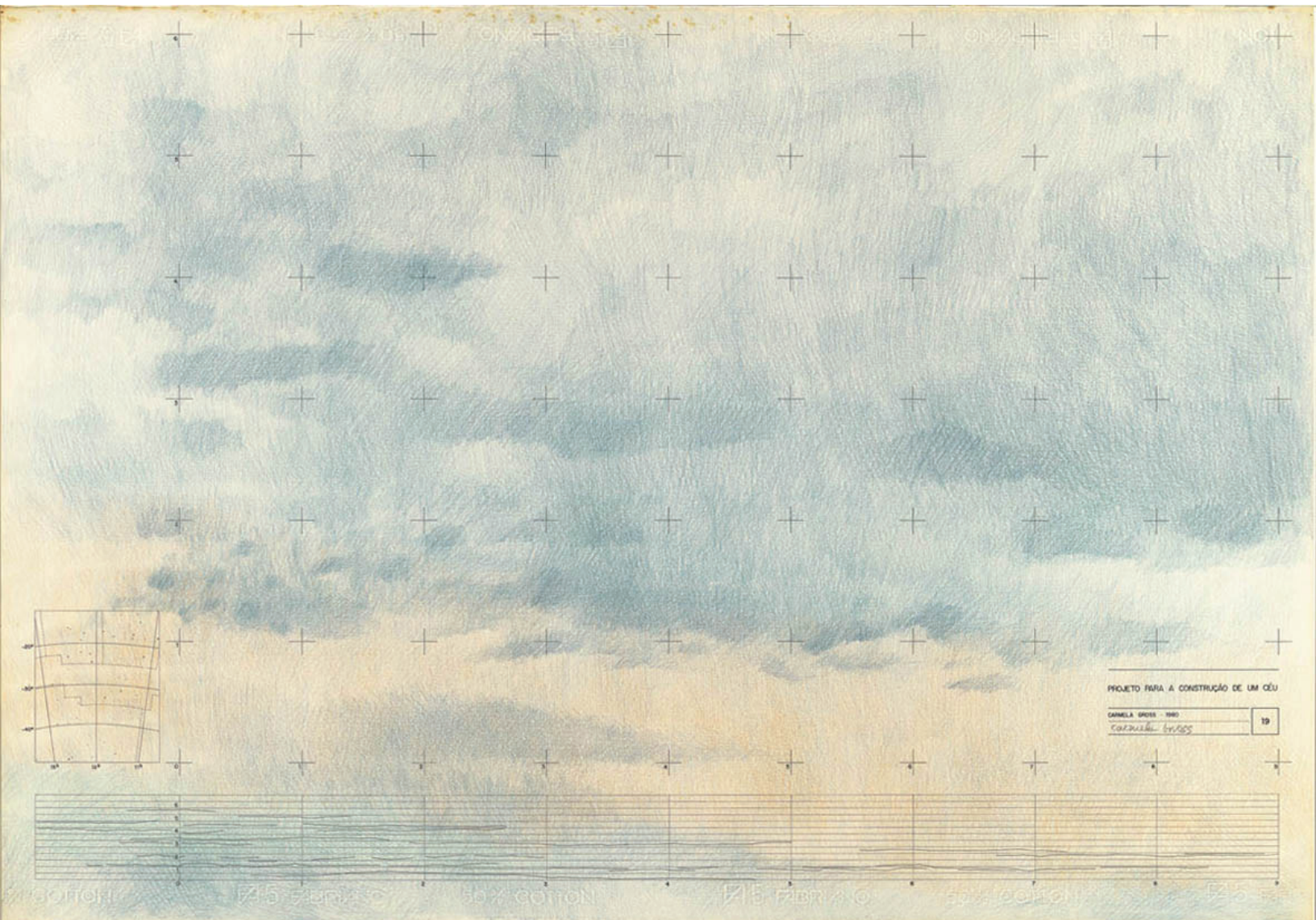


LEMANN CENTER FOR BRAZILIAN STUDIES

2021-2022



"Projeto para a construção de um céu," Carmela Gross, 1981, 16ª Bienal de arte de São Paulo. The Lemann Center thanks Brazilian artist and educator Carmela Gross for permission rights to use this art work."

Projeto para a Construção de um Céu [Project for the Construction of a Sky]

Series of 33 drawings

1981

Color pencil and China ink on paper

0.70 m x 1 m (each)

Presented for the first time at the XVI International Biennial of São Paulo, 1981.

Photo by Empresa Motivo

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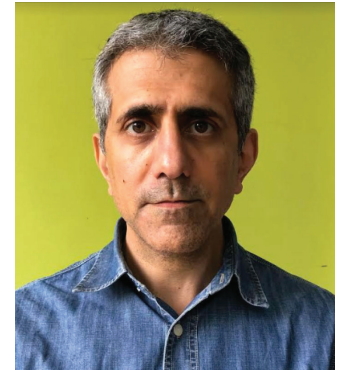
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THE LEMANN CENTER FOR BRAZILIAN STUDIES

Director's Letter

At the close of this 2021-22 academic year, we gain inspiration from Carmela Gross's art work, "Project for the Construction of a Sky" (1981). Featured on the cover of this year's newsletter, the selected portrait from Gross's series of 33 drawings of the sky encourages us to ponder the "relationships between the act of seeing and other actions capable of creating images," as fellow artist Carla Zaccagnini surmised. The "vertical and horizontal lines in regular intervals and notes written in black ink on the bottom," Zaccagnini continues, "remind us of those drawings whose aim is to guarantee an unmistakable comprehension, with instructions that are more precise than words..." At the same time, Zaccagnini tells us, Gross "added areas filled in with color pencil, using just a few shades" in ways that purposefully evoke drawings "made by or for children." These "two styles of representation" capture drawing as "command, a word of order" as well as "an inaugural tool that regulates actions" and brings about that which "did not exist before." The "Project for the Construction of a Sky" reveals that when we create, as artists and scientists, we draw what is seen and what was never seen before. Carmela Gross urges us to look to a sky that we saw and that which we see for the first time. To paraphrase the old adage in English, the sky is not the limit; it is a project under construction.



With our feet on the ground, and our eyes poised on multiple skylines, we at the Lemann Center extend congratulations to the students who inaugurated the "Empower Brazil" program, Thallyta Ferreira and Leonardo Ventura. This scholarship opportunity supports Afro-Brazilians, indigenous Brazilians, and Brazilians with disabilities in master's degree programs at Illinois, funded by the Lemann Foundation in São Paulo and carried out by the Lemann Center at Illinois. Both Thallyta and Leonardo made formidable progress in their degree programs in Law and in Latin American Studies, respectively. By training students from historically underrepresented groups who will make a positive societal impact in Brazil, "Empower Brazil" marks a continuation of the commitment to social and racial justice shared by the Lemann Foundation in São Paulo and the Lemann Center at Illinois.

I'd like to also congratulate the students in the Brazil Leadership Program, an advanced training scholarship opportunity for Brazilian civil servants in partnership with the Lemann Foundation in São Paulo. In 2021-22, eight civil servants enrolled or graduated from master's degree programs at Illinois. Key to the success of this program has been our partners at the Escola Nacional de Administração Pública (ENAP, or National School of Public Administration), the Universidade do Banco Central do Brasil (Unibacen, or the University of the Central Bank of Brazil), and the Lemann Foundation in São Paulo, which funded the expansion of this program in 2016. Through this Brazil Leadership program that Werner Baer established at the then-recently inaugurated Lemann Institute in 2009, as it was then called, Brazilian federal government servants in economic and financial sectors enroll in Illinois master's degree programs to build on the knowledge and skills they are using to redress Brazil's challenges, as they so define them, for the gears of government to serve the Brazilian people in a broader, fairer, and longer-lasting way.

In addition to these relatively new programs that support advanced study at Illinois, our Lemann Center renewed its longer-standing support for graduate research in the humanities, social sciences, and STEM fields. Five Lemann fellowships were awarded to graduate students in Agricultural and Biological Engineering, Latin American Studies, Social Work, as well as Spanish and Portuguese. One Werner Baer Fellowship was awarded to a Ph.D. student in Economics. Empower, Leadership, and Lemann Center Graduate fellows showcased their multidisciplinary research in the Lemann Center's fourth annual graduate forum. Held in the Executive Boardroom of the Alice Campbell Alumni Center, more advanced graduate students in the first session presented research about the

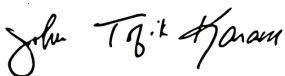
learning design of the future Museum of Economics in Brasília, the collective art studios that shaped public aesthetics in Rio de Janeiro and elsewhere in South America, as well as Information and Communication Technology access and need among community activists in Rio de Janeiro. In the second session, first-year graduate students shared their personal trajectories as well as their challenges and their abilities to endure and thrive in their studies at Illinois. They each have projects for the construction of a sky.

This year's Lemann Distinguished Visiting Professor was José Luís Jobim de Salles Fonseca, one of the foremost cultural and literary critics in Brazil. Professor Jobim carried out a research project on the language of Brazilian modernism, part of a wider critical reckoning with the significance of the 1922 Modern Art Week that commemorated its centenary earlier this year. The Lemann Center also hosted an exciting array of scholars in our Lecture Series, including Rosana Pinheiro Machado, Ana Ramos-Zayas, Pedro Hallal, and many more in the Virtual Global Academy seminar series cosponsored by the ACES Office of International Programs at Illinois and the International Programs Office at the Universidade Federal de Lavras (UFLA). The Lemann Center was also honored to host three senior visiting scholars: Dr. Elize Massard da Fonseca, Associate Professor of Business at the Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV); Dr. Lizandra Garcia Lupi Vergara, Associate Professor of Production Engineering at the Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC); and Dr. José Ricardo Vargas de Faria, Associate Professor of Transportation and Urban Planning at the Universidade Federal do Paraná (UFPR). Each was part of Capes/Print grants awarded by Brazil's Ministry of Education, and each spent part of this academic year in residence at the University of Illinois campus. These three accomplished scholars will share their research with us in our newsletter's "Atualizando-se / Checking in" section.

The Lemann Center was also privileged to receive two early career scholars from Brazil as the inaugural cohort for the Werner Baer postdoctoral fellowship in the Spring 2022 semester. This award was established in memory of Werner Baer, renowned economist of Brazilian development who taught at the University of Illinois, thanks to the gift from the family of Professor Baer's sister, Marianne Kilby. The two postdoctoral scholars were Guilherme Fonseca Travassos from the Universidade Federal de Viçosa and Renata Monteiro Siqueira from the Universidade de São Paulo. They too are constructing a sky that draws upon that which we have seen and that which we will see for the first time, making original contributions to the multidisciplinary field of Brazilian Studies.

I composed this director's letter for the 2021-22 newsletter some two months before the most consequential presidential election in Brazil since redemocratization. To again evoke the title of the art work of Carmela Gross, this newsletter is dedicated to those who have been committed to projects constructing a sky under which we all stand, shoulder to shoulder, eye to eye, with all of our heads held high in a manner that is at once improvised and methodical, awe-inspiring and ordinary in a world where all can draw their chartered and unchartered horizons.

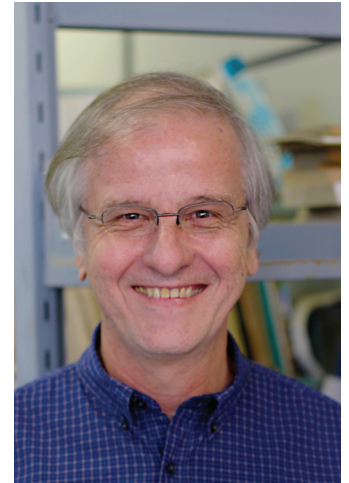
John Tofik Karam
Urbana-Champaign
May 27, 2022



THE LEMANN CENTER FOR BRAZILIAN STUDIES

Lemann Distinguished Visiting Scholar

Professor Jobim was the Spring 2022 Distinguished Visiting Professor. A Professor of Literature at the Universidade Federal Fluminense, his research focuses on territory, memory, and migration in some 16 books and several dozens of articles in Brazilian and international journals during his 30-year career. He was a full professor at the Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (UERJ), where he was Director of the Institute of Literature and Coordinator of the Literature Program. Professor Jobim was a member of the Camões Prize committee in 2017 and 2018, the most important literary prize in Portuguese-speaking countries. He was President of the Brazilian Comparative Literature Association, and he was a visiting scholar at Stanford University, University of Manchester, Sapienza Università di Roma, Universidad de Chile, and Universidad de la República (Uruguay), among others. During the Spring 2022 semester, Jobim taught a course on Brazilian cultural and literary production and worked on research regarding Brazilian Modernism, a timely topic given the centenary of the Semana de Arte Moderna (Modern Art Week) from 1922. Professor Jobim shares a synopsis of his work here.



The Brazilian modernists did not constitute a unified movement at the beginning of the 20th century, nor did they have a consolidated agenda of themes to be dealt with or widely shared techniques to deal with them or even a unified vision about language. Throughout the first decades of that century, the Modernists formed different groups (some of which defined themselves through manifestos) and sought, in different ways, to contrast what they were doing with what previous literary generations had done, sometimes rejecting and at other times acknowledging their relationship with the previous literary tradition.

As we know, even the adjective “modernist” was not used back then in the overarching sense that it is today. Mário de Andrade was initially referred to as a “futurist” and had to explain in the “Prefácio interessantíssimo” [Extremely Interesting Preface] to his poetry collection, *Paulicéia desvairada* [*Hallucinated City*]: “I am not a futurist (of Marinetti). I have said it and I will say it again. I have points in common with futurism. Oswald de Andrade, calling me a futurist, was wrong.” In fact, Filippo Tommaso Marinetti’s futurist manifesto of 1909 advocated the destruction of museums, libraries, and academies of all kinds and considered a motor car more beautiful than the Winged Victory of Samothrace, whereas Mário de Andrade was heading in the opposite direction, in his “Extremely Interesting Preface.” He believed that “it would be hypocritical to seek to represent a modern orientation that I still do not understand well.”

In Anglophone Modernism, John Cleary reminds us that the Modernist poet Ezra Pound said in 1929, “We speak a language that was English.” In other words, the language brought by the British colonizers had ceased to belong exclusively to them; it was no longer just English, but belonged to all the speakers and writers who were using it in different parts of the world. In some way this came to be true of other languages brought by (former) colonial powers, such as France, Portugal, or Spain, throughout the 20th century. Obviously, this does not mean that there was no reaction on the part of the former colonizers, eager to maintain control over “their” languages.

Just as England had lost its absolute hegemony as a model for (former) colonies in the first decades of the 20th century, the literature of Portugal was not the exclusive referent for Brazilian Modernism. Furthermore, although France (Paris, to be more precise) enjoyed a privileged position in the chosen readings of the Modernists, it was not the only point of reference, and there were antecedents to this in the previous century.

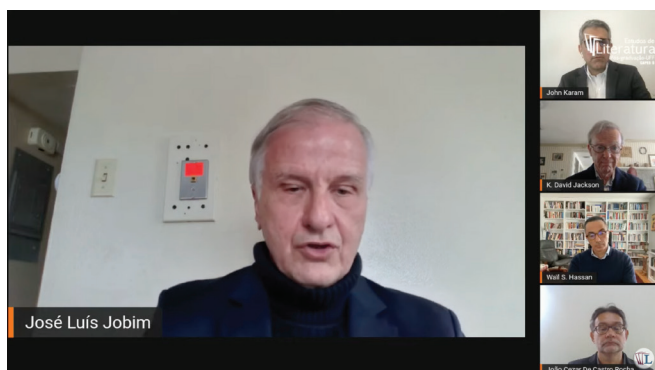
From the 19th century, after Brazilian independence, there were many explicit records of colonialist arguments about the nature and the use of language—see, for example, the cases of Pinheiro Chagas and Gama e Castro. As we

know, a supposed lack of correctness in the use of the Portuguese language was deemed by Pinheiro Chagas to be a “defect” of Brazilian writers. In addition, José da Gama e Castro, 20 years after Brazilian independence, published in the *Jornal do Comércio* an article that had far-reaching impact, in which he argued that literatures should bear the name of the language in which they are written and not of the country where they are produced. In his view this meant that literature produced in Brazil would only be an “ornament” to Portuguese literature: “Literature does not take the name of the land, it takes the name of the language: it has always been this way since the world was created, and it will always be thus while the world exists.”

