USP, regarding the initial Italian collection of 71 paintings from the former Museum of Modern Art of São Paulo (MAM SP). I have been contributing to those studies for 10 years, since my master's degree, and I tried, in the postdoc, to expand the knowledge about the modern Italian collection of the former MAM SP. For this conference, my proposal is to present the main results of the postdoc research from the axes that guided the research.

Acknowledgement: Fapesp (2019/16810-8)

1. Museu de Arte Contemporânea da USP.

2. In MAC USP's cataloguing database, the artwork appears as having been made in 1924. However, our research revealed that it was made in 1929.

Holocene occupation in Monte do Carmo-TO

Elaine de Alencastro

and André M. Strauss

This project will seek to bring to light the understanding of some cultural aspects inherent in the occupation of the Brazilian Midwest, based on the analysis of archaeological material from Sítio GO. RS-01, registered in the 60's by the actions of PRONAPA and scarcely studied. The GO-RS-01 site is part of a set of 4 registered sites (GO-RS-02; GO-RS-03 and GO-RS-04), which are close to each other, and according to the analysis of its ceramics, the Based on Pronapian precepts, it gave rise to the "Pindorama Phase", which refers to the Tupi peoples and which for many years was not associated with any industry in the Midwest. (SALES BARBOSA, A. et al. 1982). It was later classified as Aratu Tradition (Schmitz et. alii 1981/82). Today it is related to the One Tradition (Schmitz & Barbosa 1985, Barbosa et alii 1982, Wüst & Schmitz 1975). Despite years of archaeological research in Central Brazil (states of Goiás, Tocantins, and Mato Grosso) and a considerable amount of information about agricultural societies in the pre-colonial period, interpretations of the cultural development and dynamics of these societies are still undermined. due to lack of appropriate data. Information on village plans, the pattern of settlement, and variation between material culture sites is particularly scarce. The GO-RS-01 site is little known beyond the sites found in Monte Carmo, it is in a very important place for discussions about the first settlement routes since it represents the westernmost site for this first period of entry and population dispersal. Furthermore, due to its location, chronology and artifactual composition, the site may represent a possible migration route from South America.

The Terracotta Statuettes from the Heraion of Delos

Lidiane C. Carderaro¹

This research proposes the study of terracotta figurines found in the sanctuary of Hera located on the island of Delos, Greece. The set of figurines comprises all pieces, whole or fragments, found at the Heraion site in previous excavations, carried out since 1873 by researchers from the French School of Athens (EfA). This set is made up of pieces from the temple's votive deposit and pieces found elsewhere in the sanctuary. It is proposed to establish, based on previous catalogs and publications, the chronology, provenance and typology, in addition to an interpretative (iconographic) analysis of each piece, as well as the analysis of the set. Based on the results found, we seek to propose interpretations of the context of the sanctuary, its functions and importance from the Geometric Period to the Hellenistic period, in which it was active. In this way, the research aims to find references to the cult of Hera in the statuettes, in order to, linking these data to the interpretative analysis, try to clarify aspects of the cult of the deity in that place. The research is an integral part of the Heraion investigation project, developed together with the French School of Athens, under the responsibility of the Brazilian team led by Haiganuch Sarian (MAE-USP) and Gilberto da Silva Francisco (Unifesp).

1. Museu de Arqueologia e Etnologia da USP.

Indigenous peoples and cosmopolitics of memory: the ecology of indigenous digital communication

Eliete da S. Pereira¹

In recent years in Brazil, we have witnessed the emerging indigenous protagonism in the ways of registering their cultural specificities and in the construction of memory spaces in their physical and virtual territories, whether museums, culture houses and/or documentation centers. Indigenous experiences in heritage processes also involve the incorporation of media languages (audiovisual and digital) that delineate a communicative ecology and cosmopolitical action. In this context, the main objective of this work is to present the partial results of the post-doctoral study of the interfaces between the processes of patrimonialization and digitization carried out by indigenous peoples of Brazil in the light of the ecology of indigenous digital communication, as a cosmopolitical performance of memory. In particular, it is intended to deepen studies on contemporary indigenous communicative performance in their memory experiences (registration and circulation of knowledge in digital networks). For this, we sought to carry out a qualitative research, in progress, with a survey of the main researches on the specificities of the communication of the Amerindian peoples in Brazil, mapping of the existing indigenous experiences associated with the processes of patrimonialization in network (the audiovisual experiences and multimedia shared on digital networks) and in-depth study of exemplary cases. The results obtained so far point to the existence of significant indigenous experiences in processes of registering their memories with the use of digital technologies, patrimonialization, museum activity and construction of specific spaces. Such experiences converge to the understanding that the indigenous incorporation of certain technologies and platforms are indicative of a cosmotechnique, that is, a native and local incorporation of technologies towards the very expression of world views, interaction and dwell.

Acknowledgement: CNPq

1. Museu de Arqueologia e Etnologia da USP.

A contribuição da Arqueologia Institucional do IPHAN para a (re)memorização do Quilombo Saracura em São Paulo