In 1924, Oswald de Andrade criticizes purist grammarians and the pompous use of language. In his “Manifesto da poesia pau-brasil” (Brazilwood manifesto), he asks for a “language without archaisms, without high-brow terms; natural and neological. The millionaire contribution of all errors. How we talk. How we are.”

As we know, the idea that there is a language spoken by the population in general and that this language should be respected did not first emerge in the early 20th century. In fact, much earlier, Dante Alighieri, in *De vulgari eloquentia* (*On Vernacular Eloquence*), a work written between 1302 and 1305, had already produced a justification for using the vernacular language. According to him, vernacular language was the one that children acquired when they were first starting to distinguish sounds or that which people learned without any formal education. Dante considered that vernacular language to be the most noble, since everyone used it, although with different pronunciations and using different words. Of course, Dante wrote this at a time when vernaculars were beginning to gain legitimacy in the face of the supposed universality of Latin, but Oswald found himself in a different situation. The Modernists were not fighting against another language, one seen as universal in relation to their own. Furthermore, many Brazilian philologists and grammarians were still in what we could perhaps call a pre-Dante phase. For example, the editorial of the first number of the *Revista de Filologia e História*, published in 1931, still contained arguments legitimizing Latin as a kind of mother tongue, which it was believed the Portuguese language was “subordinated” to and “dependent” on.

In fact, the Modernists were continuing a battle waged by 19th-century writers to give legitimacy to the linguistic differences of Brazilians in relation to certain Portuguese usages that were seen as “correct” by purists and grammarians. To put it another way, the Modernist movement sought to justify Brazilian usages as different but not incorrect. That was their great contribution to Brazil and all the other Portuguese speaking countries.



The Language of Brazilian Modernism: A Comparative View

THE LEMANN CENTER FOR BRAZILIAN STUDIES

Werner Baer Prize for Notable Public Service

Dr. Joaquim J.M. Guilhoto, of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is the 2021 recipient of the Werner Baer Distinguished Service Award. Before joining the IMF, he worked at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) for six years and as a professor at the University of São Paulo (USP) for more than 27 years. Professor Guilhoto has also held positions as a visiting professor at MIT, the University Paris-Dauphine, the University of Lisbon, and here at the University of Illinois. His main work concerns the applications of input-output analysis and techniques to study interconnections among countries and regions, their development, and their link to the environment and use of natural resources. He has more than 300 works published in his field of research and has advised more than 35 Ph.D. and master's students.



Dr. Joaquim J.M. Guilhoto

The Werner Baer Distinguished Service Award is sponsored by the Lemann Foundation in partnership with the University of Illinois and ANPEC (Associação Nacional dos Centros de Pós-graduação em Economia). It honors the trajectory and legacy of Werner Baer, who trained dozens of Brazilians who now shape the field of economics and economic policy itself in Brazil. This award aims to recognize exemplary and transformational work focused on the development of Brazil. The evaluation committee was led by Marcelo Braga (Federal University of Viçosa) and included the participation of Karin Costa Vazquez (O.P. Jindal Global University School of International Affairs, nominated by the Lemann Foundation) and Aloisio Araujo (last year's winner).

Having been a student, coauthor, and colleague of Professor Werner Baer, Professor Guilhoto shares his own reflections here.

Being chosen to receive this award, I am full of emotion, not only for the distinction, but also for what Werner, as I have grown accustomed to call him after more than 35 years of friendship, represented in my professional and personal life. I can easily say that without Werner, my life would have been completely different.

I remember well the first time I had the opportunity to talk with Werner at the University of São Paulo School of Economics, in my last year as an undergraduate student. When in Brazil, Werner was always looking for potential students to bring to Illinois, and on that day, some of my professors presented me to him. In our conversation, we had the opportunity to talk about the University of Illinois and its Ph.D. program in Economics, my academic background, and intentions in terms of future studies and work. In the same week we met, Werner invited me and some other students to a dinner at Cantina Roma, a classic Italian restaurant in São Paulo. During dinner we all had the opportunity to talk about ourselves and our future academic plans.

That week was a key turning point in my life, as from that point I started tracing my professional future. The first step was to apply to the Economics Ph.D. program at the University of Illinois, which is what I did and I was accepted, but without any financial aid in the first year. In such a scenario, I wouldn't have been able to pursue my Ph.D. studies in the U.S. When I was giving up on all my hopes, I received a phone call from Werner, happily telling me that he had found a way to give me a scholarship for the first year, and depending on my performance, other opportunities would appear to help me pursue my Ph.D. As a result, I was able to successfully get my Ph.D. at the University of Illinois and create the basis for my professional career.

I am recounting in detail this beginning of my friendship with Werner, not only to show how important Werner has been to me but to stress that Werner gave this same attention and support to a countless number of Brazilian

students, helping various generations and hundreds of Brazilians students to get their Ph.D. at the University of Illinois. I should stress that Werner never required the students he helped to have him as their main advisor; the students were completely free to choose their field of study and advisors, and he was always there to help!

But my history with Werner did not end at this point; it continued on for many years of collaboration and friendship, and it would be impossible in this short space to show how important Werner has been to me and to Brazil. So instead I will limit myself to highlight some key moments that come out of my memories.

During my Ph.D. I had the opportunity to know Professor Geoffrey Hewings (Geoff), a professor in the Department of Geography at Illinois, who ended up serving on my thesis committee and allowed me to get into the field of input-output analysis, which shaped my work. Together with the knowledge imparted by Werner, I acquired the necessary competencies to pursue my academic work at the University of São Paulo and the OECD and IMF. It is worth mentioning, that later on Geoff and Werner became very good friends, and Geoff ended up doing quite some important work on Brazil.

After my graduation, I maintained a continuous collaboration with Werner, working together on papers, books, and chapters of books. This collaboration was extended to my Ph.D. students in Brazil, to whom Werner gave the necessary support to spend one or two semesters in Illinois as visiting scholars. Not to mention that some of my undergraduate and master's students ended up doing their Ph.D. at Illinois with the aid of Werner. I, myself, had the opportunity on various occasions to spend periods of one month doing research at Illinois, thanks to Werner and with the support of the Hewlett project conduct by Werner and Professor Joe Love.

We also have organized quite a number of joint workshops in São Paulo and Illinois, and the one I think was one of the more productive and relaxing of all was the one done in Paraty, Rio de Janeiro, in 2005, a joint workshop organized by the University of Illinois, the University of Manchester, and the University of São Paulo. From this meeting I have one of the nicest pictures of Werner, in the company of Geoff (see photo).

I had the honor to talk about the importance of Werner to the Brazilian academy and the Brazilian economy on different occasions, but this is really the first time that I had the opportunity to talk about the importance of Werner for my professional and personal life, and how he shaped the person I am today.

Many, many thanks, Werner. I miss you!



THE LEMANN CENTER FOR BRAZILIAN STUDIES

Jorge Paulo Lemann Chair in History Notes

In 2021-22, Jerry Dávila, the Jorge Paulo Lemann Chair in Brazilian History, was on sabbatical to work on his fourth book project (not including his coauthored and coedited volumes). In the Spring semester, he held the Fulbright Distinguished Chair in American Studies at the Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG) in Belo Horizonte. He shares his work with us here.

Race Relations and the Law in Brazilian History

Civil rights laws are one of the big differences in the history of race relations between Brazil and the United States. After abolition in the United States, a cohort of constitutional amendments and civil rights laws affirmed the citizenship, legal equality, and political rights of African Americans. In Brazil, the first law protecting people who were Black from racial discrimination was ratified in 1951. It took over a century after the abolition of slavery in 1888 before Brazilian law and public policy began to take up questions of discrimination and integration.

Civil rights laws are not a panacea on their own. In the U.S., people, states, and the Supreme Court systematically cast aside civil rights laws and constitutional amendments in order to practice segregation and white supremacy. In Brazil the 1951 antidiscrimination law, commonly known as the Lei Afonso Arinos, did little to protect Brazilians from racial prejudice and discrimination. Though laws in themselves cannot prevent discrimination, they nonetheless create a context in which people have made claims and sought to right wrongs.

Since coming to Illinois a decade ago, I have been researching ways people have used Brazil's 1951 antidiscrimination law. That law has frequently been dismissed as ineffectual. Cases against discrimination have often been overlooked. But looking past such limitations, I have been seeking out instances where people have used that law either in court or to publicly denounce discrimination. At the center of my work has been a painstaking process of correlating sources to track down individual cases. These are hard to find since they are stored in tribunal archives where, for many decades, the caseload overwhelmed the capacity to index material. The ability to find cases in this context has depended on the extraordinary good will and ability of the staff of the judicial archives, especially in São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, and Rio Grande do Sul.

The court cases that we have been able to find form a remarkable set of sources: they make it possible to conduct microhistory—the deep study of singular events. This approach makes it possible to go beyond mainstream discussions of racial politics to understand how people experienced, understood, and reacted to discrimination in specific historical contexts.

Not only do the cases show individual ways in which people faced discrimination, they also show us how larger patterns of discrimination were practiced. This includes the kinds of settings where discrimination was most explicit and the kinds of discriminatory language used and repeated over decades and across regions. The sources also give us an understanding of ways in which acts of discrimination reflected and reinforced the social standing of people who discriminated as well as the norms within which they acted.

Taken together, the court cases and the larger array of archival material on incidents of discrimination make it possible to trace the contours of Brazil's twentieth century color line: patterns that were often dissimulated but sufficiently consistent to impose and sustain a system of segregation. In its most general terms, this color line passed through everyday practices and places such as access to the social elevator, the athletic club door, hotels, night clubs, and restaurants, as well as access to more senior or public-facing jobs in enterprises like banks or private health clinics.

This year I have been at work on a draft of a book that draws upon these cases. I've been writing with the support of a Fulbright fellowship at the School of Law of the Federal University of Minas Gerais, where I have also taught a seminar on law and human rights in the histories of the United States and Brazil. Moving between the court cases, with their imprint from individuals confronting discrimination, and the long histories of civil rights law has helped situate the questions of segregation at the center of this study in a comparative context.

Abolition in Brazil and the United States meant only the end of slavery, leaving the work of citizenship, rights, and integration for later. In the United States, the work done in the aftermath of the Civil War, during Reconstruction, was cast aside. It was done again through the Civil Rights Movement that challenged segregation a century later. In Brazil, that work was deferred. A small step was taken with the 1951 Afonso Arinos law. But the substantial labor that framed racial integration as a human right would only occur in the aftermath of the 1988 Constitution. In both countries this work is far from complete and can suffer reversals. But for as long as the problem of racial discrimination has existed, history shows us the determination and resourcefulness with which people have confronted it and created pathways for integration.



Jerry Dávila presenting at the Fulbright Interdisciplinary Network Forum at the Federal University of Santa Catarina in May

THE LEMANN CENTER FOR BRAZILIAN STUDIES

Checking in / *Atualizando-se*

Here we feature a professor, fellow, or scholar from the Lemann Center at Illinois. This year highlights the three Lemann Center Visiting Scholars: Dr. Elize Massard da Fonseca, Associate Professor of Business at the Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV); Dr. Lizandra Garcia Lupi Vergara, Associate Professor of Production Engineering at the Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC); and Dr. José Ricardo Vargas de Faria, Associate Professor of Transportation and Urban Planning at the Universidade Federal do Paraná (UFPR). Each were part of Capes/Print grants awarded by Brazil's Ministry of Education, and each spent part of this academic year in residence at the University of Illinois's campus. They each share their research with us here.

“Lessons from COVID-19 vaccination in Brazil,” text prepared by Elize Massard da Fonseca, Associate Professor of Business, Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV)

Brazil has been one of the countries most affected by COVID-19, both in the Latin American and Caribbean region and globally. With almost 80% of the Brazilian population fully vaccinated against COVID-19 and a considerable reduction in the death rate by April 2022 (Dong, Du, & Gardner, 2020; Ritchie et al., 2020), it is time to look back and reflect on the lessons learned for the current and future health crises. Notwithstanding many controversial aspects of the national government's reaction to COVID-19 (Fonseca, Natrass, Arantes, & Bastos, 2021), health institutions and officials mobilized existing capabilities to produce, regulate, and distribute vaccines.

With global demand for COVID-19 vaccines, companies had to establish production networks worldwide. In building expanded manufacturing networks, developers transferred technology to their partners (Fu, Buckley, Sanchez-Ancochea, & Hassan, 2021). Brazil was



well equipped to receive these technologies, given its two decades of experience with vaccine production and its highly skilled personnel (Fonseca, Shadlen, & Moraes-Achcar, 2022). By 2022, more than half of the doses distributed in Brazil came from two sources: BioMan-ginhos (BioM), a federal laboratory linked to Brazil's Ministry of Health, which partnered with the British-Swedish multinational pharmaceutical company Astra-Zeneca (AZ), and the Butantan Institute, a laboratory of the state of São Paulo that partnered with the Chinese laboratory Sinovac Biotech.

Although tech transfer arrangements differed substantially in terms of the knowledge and processes being transferred (e.g., the BioM/AZ vaccine applied a viral vector technology, whereas Butantan/Sinovac was an inactivated virus vaccine), in both cases, existing local production capabilities were crucial. Both public laboratories had decades of experience in vaccine production and were the main suppliers for Brazil's National Immunization Program. The local capacity to produce vaccines signaled to international partners that receiving the technology was feasible. The experience of both laboratories proved fundamental to addressing manufacturing hiccups under unfavorable conditions (e.g., supply chain disruptions, travel restrictions; Fonseca et al., 2022). For instance, BioM could quickly repurpose equipment that was unavailable due to supply shortages and promote online training when international flights were suspended.

As technology transfer for vaccine production became a distinct characteristic of the COVID-19 pandemic (Fu et al., 2021), Brazil demonstrated that sharing knowledge about vaccine production is crucial for ensuring affordable access to these products in middle-income countries.

Other important lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic regard the role of regulatory authorities during public health crises (Nature, 2020). COVID-19 vaccines must be authorized for use in each country in which the industry intends to commercialize its product, which in turn can influence the speed at which products are launched and the standards that govern them (Fonseca, Jarman, King, & Greer,

2021). Many global south countries, including Brazil, did not have accelerated drug approval protocols or emergency-use norms before the pandemic. The National Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA) is the regulatory authority responsible for clinical trial regulation and pharmaceutical pre- and postlicensure surveillance in Brazil. Part of numerous international drug and vaccine harmonization forums, ANVISA is regarded as among the most stringent health regulatory agencies and a reference agency in Latin America (Pan American Health Organization, 2021). As soon as developers signed an interest in pursuing clinical trials and tech transfer in Brazil, ANVISA issued guidance concerning vaccine manufacturing and clinical trials, adapted its processes and regulatory pathways (e.g., created an entirely new resolution on emergency use authorization of vaccines), and ensured that unforeseen challenges regarding technology transfer were quickly addressed and resolved. However, the agency became caught up in political conflict, both between the executive and legislative bodies and between the national and subnational governments (Fonseca, Shadlen, & Bastos, 2021). To respond to criticisms and questions about its processes, ANVISA frequently briefed the public through press conferences and broadcasting important meetings such as the one that ruled on the COVID-19 vaccine for use in children (Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária, 2020). As the political conflict escalated, several civil society organizations such as the influential Brazilian Association of Collective Health (ABRASCO), Congress, and subnational governments expressed support to ANVISA's officials (Abrasco, 2021; Borges, 2021). Therefore, during the COVID-19 pandemic, ANVISA emerged as an island of efficiency, with a powerful reputational image: a crucial feature for drug regulation because organizational image can shape the agency's administrative discretion and its officials' autonomy (D Carpenter, 2010; D Carpenter & Krause, 2012).

Lastly, Brazil has one of the most institutionalized immunization programs in the world (Interfarma, 2017). The National Immunization Program (PNI) provides vaccines, exclusively funded by public resources, to the entire population. Brazil began its COVID-19 vaccination campaign on January 17, 2021, almost a month after its neighbors in Latin America and other middle-income countries,

which caused strong societal and congressional pressure on ANVISA and the Ministry of Health (Cancian, 2021). Nevertheless, as soon as the first vaccine was authorized by ANVISA, Brazil quickly caught up with other Latin American countries, expanding immunization to the entire population according to age. Later, in 2021, booster shots were added.

Brazil's COVID-19 vaccination strategy was also shaped by political conflicts. These were about the criteria for vaccine allocation; uncertainty about what types of vaccines would be procured and distributed; and a confrontational position between the Brazilian president and state governments, particularly the governor of São Paulo, the country's wealthiest and most populous state (Fonseca, Shadlen, et al., 2021). For instance, initially, the Ministry of Health's vaccine allocation was consistent with the World Health Organization's framework for the allocation and prioritization of the COVID-19 vaccines (World Health Organization, 2020b). However, the priority list expanded as additional societal groups (e.g. education professionals and trucking and industry workers) requested priority (Lopes & Carvalho, 2021). By February 2021, the "priority" population increased by more than 50% to 77.2 million people (Werneck, Bahia, & Scheffer, 2021). To further complicate this, once vaccination commenced, several states altered the priority list to include state security forces, leaving behind vulnerable groups such as patients with comorbidities (Lopes, 2021). However, these challenges were surpassed as the vaccination rollout advanced, expanding it to the entire population. Brazil's COVID-19 vaccination is sound evidence of PNI's capability, self-organizing abilities, and resilience (Lotta, Fernandez, Kuhlmann, & Wenham, 2022).

Crucial features that have allowed Brazil to expand access to COVID-19 vaccines—technology transfer, a well-functioning regulatory environment, and health-care infrastructure—have not been put in place recently. Rather, they are the legacy of efforts over decades to build local capabilities, technological and regulatory. These conditions were constructed and cultivated, but fundamentally, mobilized.

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Text prepared by Lizandra Garcia Lupi Vergara, Associate Professor of Production Engineering, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC)

It was a pleasure to serve as a visiting scholar at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. As an Associate Professor from the Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, I have been carrying out a collaborative research project aimed at furthering the missions of our respective research units at each university: LABERGO and CHART. LABERGO is the Ergonomics Research Laboratory within the Department of Production Engineering at my home institution. At the University of Illinois, Dr. Wendy Rogers directs the interdisciplinary program for Collaborations in Health, Aging, Research, and Technology, or CHART. My area of research at the Ergonomics Laboratory (LABERGO/UFSC) extends both my home institution's mission as well as that of the CHART/UIUC line of research in the Human Factors & Aging Laboratory. CHART researchers focus on the design and implementation of technologies for older adults to age successfully. Additionally, our research includes the use of qualitative and quantitative methodologies to examine strategies for deploying technologies for improving the health of older adults through carefully considered user-focused educational strategies.



During my stay at the University of Illinois, I had opportunities to provide presentations to the faculty and graduate students in the Department of Kinesiology and Community Health as part of our 2021-22 Research Colloquia series, "GMETTA Group - Brazil: Research on Work Ergonomics and Technologies Applied for Human Well-being," and in the Lemann Center, "Universal Design and Healthy Aging: Brazilian Research in Ergonomics." Also, I participated in meetings

with faculty and students across campus, and we had the opportunity to advance collaborations in research and exchange knowledge about our current work in Brazil related to healthy aging and urban mobility.

In the Human Factors & Aging Laboratory at the University of Illinois, the main project that we were involved in is titled "Understanding the Role of a Socially Assistive Robot to Support Healthy Aging." This undertaking will advance research in the field of human-robot interaction and the design of robots to support older adults. This research is exploring older adults' attitudes toward Misty, a robot in our McKechnie Family LIFE Home, through proposed activities (i.e., videos, survey) to discuss older adults' perceptions and attitudes related to the emotional, cognitive, and sensory-motor domains of user experience. The study is in progress; it has been approved by the University of Illinois's Institutional Review Board (IRB) of the Office for the Protection of Research Subjects (OPRS) and is being carried out by Zoom as a precautionary measure during the COVID-19 pandemic. Through this research we provide insights pertaining to facilitators and barriers in the acceptance and use of a socially assistive robot like Misty to support healthy aging. Furthermore, our findings will provide guidance for design and implementation of artificial intelligence through socially assistive robots in a home environment.

I also participated in the development and implementation of another research study in the Human Factors & Aging Laboratory to support Juliana Tissot, a doctoral student under my supervision at UFSC. Juliana also spent six months with us to conduct a research project titled, "Safe Environments for Older Adults: A Protocol for User-Center Home Evaluation to Improve Aging-In-Place." The study is approved by the IRB as well and involved focus group interviews and environmental walk-throughs with graduate students and faculty members from Illinois who are interested in designing research for older adults or people with disabilities. This data collection stage has been completed at Illinois, and data analysis continues at UFSC, in Florianópolis.

The research results will be disseminated in conferences and published in journals, as two abstracts have already been submitted for the 2022 Gerontological Society of America's Annual Scientific Meeting, titled "Artificial Intelligence and Robotic Approaches to Supporting Older Adults" and "Participatory Research Approach for Evaluating Home Environment for Older Adults with Disabilities." The University of Illinois provided the support needed for a productive visit. I believe we will continue to foster fruitful collaborations between our two institutions.

Text by José Ricardo Vargas de Faria, Associate Professor of Transportation and Urban Planning, Universidade Federal do Paraná (UFPR)

Right to the City and Urban Policy in Brazil

Ninety percent of the Brazilian population lives in urban areas, making Brazil one of the most urbanized countries globally. However, the urban issue is only tangentially addressed as an issue on the public policy agenda, especially on the national level. This briefing summarizes the political making of the urban issue in Brazil, focusing on how and when it constitutes an issue of the state's concern. In the end, it will discuss the new possibilities as well as social and collective actions that seek to politically redefine the urban issue.



Following the late development of capitalism and industrialization, Brazilian urbanization was intensified in the 1960s. At that time, most people lived in rural areas. Twenty years later, in the 1980s, 80% of people were living in urban areas. This fast process was driven by the "development of the underdevelopment"

(Frank, 1966) and was based on a low-wage urbanization (Oliveira, 1981), which had produced some of the most striking features of Brazilian cities:

1. Unequal distribution of infrastructure and public services: while some neighborhoods have conditions that do not differ from cities in developed countries, the poorest areas have deficient infrastructure or even a lack of it.
2. Land irregularity and housing self-construction: based on the very limited access to the formal real estate market by poor classes, linked with the insufficient public policies of housing, a significant share of urban dwellers occupied urban areas, producing the high rates of urban land irregularity.
3. Real estate speculation: at the same time, some urban areas were targets of public and private investments on behalf of an increasing real estate market.

These aspects shape the diagnosis of the condition of Brazilian cities. During the civil and military dictatorship of the 1970s, the national government interpreted these problems in terms of economic development. The lack of urban development was comprehended as a barrier to economic development. Rational and integrated planning was addressed as the solution to the urban problems.

The limited results of the technocratic-driven planning (Monte-Mór, 2008) and the rise of new social actors that were part of the democratization period (Sader, 1988) moved the main discursive goal of urban reforms from economic development to social justice. Social movements and governments based on local power and participation in different spheres developed public policies to face the urban inequalities. Connected to a broader political coalition recognized as Projeto Democrático-Popular, a political field called the Urban Reform Movement set some of the main strategies that constituted the Urban Policy in 1988's National Constitution and its regulation by the Cities Statute (Federal Law 10.257/2001): (i) focus on local power at the

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municipal level, (ii) democratic governance, (iii) social function of property as an inductor of urban development, and (iv) land and urbanistic regularization aiming at the right to the city.

The strategies would be reached by a “new model of planning” (Santos Jr., 1995), shifting the meaning of Master Plans: from the imposition of conservative sectors in the 1988 Constitution, it became an important participatory tool in achieving the principles of social justice and the right to the city. After years of the City Statute approval, this ideological turn based on a “politicized” urban planning reveals its limitations to overcome the contradiction between the prevalence of the right to the city discourse and permanence of the city as a denial of this right.

The budget's strong limitations on a municipal level (5% of all tax revenues but 16% of expenditure, depending on federal and states transferring) that limited the effectiveness of local policies, combined with the influence of federal policies, especially housing ones on the Workers Party government, deepened the housing market inflation and, as a consequence, housing cost burdens. At the end, this combination reinforced some of the features of low-wage urbanization, even with the increasing wages during the 2003-14 period. The Minha Casa, Minha Vida Program was not able to reduce the housing deficit.

Since the 2016 coup and the economic crisis in Brazil, public policies of the Temer and Bolsonaro governments have experimented counter-reforms that, in general, suppress rights, void the state's role, and deregulate necessary controls. In the last years, Brazil has drawn negative international attention because of environmental policy; failure to address COVID-19; a significant increase in poverty and hunger; and a massive disinvestment in education, science, and technology (promoting denialism and antisocialism), among other factors. Even in the economy, a field in which government discourse concentrates its optimism and justifies its pertinence, several indicators such as inflation, the relative value of Brazilian currency among other currencies, the GDP, and the average income and wages show the disappointing results of the most recent economic policies.

This recent period, marked by authoritarianism, disregard of urban inequalities, lack of social investments, and weakening of the municipal level of governance, testified to the deepening of some aspects of Brazilian urbanization. On a political level, 2022 is a year of national elections. So far, electoral polls have indicated that the dispute will be between the current president, Jair Bolsonaro, a far-right-wing politician, and the former president, Lula, a center-left politician, with a possible broad coalition of parties from center-right to the left.

Contextualized by the particular political moment that the country is experiencing, a coalition of social movements, nongovernmental organizations, grassroots organizations, and academic groups organized a People's Conference for the Right to the City. There were more than 10 months of debates in 230 preparatory events, which resulted in hundreds of proposals distributed in 16 thematic axes. This initiative aims to politically redefine the urban issue, facing the limits of the traditional Urban Policy agenda and recognizing new dimensions of urban inequalities. The main focus is in territory-based actions, recognizing the protagonism of grassroots organizations and challenging racism, sexism, and social classes discriminations. It could be a new turn on this matter. Time will tell.

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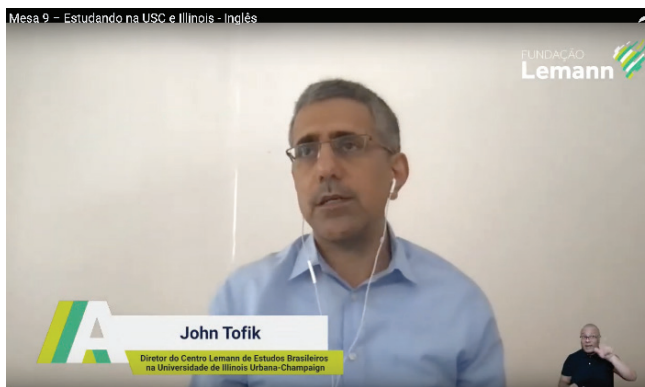
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Partnership with the Lemann Foundation in São Paulo



Screenshots of the event “Alcance,” organized by the Lemann Foundation in São Paulo, meant to recruit historically underrepresented Brazilian students to apply to and enroll in graduate programs in the U.S. Representing the University of Illinois were Lemann Director John Tofik Karam and Illinois alumnus Flávia Batista (MA in Brazilian Studies, 2021).

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Brazil Leadership Training Program

As a public research university, Illinois values the role of public service and the contributions of civil servants who choose to dedicate their careers to citizens near and far. In this regard, the partnership between the Lemann Center for Brazilian Studies at Illinois and the Lemann Foundation in São Paulo continues to support the advanced graduate training of Brazilian public servants. This partnership expands a scholarship opportunity that started at the Lemann Center in 2009, supporting staff in Brazil's Central Bank to study in the Master of Science in Policy Economics (MSPE) program at Illinois. In 2016, the Lemann Center at Illinois and the Lemann Foundation in São Paulo joined forces with the University of the Central Bank of Brazil (Unibacen) and the National School for Public Administration (ENAP) in order to enroll a broader range of Brazilian civil servants at Illinois. In this enlarged program, since 2016, 12 public servants have graduated from master's programs in Accountancy, Finance, Law, as well as MSPE. In 2021-22, an additional six public servants began their respective programs at Illinois. Their following narratives reveal career development and determination that improve the institutional mechanisms for the economic and financial well-being of the public at large.



Maria Lúcia Rocha Godinho Barros, Central Bank of Brazil,
Master of Science in Policy Economics, College of Liberal Arts & Sciences

I am a Lemann fellow and a student in the Master of Science in Policy Economics (MSPE) program at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. I am also a civil servant working for the Central Bank of Brazil, where I am an analyst at the Department of Competition and Financial Market Structure (Decem), working with oversight and supervision of the main payment schemes, like credit and debit card schemes, in the country. We also analyze new business models that are arising in Brazil, such as Facebook/Whatsapp Pay, and Decem implemented the instant payments scheme in the country in 2020.



I believe that, with the strong training in economics, statistics, and econometrics that I am acquiring through the MSPE program for working with data sets to address policy questions, I will be able to further contribute to the department's mission of fostering competition in the Brazilian Payments System by implementing regulation and public policies that work toward a payments market that is ever more efficient and that promotes a level playing field in Brazil. For instance, I will be able to better analyze if the competition brought about by the instant payments scheme will lead to a more adequate use of the other payment instruments and if they will also become less costly and more accessible for society as a whole. Therefore, I can see practical and relevant use of the knowledge obtained in the MSPE program for my future work at the Central Bank of Brazil.

I also believe that being able to participate in the MSPE program as a Lemann fellow helps me to value my work as a civil servant even more. I feel that the Brazilian government and the Lemann Center gave me a vote of confidence, and I have the duty, now more than ever, to give back to Brazilian society, through my work at the Central Bank, the benefits of all that I have learned here. Since the MSPE program is focused on public policy, all the subjects I have been studying teach us how to use our acquired knowledge of economics and econometric tools when

planning, implementing, and evaluating public policy. I feel that, when I return to Brazil, I will feel even more motivated and prepared not only to elaborate new policies and regulation but also to analyze the existing policies and to see what works, what doesn't work, and why. This experience brings empowerment and at the same time a deep sense of commitment.

I have also had the opportunity to interact with colleagues from other Central Banks and ministries from all over the world (like Honduras, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, and Egypt) at the MSPE program. This interchange of experience and information is extremely rich and can lead to important partnerships with our peers in the future. Without the Lemann scholarship, I would not have been able to acquire this knowledge and these new experiences, and I am ever so grateful.

Helder Paulo Machado Silva, Foreign Trade and International Affairs, Ministry of Economy
Master of Laws (LLM), College of Law



I have been working as a technical analyst at the Ministry of Economy of Brazil since 2010. Since the beginning, my work has focused on trade affairs, but mostly trade negotiations. In 2019, I started to work at the Office of the Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade and International Affairs with two main portfolios: strategic management and governance, and international economic issues. In this capacity, I assisted in the development of the office's public policy program titled "International Economic Insertion." On the international front, I briefed the principals of the office on Brazil's participation in international financial institutions, such as the New Development Bank, and on international trade issues related to the BRICS and G-20. In addition, I served as a speechwriter for issues related to trade and Brazil's bilateral relations with Asian countries.