Gladys M. S. Sales

and Vagner C. Porto

O presente projeto tem por objetivo a compreensão do reconhecimento constitucional da participação dos afrodescendentes na formação cultural brasileira e dos entraves jurídicos existentes na implantação do antirracismo patrimonial e territorial no atendimento ao artigo 216 da Constituição Federal de 1988, o qual assegura o tombamento dos sítios detentores de reminiscências históricas dos antigos quilombos, na perspectiva da Arqueologia Institucional e do estudo de caso na análise dos remanescentes culturais do Quilombo urbano denominado Saracura, localizado na cidade de São Paulo. Pretende-se contribuir na construção de diálogos e reflexões dos múltiplos agentes sociais envolvidos na (re)memorização de um território de manifestações de poder e resistência à escravidão no Brasil, a partir dos trâmites e alcances institucionais da análise da documentação da cultura material apresentada pelas Técnicas em Arqueologia do Instituto do Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional – IPHAN, no entendimento dos possíveis padrões de interações político-administrativa, sociocultural e religiosa na promoção da ruptura do pacto de silenciamento e do processo de segregação socioespacial em áreas urbanas, como manifestação da resistência quilombola promovida pela luta negra e do reconhecimento de sua importância cultural na Constituição de 1988. Faz-se necessário a reflexão da cultura material (espaço urbano) e suas múltiplas representações (estruturas de poder e resistência), para o entendimento de dois questionamentos principais: i) Qual a importância do reconhecimento constitucional da patrimonialidade dos sítios detentores de reminiscências históricas dos antigos quilombos e as suas implicações socioculturais? ii) Qual a contribuição da Arqueologia Institucional para o reconhecimento e legitimação da (re)memorização do Quilombo Saracura em São Paulo?

Observatory of paulistas museums: museological communication and indigenous collaboration

Leilane P. de Lima¹

This post-doctoral proposal is oriented to the axis Archaeology/Museology/Museum/Exhibition/Indigenous Collections. From the approximation between the fields of Archeology and Museology, I propose the creation of an Observatory of Museums in São Paulo that will be put into practice, initially, in the center-west and west of São Paulo state, constituted by a database, that can count on the collaboration of teachers, students, museum professionals and indigenous people. The Observatory will work along two main lines: to monitor the museums in São Paulo, especially with regard to their institutional policies and communication practices, and to promote dialogues and (re)approximations between these museological institutions and indigenous groups of the Kaingang, Terena, Guarani Nhandewa and Krenak peoples, living in the Indigenous Lands (T. I.) approved within the state) in the interior of São Paulo: T.I. Icatu, in Braúna, T.I. Vanuíre, in Arco-Íris, and T.I. Araribá, in Avaí. The intention is to boost the necessary dialogue and debates about indigenous collaboration in traditional museums. The innovative character of the project lies in the constitution of the Observatory of Museums in São Paulo and in the collaboration of indigenous groups in the analyses that will be carried out, especially with regard to the indigenous views and expectations about the museums that have custody of indigenous heritage.

1. Museu de Arqueologia e Etnologia da USP.

The cry of Ipiranga by the brushes of Pedro Américo: creation and circulation of “Independência ou morte!”

Michelli C. S. Monteiro¹

This postdoctoral research was part of the effort to deepen methodologies for reconstituting the processes of acquisition of museum collections and their public appropriation, in order to strengthen a perspective that the reconstitution of their production and circulation conditions – so-called “cultures life of things” by Arjun Appadurai – is a way of qualifying the treatment of the collections within the scope of the activities of the curatorial cycle. The research was developed in the area of “History of museological processes, collections and, acquis” and is inserted in the thematic project “Collect, identify, describe, exhibit. The curatorial cycle and the production of knowledge”, financed by FAPESP. The purpose of this research was to investigate and clarify specific and fundamental matters pertaining to the creation and circulation regarding the oil painting entitled “Independência ou morte!”, by Pedro Américo de Figueiredo e Mello. Although some studies focus on Pedro Américo and his body of work, it was vital to deepen our understanding of this artwork and fill in the existing gaps regarding its creation and circulation prior to its being housed by a museum. The research analyzed the models which served as reference for the artist to devise his painting and its connections with the European art production of the time, especially in Italy and France. It also identified the circulation of the painting in photographs, engravings, and expositions, especially the Paris Universal Exposition of 1889 and the Chicago Columbian Fair of 1893. The research contributed to the Museu Paulista’s renewed exposition “Uma história do Brasil” inaugurated on September 2022. The contribution resided on the understandings of the museology project of this museum’s Great Hall – and also to forge a novel approach to this piece of artwork itself. One of the results of the thematic project was the exhibition “4 em 1: Museus da USP” (currently on display at MAC-USP), and this research was presented as a case study to represent the curatorial cycle developed at the Museu Paulista.

1. Museu Paulista da USP.

Food in São Paulo Indoors: new food practices and domestic space in the city of São Paulo (1810-1870)

Rafaela Basso¹

This post-doctorate research project aims to investigate the new practices of food consumption which emerged in the paulista universe between 1810 and 1870 in the São Paulo city. The proposal is to study, focusing on food history and material culture, how the different kinds of economical and demographical transformations in the city social life affected the domestic practices related to food, as well as were affected by them. For doing this research, we will penetrate paulistas homes, from different social classes, with the objective of noticing the relationship among its agents with two food universes which are complementaries, even though can operate in different paces. The first one is the sociability universe, from which we will try to study, using the artifacts applied in eating and drinking rituals, how the production and consumption of food and its equipments were used as social distinctness, capable of promoting the approximation, as well the establishment of social frontiers among the different social paulista groups. The second one is the universe of housework, from which we will approach the utensils and household objects, to investigate the economic activities developed in the houses which could maintain its functioning or, in other situations, served as an additional income for people who lived in these places. By taking into account the perspective that food codify and promote social boundaries, the research aims to contribute for the work which is being developed in Paulista Museum, integrated into the FAPESP thematic project “Food processing in the domestic space, São Paulo, 1860–1960”, which is part of the Curatorial Cycle Thematic.

Acknowledgement: Fapesp (2017/07366–1)

1. Universidade de São Paulo; Universidade Estadual de Campinas.



ISBN 978-65-89458-20-3



Produção: Kato Editorial | Imagem da capa: Singora/Shutterstock