In this context, I came to the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign to pursue a Master of Laws (LLM), with a concentration on international and comparative law, specifically international economic law. I was fortunate that the program has already offered me, in my first semester, most of the core disciplines within international economic law, namely, International Trade Law, International Business Transactions, International Intellectual Property Law, and Doing Business in Latin America. All these courses are closely linked to my work in Brazil, as they comprise the governmental and private dimensions of international trade, allowing me to broaden and deepen my knowledge of the multilateral trading system, governed by the World Trade Organization; the treaties that govern commercial relations between private agents; and how state regulation impacts the planning of companies and their decisions to act in international markets such as Latin America.

The LLM program offers a systematized view of the legal and political rules governing international trade, which allows me to understand current debates and how the interests of some international and private actors impact the construction of these rules. This knowledge, therefore, will impact my work on public policy planning in Brazil and contribute to the advocacy of Brazil's interests in international negotiations. Similarly, the courses are case- and problem-oriented, offering me contact with the business reality, capturing the needs and difficulties that the sector faces in the relationship with the state and how some international actors act internationally to defend the interests of their productive agents. In sum, thanks to the gracious support of the Lemann Foundation and the Lemann Center for Brazilian Studies, I am thrilled to be part of this program and have the opportunity to learn so much about international economic law, broadening my horizons, which will have a lasting impact on my work back in Brazil.

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Jorge Fernandes dos Santos Barbosa, Central Bank of Brazil
Master of Laws (LLM), College of Law

I work at the Central Bank of Brazil supervising large financial institutions regarding compliance with the rules for anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism. In the Spring of 2022, I attended my first semester of the LLM program at the University of Illinois College of Law with a Lemann Brazil Leadership fellowship.

During this period, I studied essential subjects to contribute to my role in the Brazilian Central Bank and could participate in discussions that enriched my knowledge and expanded my vision about the topics I work with. Moreover, I expanded my network and met people from other parts of the world.

By studying Criminal Law in-depth, I could analyze different alternatives for more effective action to be implemented in my work routine when I return to Brazil. With what has been studied so far, I am able to discuss the motivations and the most important factors to be considered in the fight against criminal practices. The theoretical framework provided me with more knowledge to think about the best strategies and better contribute to my mission to improve the Brazilian Financial System.

Meeting students from many countries and getting into discussions with them, I could visualize solutions to problems from different perspectives. Also, I developed new friendships that will enrich my work and outlook for the rest of my professional life.

This experience gave me the tools to improve the oversight of the Brazilian Financial System. My main goal in working for the Brazilian government can be achieved more effectively now. I am sure I can contribute to the implementation of procedures and policies that better prevent the use of the Brazilian Financial System for criminal practices such as money laundering and the financing of terrorism.



Alessandra Magacho Vieira, Federal Revenue Secretariat
Master of Laws (LLM), College of Law

I completed today the first semester of the Master of Laws (LLM) at the College of Law at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. The program is made possible through the scholarship offered by the Lemann Foundation and the Lemann Center for Brazilian Studies. I am a federal public servant in Brazil at the Federal Revenue Secretariat, and my studies in the College of Law have already aggregated a lot of value. During this period, I could take courses such as Business Associations and Administrative Law that are closely related to the government auditing procedures. These studies improve the range of possibilities for approaching the management of auditing, compliance proceedings, and administrative decision-making. Besides that, I have already had the opportunity to start a specific study with the taxation law department to develop a paper about tax simplification. This will be very helpful as a new comparative view in the perspective of complex tax proceedings faced in the Brazilian taxation system. I believe the LLM program is more than very promising in contributing to resolving problems with taxation. It is a great opportunity for improving administrative mechanisms and ultimately bringing positive impacts to society.



Jethro Xavier Bitencourt Bezerra, Central Bank of Brazil
Master of Science in Policy Economics, College of Liberal Arts & Sciences



As soon as I learned about the Brazil Leadership Training Program as a newly hired associate at the Central Bank of Brazil (BCB), my interest was captured. Although the admission to this institution requires sufficiently in-depth knowledge of economics, not having an undergraduate degree in the field made the opportunity to pursue a Master of Science in Policy Economics (MSPE) at the highly regarded University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign a must.

In fact, from an academic point of view, more than transmitting knowledge, relevant and high-level classes have transformed the way I see and understand the world. In the first semester already, the core courses of Micro- and Macroeconomics, in parallel with the Game Theory course, led me to identify how the dynamics of human and, thereby, social relations are intrinsically related to the way goods, services, and capital can be strategically used to promote the optimal level of welfare and development of families and nations.

The foundation provided by these courses was essential for the Monetary Policy course during the second semester in explaining the details of a financial system that, although based mainly on the American reality, has enormous similarities with the Brazilian National Financial System (SFN). As the globalized world doesn't allow for an economy to be understood only domestically, the course on International Finance introduced the main aspects of global economic relations, mixing theoretical and historical approaches in a very accessible way.

In tune with the transformations of a world increasingly recorded in data, the program also develops a quantitative skillset through the courses of Statistics and Econometrics, taught respectively in the first and second semesters. In them, I learned to use the tools that allow me to process and analyze data, turning economic theory into practice, an essential condition for someone working in the institution that implements Brazil's economic policies.

Indeed, the potential gains for the activities performed at the BCB are immediately identified. I often found myself reflecting during the classes on how the lessons could be applied, and since I have worked in the Communication Department for most of my career, I would begin with the use of a more appropriate English terminology in line with the BCB's strategic goal of increasing its international insertion and influence. More recently, my work of creating English versions for the bank's main statements and publications will undoubtedly be more effective in helping the Economics Deputy Governor of the BCB to regulate the expectations of various economic agents. Upon my return to Brazil, I hope to contribute to research already underway on the use of machine learning in the preparation of the minutes of the Monetary Policy Committee's Meetings.

I conclude by noting that the experience has also been fruitful on at least two other fronts. First, the program has significantly expanded my network by fostering a friendship with people who already work—or will be very qualified to work—in central banks and finance ministries of countries in North and Central America, the Middle East, as well as of China, India, Indonesia, and Korea, to name a few. Secondly, as good as my competencies as a leader have been until now, the program adds an attribute that, if not essential, is extremely important for my responsibility as a professional at the BCB: the legitimate knowledge to share my contribution to policies that will best serve Brazilian society.

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Carlos Heleno De Aquino Daher, Central Bank of Brazil
Master of Science in Policy Economics, College of Liberal Arts & Sciences

When I decided to apply for the Master of Science in Policy Economics program at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign and for the fellowship offered by the Lemann Brazil Leadership program at the beginning of 2021, the world was still experiencing the tragic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, especially in Brazil, my home country.

At that time the vaccination campaign was just getting started, and there was a vaccine shortage throughout the world. Additionally, the countries' borders were just starting to open, and there was a lot of uncertainty about getting the visa and being able to travel to the U.S. Nowadays, almost one year after that time, I can say that applying for the Master of Science in Policy Economics was one of the best decisions I have ever made in my life.

I have been working for the Central Bank of Brazil since 2014, in the Financial System Monitoring Department, performing activities related to financial surveillance and supervision of the Brazilian banking system. I worked with economic-financial analysis, analyzing banking financial statements and balance sheets. Then, I had the opportunity to work with the implementation of the Basel III prudential framework in Brazil. Finally, prior to entering the master's degree program, I had been working with banking liquidity, analyzing the liquidity risk of banking institutions and of the Brazilian financial system in aggregated terms.

The development of new technology-intensive business models in banking (also known as fintech), as well as credit cooperatives expanding activities, has been fostering competition in the Brazilian financial system in recent years. Thus, the increasing competition trend poses challenges to the Brazilian Central Bank's regulatory and supervisory activities, in terms of coordination between competition and financial stability policies.

Therefore, having the opportunity to study and to improve my skills in Economics will provide me with tools and techniques to better assess the interrelationships between monetary policy and bank strategies, as well as the complex trade-offs between financial stability and the banking competition environment.

Furthermore, having an international experience has been very important for me and for my family. As a father of two young children, I strongly believe that their experience of living and studying abroad will have a positive impact on their lives, playing a pivotal role in their personal development. Summing up, it has been an amazing experience in all senses.



Inaugurating the Werner Baer Postdoctoral Fellowship

In Spring 2022, the new postdoctoral fellowship at the Lemann Center was inaugurated by two early career scholars from Brazil. The position is in memory of Werner Baer, renowned economist of Brazilian development who taught at the University of Illinois, thanks to the gift from the family of Professor Baer's sister, Marianne Kilby. This postdoctoral opportunity provides support for Brazilian scholars who received their Ph.D. within the past five years and whose studies engage Brazil in any field. The two postdoctoral scholars were Guilherme Fonseca Travassos and Renata Monteiro Siqueira. Dr. Fonseca Travassos received training in the fields of Applied Economics, Agricultural Economics, and Consumer Economics from the Universidade Federal de Viçosa. Dr. Monteiro Siqueira wrote her dissertation on the twin processes of racialization and urbanization at the College of Architecture and Urbanism of the Universidade de São Paulo. They share their research with us here.

Text prepared by Guilherme Fonseca Travassos

It was a great honor to be part of the inaugural postdoctoral cohort in memory of Professor Werner Baer, who made major contributions to understanding the Brazilian economy, my field of study. I had the opportunity to meet Professor Baer in person in 2016 during my period as a visiting researcher at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC). Thank you to Professor Baer's sister, Marianne Kilby, for the support of my research project. Thank you also to Professor John Tofik Karam and all other members of the committee for the opportunity to return to this wonderful university. It was a dream come true to be back in Urbana-Champaign after five years, a place where my family and I hold so many good memories. I would like to thank my family for all their support in Brazil, especially my mother, sister, and aunts, and a special thanks to my wife, Aynara, who never gave up on that dream.



During the 2022 Spring semester, I developed a research project in the field of consumer and welfare economics in partnership with Professor Mary Paula Arends-Kuenning from the Department of Agricultural and Consumer Economics. I am also very grateful for the apprenticeship not only in this semester but also during my whole graduate education. I had access to the courses, library, and the entire university structure, which provided me the necessary tools to develop my project in the best possible way. Daily, I had the opportunity to share the office at the Armory building with Renata Siqueira, an excellent researcher in the field of architecture and urbanization, who was also awarded the Werner Baer postdoctoral position. The interdisciplinarity between our research allowed me to improve my project during the various moments of reflection in the office. Thank you, Renata. I also had the opportunity to share the results of my research in a Lemann Lecture in April 2022. It was an incredible experience to present my results to such an important audience. I had the opportunity to get excellent suggestions to improve my results and develop my research problem even further.

Our research problem arises in the context that although poverty rates dropped in Brazil from 2000 to 2011, the low economic growth of the following decade, resulting from international and domestic problems, made the poverty rates stop declining, remaining practically stable from 2011 until the COVID-19 pandemic started. In addition, despite these declines in poverty rates during the first decade of this century, Brazil still has one of the highest levels of inequality in the world. Therefore, in this context, the research project aimed to better understand the evolution of intrahousehold poverty and inequality in Brazil using the database of the three most recent Brazilian Household Budget Surveys (POF 2002-03, POF 2008-09, and POF 2017-18), helping public policymakers to find again ways to reduce poverty and inequality in Brazil.

Important aspects of well-being depend on measuring individual-level access to resources because within a household, some members may be poor and others

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not. Traditional analyses of poverty and inequality often ignore the intrahousehold distribution of resources, which can lead to failure in targeting the population group of concern in policy and social program designs. For example, elderly women who live within a household may have consumption levels below the poverty line although the household reports adequate consumption at the household level. To deal with this problem, household economists introduced the Collective Consumption Model, in which the household is formed by a group of individuals who interact to generate decisions at the household level. Useful measures of individual consumption expenditures are the resource shares, which are each member's share of total household consumption expenditures. This indicator is crucial to revealing whether there is intrahousehold poverty and inequality in our model. The great methodological contribution of our research project to the understanding of poverty and inequality in Brazil is that our collective consumption model allows us to estimate poverty rates for households with multiple members. This breakthrough is very important to deal with different household compositions observed in Brazil, which include households with multiple generations, families, and single-parent households.

Gender gaps in resource shares were found in the first two years of our database that favor men over women in Brazil, but gender gaps weren't found in the last year of our database. The magnitude of children's shares is higher than men's and women's shares inside households in all database years. Most importantly, the Werner Baer postdoctoral research provided evidence that intrahousehold expenditure inequality in Brazilian households affects the assessment of levels of poverty. This suggests that the current standard practice for poverty measurement in Brazil using per capita household income can be misleading. In particular, the neglect of unequal resource distribution by expenditure among household members often leads to an underestimation of poverty in Brazil. In the Brazilian context, conditional cash transfer programs (such as Bolsa Família, now replaced by Auxílio Brasil) and redistributive tax policies, which are based on income and ig-

nore the distribution of resources within households, may fail to target effectively the population groups of concern to reduce poverty in Brazil.

It was an indescribable experience to be one of the Werner Baer Postdoctoral Researchers at the Lemann Center for Brazilian Studies of UIUC for the 2022 Spring semester. Thank you so much. I would like to end this report by dedicating this project to my father, José Carlos, who shared this dream with me. I'm sure he is watching over me.

Text prepared by Renata Siqueira

I am honored to be in the first cohort of Werner Baer postdoctoral researchers at the Lemann Center. I first came to the University of Illinois in 2019, when I was doctoral candidate at the School of Architecture and Urbanism at the Universidade de São Paulo (USP). I was welcomed by Professor Marc Hertzman, a major scholarly reference to my work who became, since then, a mentor and a model of the academic I hope to become. It is an indescribable privilege to be at the Lemann Center once again as I begin my journey as a doctor.



From the first time I stepped onto the University of Illinois campus, I was amazed by its outstanding library, the incalculable number of human and technical resources, and especially, the generous and inspiring interlocutors who I found here. I had the opportunity to discuss my work with prestigious scholars from multiple fields, as well as learn from the many and diverse academic projects that the Lemann Center supports. In 2022, I was lucky to share an office—and so many conversations—at the Armory building with my colleague Guilherme Travassos, a brilliant economist. The interdisciplinary dialogues about Brazil that converge in the Lemann Center and the stimulating critical thoughts that our encounters enable is probably what I enjoyed the most during my stay. Urbana-Champaign's cultural life, from art exhibitions to Jazz jams to Brazilian per-

cussion performances, also have a dear place in my memories from this intense and challenging semester.

I investigate the historical intersections between urban processes and race relations in São Paulo. Presently, I conduct a critical analysis of the Território Negro (Black Territory) concept, as defined by Urban Studies scholar Raquel Rolnik in an influential article from 1989. Rolnik made an original and fundamental contribution to her field, as in São Paulo, that critical urban theory had often dismissed race as a central category. Nevertheless, more than 30 years after the article was first published, an attentive revision of Rolnik's arguments is necessary for the advancement of scholarly knowledge about how racial identities and racial hierarchies help shape Brazilian cities across time.

I argue that the Black Territory concept presumes an essential Black identity related to a shared "African" cultural ancestry heavily centered in the Afro-Brazilian religion, Candomblé. Ultimately, such a narrow and timeless definition of Blackness collapses the agency, ideologies, and political perspectives of plural and multifaceted Black Brazilians. Equally important, the Black Territory concept expresses the binary of "cultural resistance" and "social integration" within the 1980s USP scholarship about "Black culture" in São Paulo. Although Rolnik criticized the antagonism between Blacks and modernity, such a framework failed to overcome that dichotomy. Black Territories were forever removed in space and time as segregated locations of essentialized Africanity, prior and opposed to (white) modernization and urbanization, as São Paulo turned into a gigantic metropolis.

The Werner Baer postdoctoral position has enabled me to study the convergence between the Black Territory concept and the larger debate on Black Culture ongoing in São Paulo during the 1980s. I have researched the Carnaval Paulistano digital collection, an archive created in the early 1980s at the São Paulo Image and Sound

Museum (MIS), in collaboration with USP social scientists. Graduate student Olga von Simson interviewed dozens of Black samba school leaders at the MIS Oral History Laboratory in the project that would become the most important archive on the memory of São Paulo's Carnaval. The Carnaval Paulistano collection is fascinating because the interviews reveal dissidences that would later be erased by the scholarship that would define static and segregated Black Territories fated to disappear under the modernization process.

By investigating the nuances in the discourses of Black intellectuals and white scholars, I sought to uncover the asymmetrical negotiations that shaped narratives about São Paulo's Black Culture and its territories. I had the opportunity to analyze all the Carnaval Paulistano interviews. I could identify more clearly the scholarly assumptions that guided that project and the multiple ways in which Simson's interviewees responded to her questions. This research enables me to complicate assumptions on cultural purity, Africanity, racial segregation, and the dichotomies of modernity versus tradition and of cultural resistance versus social integration that framed the meanings of the Black Territory concept. I hope that my work contributes to illuminating some Black Paulistano strategies to transgress Black Territories in all the ways they conveyed, either within their subjectivities and identities, or in the urban space.

I shared some of the results of this investigation in a Lemann Lecture in April 2022. It was an immense pleasure to discuss a work I am so passionate about and that I believe is relevant to the contemporary scholarly debate within the Brazilian Urban Studies. I am hopeful that my research will further stimulate critical discussions within my field. The MIS archive presents immense and rich possibilities for historical studies about São Paulo. I feel privileged to contribute to the critical investigation of that understudied collection with the wonderful support of the Lemann Center.

THE LEMANN CENTER FOR BRAZILIAN STUDIES

Lemann Center Graduate Fellows

The Lemann Center continues to fund student research. It offers two types of graduate awards: Lemann Center Graduate Fellowships and Werner Baer Fellowships. In the 2022-23 cycle, the Lemann Center awarded five Lemann Center Graduate Fellowships and one Werner Baer Fellowship.

Michael Stablein, Agricultural and Biological Engineering.

Engineering Enhanced Agricultural Yields via Simultaneous Wastewater Treatment and Generation of Algal Biomass

Our international collaboration between UIUC, the University of Sao Paulo (USP), and the Federal University of São Carlos (UFSCar) uses combined anaerobic digestion and algal bioprocesses to simultaneously treat wastewater through the recovery of nutrients and generates renewable algal biomass, measured for high value quality in terms of protein, carbohydrates, lipids, and other bioproducts. As part of my doctoral research, we investigate the physiological and genetic adaptation of these microorganisms when exposed to toxic wastewaters in order to understand how such compounds and environments affect biological processes. Thus, we can prospect how potential increases in yield and efficiencies from renewable bioprocesses can be applied more broadly in agricultural and food systems. Specifically, algal wastewater systems have the potential to reduce waste and create new bioeconomies in Brazil, especially because of the evolving sustainability practices and renewable strategies that are prevalent in this agricultural stronghold.



Rafaela Xiayu Summer Chen, School of Social Work

The Unmet Care Needs of Brazilian Older Adults



Brazil has undergone significant population aging over the past few decades. Along with aging, the rising prevalence of chronic illness, multimorbidity, and cognitive impairment has increased the risk of older adults living with disabilities and dependence. There is also a growing concern about who will provide care for aging adults and better support the caregivers. Addressing the unmet care needs of the older population is becoming an urgent public health priority in Brazil. In this context, this research aims to explore the following: (a) the prevalence and characteristics of the unmet needs for assistance with daily living tasks among older Brazilian adults; (b) the associations between unmet needs and related social and health determinants; (c) the current caregiving pattern for older Brazilians; (d) the consequences of unmet needs for the adult population; and (e) possible solutions to unmet care needs.

Beatriz Carvalho, Center for Latin American & Caribbean Studies

My Challenge in Politics Is to Exist: An Intersectional Approach to Gendered Violence Against Women of Color in Brazilian Politics (2011-22)

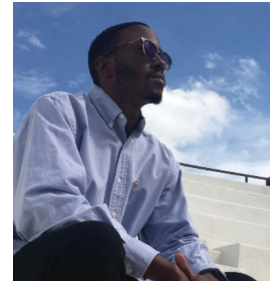
Oftentimes seen as “the cost of doing politics,” to use the expression coined by Mona Lena Krook and Juliana Restrepo Sanín, violence against women in politics (VAWIP) undermines females’ direct participation in the political arena, as well as prevents elected women from conducting their mandates safely. Female politicians in countries with high rates of gendered inequality, like Brazil, face numerous challenges as they are constantly belittled, interrupted, and assaulted. Though we know that female politicians in general are targets of violence, women constitute a heterogeneous group, and little work has been done to determine what, if any, role sociodemographic characteristics might play in increasing the risk for violence. To investigate that, my project encompasses the following questions: Are women of color the main target among female politicians in VAWIP cases? Are VAWIP cases more violent when directed at those women that are also part of a racial minority? To examine such queries, I will apply intersectionality theory as an analytical tool, as well as map quantitative evidence drawn from available data.



Leonardo e Silva Ventura, Center for Latin American & Caribbean Studies

And Now We Speak: Abdias Nascimento, Thereza Santos, and Amilcar Cabral toward Black Liberation

This project aims to examine the relationality between the theory and praxis of Abdias Nascimento, Thereza Santos, and Amilcar Cabral. Their public intellectualism/activism was grounded on a shared field of ideas, actions, and political practices. The objective is, in a transnational approach, to tie the movements toward Black liberation with the anticolonial struggle across Brazil and Lusophone Africa (Angola, Guinea-Bissau, and Cape Verde) during the age of decolonization. What are the similarities and differences between Brazil, Angola, Cape Verde, and Guinea-Bissau, in terms of oppression, racism, colonialism, decolonization, and Black liberation? How did their political thinking, goals, and strategies overlap and diverge, entangling with one another in a global racial order?



Deanívea Mendes Félix, Department of Spanish and Portuguese

Under the Knife: Executive Interference and Brazil's Human-Security State in Health Emergencies



International health emergencies are exceptions that require special attention and quick responses from authorities. High expectations are held of the executive power in a presidential democracy, and sometimes this urgency can serve as an excuse to interfere in health agencies. This raises the question: Historically, in the context of health emergencies, how does the head of the executive branch exercise influence in health agencies? To explore this question, I ask if attempted or actual interference in health agencies is something new. I will compare the coronavirus pandemic with other international emergencies of the past 30 years, namely HIV/AIDS and Zika Virus. I seek to understand when and why presidents use securitization to intervene in health agencies under center, center-left, and far-right administrations. For that, I will contrast the securitization of health during three distinct moments: the HIV/AIDS pandemic in the 1980s and

1990s, the Zika Virus epidemic in the 2000s and 2010s, and the current COVID-19 pandemic in the 2020s. This research lies at the intersection of Political Science, Public Health, and Brazilian Studies. I will use primary and secondary sources to understand each case and investigate the securitization of health.

Werner Baer Doctoral Fellow

Marcelino Batista Guerra Jr., Department of Economics, Ph.D. student

Neighborhood Intervention, Crime, and School Achievement

This study seeks to evaluate an ongoing urban renewal policy in the city of Fortaleza. In 2014, Fortaleza's city government began the "Areninhas Project," consisting of a football turf field, sometimes with a playground, an outdoor gym, and a substantial increase in street lighting. "Areninhas" refer to "little arenas." Although the project's goal is to offer the population an amenity that enhances the well-being of residents, this urban intervention might have other positive impacts on the target areas and their surroundings. Hence, this work investigates the effects of "areninhas" on crime and student achievement by leveraging street-level crime data, the staggered implementation of the policy, and the quasi-random assignment of "areninhas" very close to schools within the same neighborhoods.



THE LEMANN CENTER FOR BRAZILIAN STUDIES

Lemann Faculty Grants Awarded in 2022

The Lemann Center Grant programs have as the main objective the support of research proposals on Brazilian topics that involve UIUC faculty members. These grants are for one year and award up to \$20,000.

"Overview of Child Labor in Brazil in Recent Years and the Possible Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic"

Mary Paula Arends-Kuenning, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
Marcos de Oliveira Garcias, Universidade Federal de Lavras

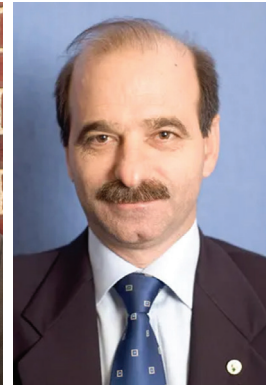
Child labor is a serious problem and remains a reality in today's world. The COVID-19 pandemic stalled progress in the reduction of child labor through several pathways. First, schools closed because of the pandemic, and children had more time to devote to other activities. Second, family income fell as places of business closed. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, in Brazil, child labor had been falling since the 1990s. Despite the advances, the problems of child labor are still far from being solved. This research aims to describe the recent situation regarding child labor in Brazil, especially the possible impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Specifically, it is intended to answer the following research question: Has Brazil continued to advance in its goals to combat child labor? We will also investigate the nature of child labor and which types of child labor increased during the pandemic. To answer this question, we will use information from the 2019, 2020, and 2021 National Continuous Household Sample Survey – PNAD Contínua.



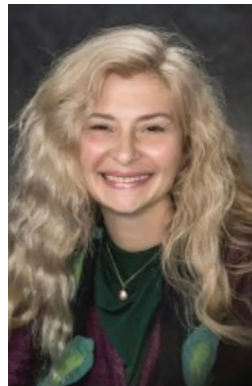
Mary Paula Arends-Kuenning, Guilherme Fonseca Travassos, and Alexandre Bragança Coelho

"How Communication Affects the Adoption of Digital Technologies in Soybean Production in Brazil"**Eric Morgan**, University of Illinois**Antonio Padula**, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul

Over the past decade, there has been a growing public fascination with the complex connectedness of modern society. This rapid advancement of digital technologies is increasingly present in rural areas and has changed the way that agriculture is conducted. In 2021, we conducted a study in which we surveyed 461 Brazilian soybean farmers about the role that various media platforms played in making decisions about the adoption of digital technologies. This study demonstrated that Brazilian farmers orient to various communication technologies and channels in significantly different ways. This proposal seeks to understand more deeply why this variation exists. The primary mode of data collection will be the use of semi-structured interviews with 20-30 Brazilian soybean farmers regarding their perceptions of the changing communication landscape. In addition, we will also generate data through field site visits in the Paraná and the Rio Grande do Sul states, the second and third highest soybean producers in Brazil, respectively. The data generated will help us understand theoretically the role of new media in agriculture. More importantly, the data will provide tools that farmers in Brazil and beyond can use to help manage the vast changes associated with advances in technology.

***"Anna in the Tropics: Brazilian Composer Creates a New Opera Based on a Pulitzer-winning Play and Rehearses It With UIUC Students"*****Olga Maslova and Julie Gunn**, University of Illinois**João Guilherme Ripper**, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro

Anna in the Tropics, a workshop of the first act of the new opera by Brazilian composer João Guilherme Ripper, with the Pulitzer Prize-winning eponymous libretto by Nilo Cruz, is to be presented Spring 2023 at UIUC's Tryon Festival Theatre. Rehearsed and performed by Lyric Theatre (School of Music) students and faculty, with Theatre Department support, it will be led by an international creative team from Latin America, the U.S., and Russia. This proposal seeks support for a one-week residency of the composer João Ripper as a visiting artist at the Lemann Institute for Brazilian Studies. During that residency, Ripper will work with UIUC students in musically preparing and leading the workshop. The opera excerpt will be performed with piano accompaniment and sung by SOM students and semi-staged with production elements crafted and executed by Theatre students. Ripper will also deliver a public lecture for the UIUC community on Brazilian opera, illustrated by video materials. Current plans for the presentation include librettist Nilo Cruz.



THE LEMANN CENTER FOR BRAZILIAN STUDIES

Empower Brazil

The “Empower Brazil” fellowship program recruits and enrolls Afro-Brazilians, indigenous Brazilians, and Brazilians with disabilities in master’s degree programs at Illinois, funded by the Lemann Foundation in São Paulo and carried out by the Lemann Center at Illinois. By training students from historically excluded groups who will make a positive societal impact in Brazil, “Empower Brazil” marks a continuation of the commitment to social and racial justice, shared by the Lemann Foundation in São Paulo and the Lemann Center at Illinois. The inaugural cohort recount their respective experiences in Law and Latin American Studies here.

Thallyta Laryssa P.F. Cavoli, College of Law

During this last academic year I had the amazing opportunity of doing my LLM (Master of Laws) at the College of Law of the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

The experience of studying the U.S. legal system was really rich for me, given that I had the chance to learn in a distinct and well-recognized education system and was able to do so thanks to the Empower Brazil Fellowship.

To enjoy the opportunity given to me, I acquired the tools the university and the twin cities had to offer me. I joined two different student clubs, was chosen to be the LLM Representative for the Education Law and Policy society, completed a concentration in the College of Law, taught two classes at the UniHigh as part of the street law program, participated in social events, and also did volunteer work, for example, distributing food at a food pantry near my house.

I was also able to choose classes that were really interesting to me that were mostly in the College of Law but also one in the School of Labor and Employment Relations that was the Gender, Race, Class, and Work course.

One of the law classes that I had the pleasure to take was Negotiation Skills and Strategies. In this course I was able to learn how to negotiate not only through insightful readings and lectures but also through practice because in every class we were assigned a partner to negotiate a case with, which was a really new experience to me given the fact that I did not have a class like that in my home country.

Throughout this time I was also able to learn more about myself, gain new knowledge, and develop different skills in leadership and empathy and really define that I want to keep studying about race and poverty and how they are connected to the laws in Brazil and in the United States.

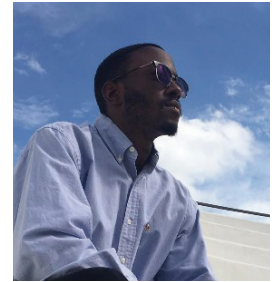
My experience as an international student funded by the Lemann Center for Brazilian Studies could not have been more memorable and definitely unleashed me to explore new horizons.

I really hope I can keep growing not only professionally but also as a person during my whole life, and I am sure that the investment that the Lemann Center and the University of Illinois made in me will contribute to this and also to the building of a better future for Brazil.



Leonardo Ventura, Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies

In Fall 2021, I returned to the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign (UIUC), where I had previously spent a semester through the Abdias do Nascimento Academic Exchange Program, cosponsored by Brazil's CAPES and the Ministry of Education, PUC-Rio, and the Lemann Center at UIUC. My objective was and still is to amplify my knowledge of the African Diaspora, concentrating on the Afro-Latin-American and Afro-Caribbean experiences. The faculty here have been essential in the achievement of my objective.



In my first semester, I took three courses, Black Liberation Movements (AFRO 474), Problems in African American Studies (AFRO 500), and Writing Brazilian Into the U.S.

The course Black Liberation Movements gave me the opportunity to study Black militancy in the Great Depression and Cold War, the Civil Rights Movement, and the Black Power movement. This course provided a basis to study Black Liberation movements in Brazil. Specifically, Abdias Nascimento's political thought and political practices with the TEN (Teatro Experimental do Negro, or The Black Experimental Theater). I developed a final paper, "Abdias Nascimento and The Black Theater of Everyday People Toward Black Liberation." This paper explored how TEN's construction of racial consciousness, Africanity, and Afro-Brazilianness was core to the Black Liberation Movement in Brazil and asked what legacy and example such movement left for contemporary Black Brazilians.

In the course Problems in African American Studies, I had the opportunity to learn about perspectives on reparations in the Caribbean, as well as methodological, paradigmatic, and theoretical frameworks in Black Studies, Transnational Blackness, and Anti-Blackness. My final paper, "The IPEAFRO of Abdias Nascimento and Africa in School: Toward Black Liberation," examined how African history and culture in the Brazilian school system challenged and stressed a whitened education, at the same time promoting Afro-Brazilian consciousness amid the epistemicide of Afro-Brazilian culture and history.

In the course Writing Brazilian Into the U.S., I had the opportunity to learn about the Brazilian migration to the U.S. through the framework of gender, sexuality, ethnicity, race, culture, and class. Here, I developed a short film named, "Axé Is Everywhere." This project started in the workshop of Afro-Brazilian percussion from the university's Bloco Gavião. I, alongside Lucas Borges (Ph.D., Crop Science, UIUC), interviewed Mark Becker, the founder of the Bloco, and filmed two Afro-Brazilian percussion classes. The goal was to show that Afro-Brazilian culture was being written into the cities of Champaign and Urbana.

In Spring 2022, I attended three courses and undertook an Independent Study with professor Faye Harrison, one of my three advisors. The courses were Comparative Nationalism (HIST 502), Problems in African History (HIST 510), and Black Political Thought (HIST 575).

In the course Comparative Nationalism, I had the opportunity to study the influence of Atlantic Slavery in the Enlightenment, for example, and of the Enlightenment in the Atlantic Slavery. My final paper looked at the making of anti-Blackness in the Atlantic world through key thinkers, including Hegel and Locke, Tocqueville, Burlamaque, and José Bonifácio.

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In the course Problems in African History, I had the opportunity to study African History in the frameworks of gender and sexuality as well as emotion and sensation before, during, and after colonialism. The main paper I developed was “Decolonizing the Un-Africaness of Homosexuality and Homophobia as a Strategy of Hetero-Patriarchal Power.” Here, I asked how homophobia was imposed and institutionalized in Africa. I argued that homophobia in the African societies studied here, and not homosexuality, is un-African. African societies had their own terms to define what we now call homosexuality.

In the course Black Political Thought, I had the opportunity to learn about Black political thought in the U.S. across distinct generations. The course began with Ida B. Wells, and W.E.B. Du Bois, passed through Claudia Jones, and concluded with Malcolm X and Kuame Ture. This course was foundational to the preparation of my master’s thesis on the political thought of Abdias Nascimento, Thereza Santos, and Amilcar Cabral.

I benefited from three key advisors: Professor Sundiata Cha-Jua, Professor Faye Harrison, and Professor Jerry Dávila. As my final paper for the Independent Study taken with Professor Harrison, I worked on what will become a chapter in my thesis, “(Inter)National Politics of Amilcar Cabral and Abdias Nascimento Toward African/Black Liberation.” The main question I raise is, “What do Cabral and Nascimento tell us about Black liberation taking shape on national and global scales?” Amilcar Cabral undertook essential “diplomatic work” in pursuing international support to achieve the independence and recognition of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde. Abdias Nascimento, in the book *Quilombismo: Documentos de uma militância pan-africana*, critiques Brazilian state support of Portuguese colonization in the UN. For Nascimento, such positioning did not represent Afro-Brazilians, the majority of the population in Brazil who endured centuries of colonial exploitation in the Black Atlantic. This paper contributes to Afro-diasporic thought by turning from Anglophone to Lusophone colonial connections.

This was my first year of the M.A. in Latin American and Caribbean Studies. I am thankful to have this opportunity provided by CLACS and the Empower Brazil Fellowship from the Lemann Foundation.



Werner Baer Fellow Research Reports

"How Different Is the Brazilian Political System? A Comparative Study" (forthcoming) with Luciano de Castro and Odilon Camara, E-Legi

Sebastião Benete Reis de Oliveira Neto, Economics

I was involved in a research project about Brazil that resulted in the paper, "How Different Is the Brazilian Political System? A Comparative Study," coauthored with Luciano de Castro and Odilon Camara. This paper provides an up-to-date comparison of Brazil's political system with that of 33 other countries. We show that Brazil is an outlier with respect to the number of effective parties, the total government budget allocated to the legislative branch, and the public funding allocated to political parties. Brazil is also unique in its electoral management body: it is the only country in our sample in which the judiciary both organizes and oversees the electoral process. We also find a positive correlation between total public funding and the total number of effective parties. Thanks to the support provided by the Lemann Center for Brazilian Studies through the Werner Baer Fellowship, during the academic year 2021-22, I was able to mainly focus on the first-year courses of the Economics Ph.D. program. The core courses (Macroeconomic Theory, Microeconomic Theory, and Econometric Theory) have been extremely important and useful to improving my research skills. During the next few years of my Ph.D. program, I will continue to study relevant topics about the Brazilian economy.



"Identifying Creative Scientists/Gender Differences in Predictors of Creativity"

Rodrigo Fabretti, Psychology

I have been involved in two research projects that I intend to further expand to conduct cross-cultural research involving the United States and Brazil. More specifically, these projects aim to identify scientists in different fields of knowledge and investigate gender differences in the predictors of creative achievement. Thus far, I reviewed the literature on personality and creativity/creative achievement, which helped elaborate the research proposal and set up the study to collect the data. I have also analyzed secondary data within the scope of these projects to gather insights that will inform the next steps of my research. The results of the data analysis I conducted will be presented at the department's seminar (i.e., brownbag) this semester.



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Lemann Center Graduate Fellow Research Reports

Digital Challenges and Opportunities in Response to COVID-19: Community Empowerment Through Appropriate ICT Solutions

Armando José Torres, Education Policy Organization and Leadership



The conceptualization of this research project began during the summer of 2019 at the Summer Predoctoral Institute, an early research and diversity initiative of the Graduate College at the University of Illinois. At the end of that year, I began to develop a research plan and secured a collaborative research partnership with a Rio de Janeiro-based, nongovernmental organization called Catalytic Communities. The year 2020, however, would change the plans of the world and force us all to adapt to an online environment. My plan to conduct in-person field research would be put on pause, but I would continue my research activities online. I conducted interviews and wrote an article for Rio On Watch, an online favela community media outlet bringing visibility to favela community voices and awareness to local realities of the Brazilian favela. I participated in live Facebook sessions and Working Groups within the Sustainable Favela Network, a network of favela community mobilizers, researchers, and technical allies for sustainable development within Rio de Janeiro favelas. Through my involvement, I learned of the daily challenges brought on by COVID-19 and the transition from in-person to online organizing and mobilization in favela communities in Rio de Janeiro. I saw a need to evaluate the current state of Information and Communication Technology in terms of access, usage, and need among the Sustainable Favela Network community mobilizers with the aim to support their work in response to the crisis of the global pandemic. After being awarded the Lemann Graduate Fellowship for 2021, I planned a trip to Rio de Janeiro to support favela communities as they began to reopen. However, a second wave would take a firm grasp in Brazil, and

the borders would close once again. I decided to stay in Brazil and continue my research work online, while volunteering in-person in the Costa Barros favela, as there was a need to distribute emergency food baskets to families, among other services. This allowed me to see the reality on the ground that would provide essential context when conducting my online research. After collecting data via survey instruments and conducting interviews of select community mobilizers, I presented my early findings at the annual Sustainable Favela Network Forum and annual report. I would also go on to present my work at the 2021 Lemann Center Graduate Forum and conferences earlier that year. I am currently scheduled to present my research project to the Graduate College in fulfillment of my Ph.D. program requirements.

Conference Presentations:

“Digital opportunities and support in response to COVID-19: New evidence from carioca favelas,” Comparative International Education Society (CIES) Conference. Seattle. April 2021.

“Opportunities in community-based entrepreneurship: Evidence from Brazilian favelas,” Comparative International Education Society (CIES) Conference. Miami. March 2020.

Public Aesthetics and Collaborative Studio Practices in South America in the 1960s-1970s

Luis Gonzalo Pinilla Gomez, Art History



This academic year the Lemann Fellowship has allowed me to write two chapters (out of four) in my dissertation. It has enabled me to complete the archival research and interviews virtually with intellectuals and scholars in Rio de Janeiro. In addition, the Lemann Fellowship

offered me the time to prepare my final dissertation defense. Significant for my research is the better understanding I gained of the intellectual and cultural dialogue between Brazil and other Latin American countries. This last aspect is fundamental to my research, particularly on the 1960s. Due to the military regime's social and political repression, many Brazilian intellectuals went into exile in other Latin American countries, deepening their Latin American consciousness and the knowledge of their neighboring countries. Moreover, different popular cultural manifestations, including the Brazilian Movement of Popular Music, countercultural expressions, and local artistic practices in the visual arts, became part of a common continental "identity." These manifestations were then integrated into anti-authoritarian, anti-imperialist movements and actions that proliferated in the regions that were seeking, in different ways, to question if they were doing what previous cultural actors' generations had done. Finally, the Lemann Fellowship provided me the intellectual and strategic support to critically reconsider the vital role of Brazilian artists and artistic manifestations in Latin America from a comparative perspective.

Identifying Stakeholders' Perspectives About Which Learning Design Features for Adults Should Be Integrated Into the Future Museum of Economics of Brazil

Juliana Sandri, Educational Policy, Organization, and Leadership



In the 2021-22 academic year I finished my doctoral studies in the College of Education. I submitted my dissertation in April 2022. It addresses how central banks offer initiatives to deliver financial literacy

to populations. When people make wiser financial decisions, central banks are more likely to fulfill their purposes. One of the most common initiatives in this regard is to establish a money museum. Aligned with the educational intent of these kinds of museums, the Banco Central do Brasil (BCB) is currently undertaking and sponsoring the development of the Museum of Economics of Brazil by changing the current money museum into a new one with new features. The study aimed to contribute to this change by identifying the learning design features for adults that should be integrated into the future museum, increasing its educational purpose for adult visitors, encouraging financial literacy, and contributing to the societal mission of the BCB.

Postdictatorship, Trauma, and Testimony in Brazil and Venezuela

Daniel Pérez-Astros, Spanish and Portuguese



This project focuses on testimonial literature in Brazil and Venezuela. Respectively narrated in Portuguese and Spanish, these "testemunhos" and "testimonios" reveal how trauma is articulated in postdictatorial times. I was able to conduct archival research online, and I successfully located some of the newspapers I needed to contextualize the testimonies with the contemporaneous local press. I am planning to travel to Rio de Janeiro to conduct in person research at the Biblioteca Nacional and the Instituto Moreira Salles. During this academic year, I focused on my preliminary exams and writing my dissertation prospectus. Finally, I have been preparing to present part of my research in the upcoming Graduate Conference in Hispanic, Luso-Brazilian, and Latinx Studies of Northwestern University.

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Faculty Reports From Grants Awarded in Previous Cycles

Maximizing Access to Health Promotion Programs: VAMOS Afro-Brazilians!



Andiará Schwingel, Associate Professor in the Department of Kinesiology and Community Health, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

The number of older adults is increasing in Brazil along with the prevalence of chronic diseases. Chronic diseases are the major cause of death and disability, and treatment is already too costly for the Brazilian public health system. The aging of the population and the consequent increases in chronic diseases necessitates the implementation of a new paradigm in health care, one which focuses on the prevention and management of chronic diseases through strategies designed to maintain independent living and autonomous functioning. It is critical that strategies be developed to maximize the delivery of such interventions through the existing primary health care infrastructure at the national, regional, and local levels.

Physical inactivity and poor nutrition are modifiable risk factors for a number of chronic diseases, including cardiovascular diseases, diabetes mellitus, cancer (colon and breast), obesity, hypertension, bone and joint diseases (osteoporosis and osteoarthritis), and depression. The benefits associated with regular physical activity and healthy eating also contribute to the maintenance of cognitive and functional capacity, independence, well-being, and quality of life in older adults. Despite the known



Tania Benedetti, Associate Professor in the Department of Physical Education, Federal University in Santa Catarina, Brazil

health benefits of adopting and maintaining healthy lifestyles, physical activity participation levels are disappointingly low throughout Brazil, with older adults representing the most inactive segment of the population. Furthermore, in recent years, Brazilians have increased their consumption of energy-dense foods and fast foods while reducing the amount of vegetables, fruits, whole grains, low-fat dairy products, and lean protein foods in their diet. Thus, promoting healthier lifestyles has become a significant public health priority for Brazil.

In the context of addressing unhealthy lifestyles to prevent and manage chronic diseases among Brazilians, a community-based behavioral change program was created by the PIs of this proposal in 2012 - VAMOS ("Vida Ativa, Melhorando a Saúde"). In partnership with public health centers and their staff, 11 cities in Brazil have participated in the program reaching over 800 individuals. Details about the program can be found elsewhere. In brief, the program is based on behavioral science and social-cognitive theories that motivate people to adopt active and healthy lifestyles that are personally and culturally meaningful to them. Due to the pandemic, an on-line version of VAMOS was created allowing the contin-

uation of the program remotely. VAMOS is an innovative approach for health promotion in Brazil. The program is offered at no cost to individuals and is financially sustainable due to the fact that it leverages existing resources in Public Health Centers (Unidade Basica de Saúde) that operate under Brazil's Unified Health System (SUS).

Although VAMOS has proven to be successful in improving the lifestyles and health of participants and has led the way in implementing primary prevention strategies in Public Health Centers, the program has experienced limited success in reaching individuals from diverse backgrounds. Specifically, the representation of Afro-Brazilians among VAMOS participants falls behind what it should be and does not reflect the distribution of Afro-Brazilians in the population. The current proposal is designed to build the collaborations needed to explore the impact of health disparities in accessing chronic disease prevention programs and overall participation of Afro-Brazilians in VAMOS. We examined the existing database of VAMOS participants by race to gain insights on the differences between white and Afro-Brazilian partic-

ipants in health characteristics, lifestyles, program participation trends, as well as narratives about the experiences of Afro-Brazilians with the program. The VAMOS database includes objective and self-reported measures collected at baseline and post program since 2012. Data available included physical activity levels (7-day accelerometer; Actigraph GT3X), functional fitness, physical activity self-efficacy, dietary assessment, demographic and health history information, anthropometric data (weight, height, waist circumference), as well as records of program participation and completion.

For the current study we analyzed data from 814 participants (90% women, 40% Blacks, median age = 60 years) whose pre- and postintervention data was collected between 2012 and 2019. Multiple linear regression models were used to examine the relationship between race and the various health measures.

Findings show that VAMOS participation was associated with improvements in most variables. The increase was statistically significant ($p < 0.01$) and negatively associat-



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ed with age and sex (older adults and women improved less) and positively associated with race, with Afro-Brazilians achieving greater improvements when compared to whites. Findings underscore that improvements may be more difficult to sustain among older adults and women; and race, on the contrary, may be a protective factor. Findings underscore that the big challenge is to increase the participation of Afro-Brazilians in VAMOS or similar community-based interventions.

Examining underlying barriers and facilitators of Afro-Brazilian participation is critical in this process. Historically, data on race and ethnicity vary considerably from time to time depending on how individuals define themselves and on changing labels for different subgroups (e.g., preto, negro, escuro, marrom, pardo, moreno). In this study we used “preto” and “pardo” and have grouped them as “Afro-Brazilians.” Afro-Brazilians make up a large proportion of the Brazilian population (IBGE), including the older adult age group. Unfortunately in Brazil, until recently, very few studies have explored the importance of examining “race” as a

variable that has implications for health outcomes. A reflection of this is the scarcity of scientific studies and limited knowledge about racial inequalities in health. An example of the few Brazilian studies that have explored the influence of race on health was conducted by Bairros et al. (2011). They explored Pap smear and mammogram screening levels using data from the National Household Sample Survey (PNAD). Findings revealed that breast cancer screening was higher in white women than their Afro-Brazilian counterparts, underscoring racial inequalities in access to health care that are both unfair and avoidable. Similarly, a study by Silva et al. explored racial inequities among older adults in a cohort selected from the Health, Welfare and Aging Study (SABE). The study also found unfavorable mortality and morbidity rates among Black and Brown Brazilians. Our collaborative project complements this literature and underscores the underserved and underrepresented nature of this group. The time has come for an urgent and overdue discussion about the inclusion of Afro-Brazilians in chronic disease prevention strategies for Brazil.

Tracing Global Climate Change in the Late Proterozoic Bambui Group, Minas Gerais, East-Central Brazil



Franck R.A. Delpomdor, Illinois State Geological Survey, Prairie Research Institute



Coprincipal Investigator: Fabricio A. Caxito, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais



Coprincipal Investigator: Gabriel J. Uhlein, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais

The objective of this project was to reconstruct the paleoenvironment and paleoclimate of the Late Neoproterozoic-Early Cambrian (630-500 million years) Bambuí Group from East-Central Brazil. This geological succession has recorded the influence of dramatic climate changes (e.g., Snowball Earth-type glaciation and rapid global warming) that have been associated with the uplifting mountains in the sedimentary and biological record of the first metazoan-bearing basins. The lower stratigraphic level of the Bambuí Group, for example, the Pedro Leopoldo Member (Sete Lagoas Formation), covers glacial deposits (such as the Jequitai/Carrancas Formation), in which an early Ediacaran cap carbonate-type succession shows a carbon isotope negative excursion. This negative $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ excursion in marine carbonates is interpreted to record significant low biological production at the onset of the deglaciation. The Lagoa Santa Member (Sete Lagoas Formation) was developed in warm and shallow marine waters, in which columnar stromatolites and thrombolites increased. The $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ values increased near 0‰ for this intermediate stratigraphic level, and over +10‰ through the siltstone-dominated Serra de Santa Helena Formation and dark storm-related limestone of the Lagoa do Jacaré Formation, in which this last unit was defined as the Middle Bambuí Excursion (MIBE).

In this project, over 700 rock samples were collected in July 2021 from 30 road-cut and quarry sections through the Bambuí Group from Sete Lagoas and Januária Basement Highs. Mineralogy was determined for fractions greater and lower than 2 μm on diameter from a Scintag XDS-2000 X-ray powder diffractometer and an energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometer at the Illinois State Geological Survey. Nearly 350 carbon and oxygen isotope analyses were measured from whole carbonate rocks using a Thermo Fisher GasBench II at the Illinois State Geological Survey. An additional 100 carbon-rich carbonate samples were analyzed to evaluate the effects of postdepositional alteration on the relationship between carbonate and organic $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ values. Finally, 200 carbonate samples were submitted for elemental geochemistry in January 2022 and are currently analyzed on an ICP-MS at Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Canada).

Detailed facies analysis and interpretation of road-cut and quarry sections have led to recognition of 11 sedimentary facies through the Bambuí carbonate succession, which are interpreted as a carbonate ramp system. The paleoenvironment of the Pedro Leopoldo Member in the Sete Lagoas Basement High comprises a mixed siliciclastic-carbonate outer ramp distally bounded by a slope-outer ramp system with sediment gravity flow deposits, a deep outer ramp developed below storm-wave base environments, an outer-middle-to-inner ramp with aragonite pseudomorph crystal fans developed in a carbonate oversaturated below storm-wave base environment in suboxic/anoxic conditions. This stratigraphic level shows decreasing upward $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ from -0.8‰ down to -5.4‰, then followed by an increase of values near to 0‰. According to isotope data correlating $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ trends (from -10.7‰ to near 0‰) and values in basal carbonates of the Pedro Leopoldo Member in the Januária Basement Highs, the relatively deep outer-slope ramp mixed siliciclastic-carbonate units of the Sete Lagoas sections appear to be coeval in age with the cap dolostone of shallow-water inner ramp of the Januária Basement High. The Lagoa Santa Member in both Basement Highs records a very shallow-water middle-to-inner ramp, which stromatolitic reefs, oolitic shoals, dune bars, and beach facies developed. For this stratigraphic level, carbon isotope values are stable near 0‰. The overlying stratigraphic levels (i.e., the Serra de Santa Helena and Lagoa do Jacaré formations) were deposited in a semi-restricted middle-to-inner ramp that was composed of a lagoon barred by oolitic shoal and peritidal facies. The $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ values show an upward increasing of $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{carb}}$ values from +6.7‰ to +13.9‰, which is interpreted as a positive productivity MIBE-type feedback of the Late Neoproterozoic-early Cambrian ecosystems. The results suggest that the drastic climate changes associated with tectonic restriction of epeiric seas and changes in continentally derived nutrient influx drive the biological innovations through time. The data will be compared to time equivalent strata in Central Africa from previous works. Dr. Delpomdor is currently preparing a manuscript to disseminate project findings to the scientific community.

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Critically Examining Business Models for Private Higher Education Services in Brazil



Carlos Inoue, Assistant Professor of Business Administration – University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign



Coprincipal Investigators: Deepak Somaya, Professor of Business Administration – University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign



Thomaz Teodorovicz, Postdoctoral Researcher – Harvard University

Over the last two decades, Brazil experienced a large influx of private institutions in higher education. In 1997, there were 657 private higher education institutions in Brazil catering to 1 million students seeking in-person degrees; by 2019, 2,147 such institutions were in operation catering to 4.6 million in-person degree students (MEC/INEP, 2019). While these new private institutions facilitated access to higher education for previously underserved individuals, we know less about the different business models employed and their mechanisms of value creation and value capture—that is, promoting education while sustaining a viable enterprise. This project identifies and characterizes the alternative business models in the Brazilian private higher education sector and investigates their evolution over the last 20 years.

In Fall 2021, we conducted 17 interviews with deans, administrators, professors, and other stakeholders to identify the distinctive types of private institutions in the Brazilian higher education sector. Interviews lasted between 45 and 90 minutes and were conducted in Portuguese. These interviews illuminated numerous

differences across private institutions, such as:

- Distinctions between for-profit and not-for-profit institutions, as well as a distinction within the group of not-for-profits, which have varying emphasis on the social mission of education and community development.
- Different focus and breadth of the portfolios of degrees offered (specialized versus diversified institutions).
- Varying propensities to enter the distance learning market (pre-COVID).
- Top-down versus bottom-up approaches to management, as well as different strategies to manage key stakeholders (e.g., part-time versus full-time faculty).

Anecdotal evidence from the interviews suggested that the different types of private institutions (e.g., for-profit, not-for-profit with a stronger social orientation, and not-for-profit with a weaker social orientation) also

differed in their entry and expansion strategies. Our research team is currently exploring these different strategies using detailed quantitative analyses.

We categorized private institutions based on their ownership and mission using various databases of the Ministry of Education and IBGE. This was a significant challenge since data on these features are not standard, nor available for the entire period of analysis (1998-2018). We made progress in categorizing private institutions by triangulating multiple methods, including text analysis and manual coding. We thus constructed a detailed database of institutions that include their category and aspects of their business models (e.g., scale of operations, number and variety of subject areas, use of full-time and part-time faculty, among other features).

Using this database, we are conducting quantitative analyses that (1) characterize the different entry strategies across for-profit institutions, not-for-profit institutions with stronger social orientation, and not-for-profit with weaker social orientation; and (2) assess the likelihood of a successful entry (successful expansion and survival of entrants). These analyses focus on 922 institutions that entered the market between 2000 and 2009 to enable an analysis of their development over the first eight years of their existence. Our preliminary analyses show that although these institutions often have similar size at their year of entry (i.e., similar number of students), they have marked differences in terms of the scope of degrees they offer, the markets they cater to, and their growth over time. We summarize below the main distinctive aspects we have found:

- 18.9% of new not-for-profit institutions with a social mission leave the market within eight years. This is higher than the failure rates of new for-profit and new not-for-profit institutions without a social mission, both of which are around 13.3%.
- The average private institutions start small (<150 students), with not-for-profit institutions with a

stronger social mission starting slightly smaller (average of 79 students in comparison to 110 students in not-for-profit with weaker social mission and 123 students in for-profit institutions).

- For-profit institutions grow at a faster pace than their not-for-profit counterparts, with 35.9% of them having more than 1,000 students after eight years, in comparison to 19.0% and 20.1% for not-for-profit with weaker and stronger social missions, respectively.
- The average new for-profit institution starts its activities in municipalities that have lower income, education, and other social indicators than those where their not-for-profit counterparts initiate their activities.
- For-profit institutions are more likely to enter the market already “diversified” (i.e., offering more than one degree): 60.3% enter the market with two degrees or more in their first year of operation in comparison to 46.1% and 37.8% of not-for-profit institutions with weaker and stronger social missions, respectively.
- Not-for-profit institutions with a stronger social mission are less likely (~20% less likely) to offer degrees in applied social sciences (e.g., management, economics, accounting, etc.) than for-profit institutions and not-for-profit institutions with a weaker social mission, and they are also more likely to offer courses in humanities.

To characterize the social and economic consequences of these distinct business models, the project will further investigate the relationship between business model attributes and the institution’s survival and service quality. In moving this project forward, we hope to offer a characterization and assessment of the growth of private for-profit higher education in Brazil; of the different business models used by the educational institutions; and of associated outcomes such as quality of education, worker pay, and business survival.

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Lemann Lecture Series

Each year the Lemann Center for Brazilian Studies invites a number of distinguished scholars, faculty, and graduate students from UIUC and other institutions to present lectures on the foremost issues regarding Brazil's economy, society, and culture.

Fall 2021

September 28th

Rosana Pinheiro Machado (University of Bath), "Brands, Boots, and Bolsonaro: The Political Consequences of 'Inclusion Through Consumption' in Brazil (2009-2021)"

This talk discusses the political impacts on the poor's subjectivity provoked by neoliberal policies such as inclusion through consumption in 21st-century Brazil. From 2009 to 2014, we carried out ethnographic research with new consumers in a low-income neighborhood in the city of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul. We argue that consumption does not necessarily depoliticize human experience, as it is broadly assumed to have done in the scholarly literature on neoliberalism. In a society in which the poor has obtained goods through hierarchical and servile relationships, the possibility of buying things provides a microsphere for recognition, though not in terms of classic collective action or even hidden subversion. Coupled with the momentum toward a national "economic emergence," status goods became vehicles of an emergent subjectivity of class and racial self-worth, as well as individual and interpersonal empowerment that reveal interclass defiance.



Biography: Rosana Pinheiro Machado is an Assistant Professor of International Development in the Department of Social and Policy Sciences at the University of Bath. Previously, she was a Lecturer at the University of Oxford and held visiting positions at the University of São Paulo and Harvard University. An anthropologist and a social scientist focusing on economic and political transformations in emerging economies, she has been conducting fieldwork and developing international research collaborations across the global south, especially in Brazil and China. Her research deals with the topics of globalization, development, and poverty. A thread running through her research agenda is the desire to gain a longitudinal, local understanding of the major processes of world-making and world-ordering that have transformed emerging countries in economic and political terms.

October 18th

Ana Ramos-Zayas (Yale University), "Parenting Empires: A Moral Economy of Privilege, Whiteness, and Interiority Currency in Latin American Elite Neighborhoods"

This presentation draws from a recent comparative ethnographic project in which I examined the intersection of race, class, and parenting in two affluent Latin American neighborhoods: El Condado (in San Juan, Puerto Rico) and Ipanema (in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil). My goal was to understand how an ubiquitous form of privileged parenting—actively performed; ornamented by consumption goods; and embroiled in child-centered concerns with interior worlds, fitness, and security—has come to transform urbanism, personhood, and perspectives on race and class in Latin America. I analyze how emerging forms of adult sociability and self-fashioning influenced regional class and racialization projects. Most of the white elite parents in my ethnography were invested in shifting the sociological field from the material to the metaphysical through a personal focus on the cultivation of an "interiority currency," which roughly involved attributing therapeutic qualities to nature, the outdoors, and beachfront landscapes; deploying Orientalist narratives and genealogies; presenting an evolved masculinity as evidence of gender equality; and situating capitalist achievements in a language of miracles. These tools for cultivating interiority currency is a white privilege project. In this presentation, I highlight the power of white privilege not only in terms of its visible, surface manifestations, but in its contributions to the crafting of interiority projects and projects of the self and personhood among Latin American elites.



Biography: Ana Y. Ramos-Zayas received her B.A. in Economics and Latin American Studies from Yale College, and her M.A./Ph.D in Anthropology from Columbia University. She is the author of *National Performances: Class, Race, and Space in Puerto Rican Chicago* (The University of Chicago Press, 2003; ASA Latino Studies Book Award, 2006) and *Street Therapists: Affect, Race, and Neoliberal Personhood*

in *Latino Newark* (The University of Chicago Press, 2012; Frank Bonilla Book Award 2010-12). Her most recent book, *Parenting Empires: Whiteness, Class, and the Moral Economy of Privilege in Latin America* (Duke University Press, 2020), examines the parenting practices of Brazilian and Puerto Rican upper-classes, as these alter urban landscapes; provide moral justifications for segregation, surveillance, and foreign interventions; and recast idioms of crisis, corruption, and austerity according to the dictums of U.S. empire.

November 16th

Pedro Hallal (Universidade Federal de Pelotas), *"The Challenge of Conducting Epidemiological Research in Times of Pandemic and Scientific Denialism: Lessons From Brazil"*

Although Brazil has only 2.7% of the world's population, approximately 13% of COVID-19 deaths worldwide took place in Brazil. As of September 2021, Covid-19's average cumulative mortality was around 600 per million people, but the equivalent figure was 2,700 per million in Brazil. In absolute numbers, Brazil ranked second in the world in the number of deaths. In relative numbers, Brazil has consistently been in the bottom 10 countries with the highest mortality figures around the globe. Population-based serological studies show that COVID-19 infection is markedly affected by three sources of inequalities in Brazil: geographical, socioeconomic, and ethnic. The talk will focus on the challenges of conducting epidemiological research in times of pandemic and scientific denialism, as well as on the reasons why Brazil has one of the highest mortality COVID-19 rates in the world.



Biography: Pedro C. Hallal is an epidemiologist from the Universidade Federal de Pelotas. His primary field of research is physical activity and health, in which he has an impressive track record, including the leadership of the Lancet Physical Activity Series published in 2012, 2016, and 2021. More recently, Dr. Hallal served as the Principal Investigator for the EPICOV19 project, the largest epidemiological study on COVID-19 in Brazil. Dr. Hallal has been funded by the Wellcome Trust and Royal Society in UK and is now based at

UCSD in San Diego, California, through a Fulbright Chair in Public Health appointment.

Spring 2022

January 25th

José Ricardo Vargas de Faria (Universidade Federal do Paraná), *"Urban Policy and Social Movements in Brazil"*

90% of the Brazilian population lives in urban areas, making Brazil one of the most urbanized countries globally. However, the urban theme is not always addressed as a prominent issue on the public policy agenda, especially on the national level. This lecture analyzes the political making of the urban issue in Brazil, focusing on how and when it constitutes an issue of the state's concern. It will approach the trajectory of urban reform's social movements and its implications to the institutional achievements such as the Urban Policy in the 1988 National Constitution, the Cities Statute, and the creation of the Cities Ministry in 2003. It also reflects on the experiences of public administration, mainly municipal. Additionally, it will discuss the contradictions and limits of the Urban Policy agenda, highlighting the deepening of the urban crisis in recent years, marked by authoritarianism, disregard of urban inequalities, lack of social investments, and weakening of the municipal level of governance. In the end, it will discuss the new possibilities as well as social and collective actions that seek to politically redefine the urban issue in Brazil.



Biography: José Ricardo V. de Faria is a CAPES PrInt visiting scholar at the Department of Urban and Regional Planning at UIUC. He is an Urban Policies and Planning scholar. He is an Associate Professor at the Transportation Engineering Department of the Universidade Federal do Paraná (UFPR) in Curitiba. He is a tenured professor at the Urban Planning and the Public Policies graduate programs. He also coordinates the Observatory of Urban Conflicts of Curitiba and the Center of Urban Policies and Planning of UFPR.

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February 8th

Lizandra Vergara (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina), *“Universal Design and Healthy Aging: Brazilian Research in Ergonomics”*

Dr. Vergara will first provide an overview of the Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina and the Department and Ergonomic Laboratory where her work focuses on universal design for older adults’ user experience at home. UFSC has a Programmer of Internationalization called PRINT to develop research involving “Healthy Aging and Urban Mobility.” UIUC, specifically the Human Factors and Aging Laboratory is one of our international partners in a project involving research for the diagnosis at the individual and collective level, and the intervention and development of technologies in all age groups, integrating researchers in the area of Health Sciences and Applied Social Sciences. Dr. Vergara will present some of her research projects developed in recent years and her proposal for a continued partnership with UIUC, based on her learnings and collaborations during her visiting scholar time on campus.



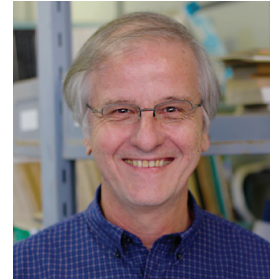
Biography: Dr. Lizandra Vergara is an architect, urbanist and Associate Professor of the Production Engineering Department of the Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC). She received her Ph.D. in Production Engineering – Ergonomics at UFSC in 2005. She has served as supervisor of the Ergonomics Laboratory – LABERGO, specialist in Occupational Safety Engineering, and leader of the research group GMETTA – Multidisciplinary Group of Work Ergonomics and Applied Technologies. She is also an ergonomist researcher certified by the Brazilian Association of Ergonomics – ABERGO. Her interests are in the following subjects: Ergonomics, Occupational Health and Safety, Lean Ergonomics, Accessibility, Assistive Technologies, and Healthy Aging.

March 22th

José Luís Jobim (Universidade Federal Fluminense), *“The Language of Brazilian Modernism: A Comparative View”*

Participants: David Jackson (Yale University), João Cezar de Castro Rocha (State University of Rio de Janeiro), Wail Hassan (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)

The Brazilian Modernists did not constitute a unified movement at the beginning of the 20th century, nor did they have a consolidated agenda of themes to be dealt with or widely shared techniques to deal with them or even a unified vision about language. Throughout the first decades of that century, the Modernists formed different groups (some of which defined themselves through manifestos) and sought, in different ways, to contrast what they were doing with what previous literary generations had done, sometimes rejecting and at other times acknowledging their relationship with the previous literary tradition. As far as the issue of language is concerned, it is not usual to bring a comparatist dimension to discussions of language in Brazilian Modernism, maybe because we should always bear in mind that looking comparatively at literary periods brings with it a series of problems. But our goal here is exactly to discuss the language of Brazilian Modernism in a comparative perspective.



Biography: Professor Jobim is currently Professor of Literature at Universidade Federal Fluminense. His areas of research focus on territory, memory, and migration in some 16 books and several dozens of articles in Brazilian and international journals during his 30-year career. He was a full professor at the State University of Rio de Janeiro, where he was Director of the Institute of Literature and coordinator of the Literature Program. Professor Jobim has been a member of the Camões Prize committee in 2017 and 2018, the most important literary prize in Portuguese-speaking countries. He was president of the Brazilian Comparative Literature Association, and he was a visiting scholar at Stanford University, University of Manchester, Sapienza Università di Roma, Universidad de Chile, and the Universidad de la Republica (Uruguay), among others.

April 5th

Guilherme Travassos (University of Illinois),
"Intrahousehold Poverty and Inequality in Brazil"

Despite considerable declines in poverty rates and inequality in Brazil during the first decade of this century, the country still has one of the highest levels of inequality in the world. Important aspects of well-being depend on measuring individual-level access to resources within households, because within a household, some members may be poor and others not. Traditional analyses of poverty and inequality based on the unitary consumption model often ignore the intrahousehold distribution of resources, which can lead to failure in targeting the population group of concern in policy and social program designs. In this sense, our discussion will be based on an application of a collective consumption approach to analyze the evolution of intrahousehold poverty and inequality in Brazil using the three most recent Brazilian Household Budget Surveys (POF 2002-03, POF 2008-09, and POF 2017-18).



Biography: Guilherme Fonseca Travassos is the Werner Baer Postdoctoral Research Associate at the Lemann Center for Brazilian Studies for the Spring 2022 semester. He completed his Ph.D. in the Department of Rural Economics, Universidade Federal de Viçosa (UFV), Brazil in 2018. He is interested in the following research areas: welfare economics, consumer economics, and environmental economics, with an emphasis on methods of estimating demand systems, analyzing household and intrahousehold welfare, and designing related public policies.

April 12th

Renata Siqueira (University of Illinois), *'Black Territories' and 'Black Culture': City and Race Relations in the Coleção Carnaval Paulistano of São Paulo's Image and Sound Museum (1970s and 1980s)*

Although in Brazil "Black territory" is a notion that has historically served activist and scholarly purposes, there has been little work to theorize specific Brazilian meanings for the concept. As a result, scholars often treat "Black territory" as a self-evident, even timeless idea. In this lecture, I will present results of ongoing research that aim to sharpen this discourse and explore the concept's historical foundations. I argue that, in the 1970s and 1980s, Brazilian Black activism, the debate on the authenticity of São Paulo samba, and the critical studies about the inequities of São Paulo's urban growth converged to frame the meanings of "Black Territory." I develop this idea by focusing on the creation of Coleção Carnaval Paulistano at the São Paulo Sound and Image Museum, a fundamental archive to understanding how narratives of "Black territories" and "Black culture" in São Paulo were intertwined.



Biography: Renata Siqueira is the Werner Baer Postdoctoral Research Associate at the Lemann Center for Brazilian Studies for the Spring 2022 semester. She is interested in urban and cultural history, with an emphasis on race relations. She has her doctoral degree from the School of Architecture and Urbanism at the Universidade de São Paulo (2021). Her dissertation discusses the relations between processes of urbanization and racialization embedded in the narratives about Largo da Banana, an informal plaza consecrated as São Paulo's "cradle" of samba and as a "Black territory" from the 1970s onward. Currently, she investigates the role of the São Paulo Image and Sound Museum's Coleção Carnaval Paulistano in fashioning São Paulo's "authentic Black territories" in the neighborhoods of Liberdade, Bexiga, and Barra Funda.

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2022 Lemann Graduate Forum

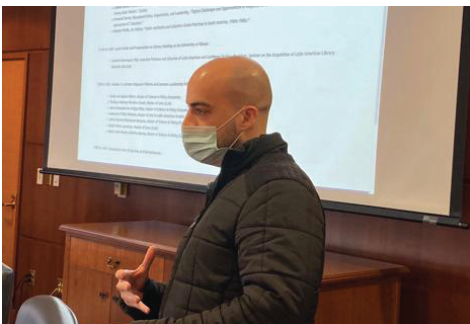
The Annual Lemann Graduate Forum was held on Thursday, November 11, 2021. More than two dozen students and professors attended during the day-long affair. Dr. Antonio Sotomayor, Associate Professor and Librarian of Latin American and Caribbean Studies, and president of the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM) gave the keynote address, titled “Library Holdings at the University of Illinois.” Lemann Center-funded students presented research in the humanities, social sciences, and STEM fields.

Session 1: Lemann Center Graduate Fellows

- Juliana Sandri, Educational Policy, Organization, and Leadership, “Adult Learning and Museums: How the Future Museum of Economics of Brazil May Promote Learning Among Adult Visitors.”
- Armando Torres, Educational Policy, Organization, and Leadership, “Digital Challenges and Opportunities in Response to COVID-19: Community Empowerment through Appropriate ICT Solutions.”
- Gonzalo Pinilla, Art History, “Public Aesthetics and Collective Studio Practices in South America, 1960s-1980s.”

Session 2: Lemann Empower Fellows and Lemann Leadership Fellows

- Carlos de Aquino Daher, Master of Science in Policy Economics
- Thallyta Pedroza Ferreira Cavoli, Master of Laws
- Jose Cavalcanti de Araújo Filho, Master of Science in Policy Economics
- Leonardo E Silva Ventura, Master of Arts in Latin American Studies
- Jethro Xavier Bitencourt Bezerra, Master of Science in Policy Economics
- Rafael Alves Lourenço, Master of Laws
- Maria Lúcia Rocha Godinho Barros, Master of Science in Policy Economics



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Portuguese Language Program

by Raquel Castro Goebel, Director of Portuguese Language Program

This year, the Portuguese Language Program director, Raquel Goebel, celebrated her 10th anniversary as Portuguese Instructor at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, receiving the principal campus awards for excellence in undergraduate teaching. The LAS Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching by Instructional Staff and the Campus Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching recognize “sustained excellence and innovation in undergraduate teaching and contributions to undergraduate learning beyond classroom instruction.” She was also awarded the Notable Brazilian Award by the *Brazilian Times* newspaper, the largest Brazilian newspaper in the United States, for her dedication in promoting Portuguese and Brazilian culture in Illinois.



As advisor to the Luso-Brazilian Student Organization, Raquel supervised students in the Podcast Project “Brazil: One Country, Many Voices,” cosponsored by the General Consulate of Brazil in Chicago. The podcast, released on November 2021 during a lunch at the Spice Box restaurant, brought Brazilian Consul Benoni Belli and Consul Adjunct Angélica Ambrosini to interact with students. This initiative gave students the opportunity to interview key stakeholders in our local community and experiment with the language. The podcast was designed to encourage students and members of our campus community to think broadly about innovative ways to engage across disciplines and promote Brazilian culture.

The Portuguese Program continued to promote culture-related discussions during Bate-Papos Portuguese Conversation Tables. These biweekly events brought together students and community members through cultural discussions and experiential learning. During Bate-Papos, the program offered cooking classes, painting and drawing workshops, and educational games, all focused on Brazilian culture.

The Teletandem project was another initiative offered to Portuguese language students to improve their language skills through conversations with college students in Brazil, from

the Instituto Federal de São Paulo, Campus Barretos. This program allowed students to establish meaningful exchanges with Brazilian counterparts while comparing and contrasting cultures through its products. At the end of the exchange, participating students received a certificate of participation.

On February 26, 2022, we hosted the IX Illinois Portuguese Language Connection, a collaborative initiative between Northwestern University, the University of Chicago, and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. The event brought together 160 participants in the Siebel Center for Design. This immersion event was the first major face-to-face event sponsored by the Portuguese Program since the beginning of the pandemic. The event celebrated the centennial of the Brazilian Modern Art Week. Through experimentation and creative freedom, participants engaged with different types of artistic-cultural experiences, creating art projects and attending a musical performance by Livia Nestrovski and Henrique Eisenmann.

Raquel continued working on the Less Commonly Taught and Indigenous Languages Partnership Grant funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. This collaboration with Michigan State University and the University of Chicago produced three new advanced Portuguese courses, “Journey to Brazil,” “Regional Cultures of Brazil,” and “Cultures of the Lusophone World,” which will be available to students across the Big Ten Academic Alliance. She is currently developing a short-term faculty-led study abroad in Brazil that should launch in the Spring 2023.

As a leadership coach, Raquel assisted the Illinois Leadership Center through a combination of workshops and projects. Raquel also served as advisor to Phi Lambda Beta, Beta Chapter, a national honor society composed of undergraduate and graduate students who have shown outstanding achievement in the study of Portuguese. The ceremony for initiation in the society took place on May 5, 2022, at La Casa Cultural Latina as part of the celebration of World Portuguese Language Day. The event was cosponsored by La Casa Cultural Latina, the Allerton Park and Retreat Center. During the event, three students were initiated: Clara Duarte, Olivia Luca, and Valentina Osorio.

Raquel has served as an active member of the Council of Citizens (Conselho de Cidadãos), a nonpolitical group of Brazilian citizens who volunteer to liaise between community members and the Brazilian Consulate in Chicago, sharing relevant information, cultural events, and assisting the Brazilian Consulate in identifying community needs and opportunities. These initiatives foster diversity, inclusion, and the well-being of our students and our community.



THE LEMANN CENTER FOR BRAZILIAN STUDIES

Virtual Global Academy Seminar ACES-UFLA Partnership Impact

The Virtual Global Academy seminar series started in the fall of 2020, as a direct response to the disruptions of planned joint activities between the ACES Office of International Programs at UIUC and strategic partners in Brazil: the Universidade Federal de Lavras (UFLA), the Universidade Federal de Viçosa (UFV), and Escola Superior de Agricultura Luiz de Queiroz (ESALQ). The success and wide appeal of the series have made them a regular feature on the ACES International activity calendar. For the Spring 2022 seminars, the Lemann Center for Brazilian Studies started partnering in an effort to broaden the impact and widen the reach of ACES critical partnerships in Brazil.

March 29, 2022 Program

- “Opening remarks,” UFLA’s International Relations Office
- “Global Classroom – University of Illinois – UFLA – University of Bonn – ABE 498 – Problems in critical zones and partnership,” presented by UFLA’s Professor Carlos Rogério de Mello with comments from ACES’s Professor Jorge Gúzman
- “Cattle movement network analysis as a tool for establishing strategic actions for the control / eradication of bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis in Minas Gerais,” presented by UFLA’s Professor Elaine Dorneles
- “Non-destructive methods based in image analysis in the evaluation of seeds quality,” presented by UFLA’s Professor Raquel Pires

April 26, 2022 Program

- “Exploring metabolic diversity to achieve increased productivity in plants,” presented by Professor Vitor L. Nascimento
- “Different approaches of tropical crop physiology: Understanding the sugarcane responses under high CO₂ and coffee fruits carbon metabolism,” presented by Professor Paulo Eduardo Marchiori

Other Cosponsored Activities

- Virtual K-14 Educators Workshop: A professional development workshop for K-12 and community college educators and librarians, July 20-22, 2021
- Conversation with grassroots activists from Brazil and South Africa on politics and practices of care and solidarity: Silvia Baptista (The West Zone Solidarity Web, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) and Xola Qosha (The Housing Assembly, Cape Town, South Africa), October 29, 2021
- Luncheon with Consul-General of Brazil, Luso-Brazilian Student Association, and the Portuguese Program in the Launch of the Podcast, "Brazil: One Country, Many Voices," November 9, 2021
- K-14 Latin American Educators Workshop: Cultural and Artistic Diversity in Latin America: Afro-Latinx Legacies, February 19, 2022
- IX Illinois Portuguese Language Connection. An immersion project with the University of Chicago and Northwestern University. Celebrating 100 years of the Modern Art Week in Brazil, February 26, 2022
- Thula Pires (PUC-Rio), Lemann/IGI Blueprint for Transitional Justice, "Untouched structures: Racism and the experience of Brazilian transitional justice," March 8, 2022
- Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM), virtual conference, May 2-6, 2022
- Na Real Virtual Documentary Web series. Brazilian documentary film directors conducted a series of online courses, editing them into a 12-hour edited web series. Spring 2022
- Bate-Papo meetings where Luso-Brazilian Association members and guests come together to practice the Portuguese language and meet people with similar interests. Fall 2021 and Spring 2022
- Latin American Story Time in Portuguese: "The Stone Soup" and the song "O sapo não lava o pé," April 9, 2022
- Wlamyra Ribeiro de Albuquerque, Universidade Federal da Bahia, "Black political strategies at the time of abolition in Brazil (1880-1919)," May 2, 2022

About the Center

Established in 2009, the Lemann Center for Brazilian Studies promotes teaching and research about Brazil by faculty and students at Illinois and their Brazilian counterparts, who take advantage of the extensive resources available at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (UIUC).

Building on long-standing collaboration with Brazilian scholars in economics and agriculture, as well as nearly a half-century of teaching and research in Brazilian literature and history, the Center fosters knowledge and understanding of Brazil across disciplines and colleges. It does this by offering fellowships to UIUC and Brazilian students at graduate and undergraduate levels, funding faculty research, organizing international conferences on Brazilian topics, and supporting cultural activities.

Lemann Center Staff

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Elis Artz, Senior Program Coordinator
Dan Bacon, Technology & Communications Coordinator
Gloria Ribble, Office Manager
Cintia Martins Freitas, Graduate Research Assistant

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