

## Abstracts

### **Accumulation by Centralization: New Trends in the Imperialist Phase in Latin America** *Cristiano Monteiro*

In recent decades there have been important changes in the profile of capital exports to Latin America. This reality provides the basis for an updating of classic works on the theory of imperialism, formulated by Marxist thinkers, and for comprehending sociopolitical phenomena that are new and inherent to the process of capitalist development.

### **The “New Imperialism”: Accumulation by Dispossession,** *David Harvey*

Predatory processes of dispossession, relying on different means of violence which necessitate state intervention, far from being restricted to a circumscribed moment of the pre-history of capitalism, constitute, with expanded reproduction, one of the fundamental axes of expansion of this mode of production and its examination is crucial to understand this ‘new imperialism’.

### **The Crisis of World Capitalism and Emergent Powers,** *Carlos Eduardo Martins*

In this article we analyze the development of the world capitalist economy and its contradictions. Rather than the uncontested protagonism of capital, the United States and neoliberalism, what we find is that the base of their leadership is continually weakening. We argue that a space is opening up in the world economy for a strong offensive on the part of peripheral countries with relatively high levels of development and continental dimensions: what we call the BRICAS. This offensive depends, however, on a favorable political orientation and the creation of counter-hegemonic leaders.

### **Moribund Capitalism ,** *Antônio Carlos Moraes*

Following the exhaustion of the post-war boom, capitalist contradictions have emerged under different forms, but according to the author, reveal that capitalist relations of production are being stretched to the extent of threatening the process of valuation of capital. In this paper, we have as objective to present the phenomenon that reveal this threat and allows to think of capitalism as a moribund mode of production.

### **The Malaise of Democracy in Latin America: Struggles and Resistance Today,** *Eliel Machado*

In this article we discuss, fundamentally, the difficult relationship between political regime type, neoliberalism and social struggles in Latin America during the 1990s. This difficult relationship has provoked among popular sectors a kind of political and ideological malaise, since the democracies that were established increasingly demonstrate their limits as the actions of anti-system movements intensify.

### **Globalization, the North-American Free Trade Agreement and International Migration: Capital as a Barrier to Peripheral Workers,** *Rodrigo Castelo Branco*

The central aim of this article is to study the economic and social processes and the existing connections among regionalism, productive restructuring, and labor force mobility across borders. The article is divided into three parts. In the first section, we discuss the linkage between

capitalist accumulation, economic cycles, and labor force mobility. In the second, we analyze the North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the migratory flux from Mexico to the United States. Finally, we outline a critical view of how the interests of big capital prevail over worker interests, considering aspects such as labor mobility and the civil, political, social and economic rights of workers.

**Don't Pass Off a Cat as a Rabbit: For a Re-examination of the Relationship Between Nationalism and Anti-Imperialism in the Years of JK ,**  
***Lúcio Flávio de Almeida***

By means of the analysis of the nationalism during the Kubitschek's years, three hypothesis are proposed in this article: 1) nationalism may be appropriated on different ways by different social classes; 2) appropriation by the popular classes may confer on nationalism a strong anti-imperialist dimension leading to deep transformations on the internal level and on the relations with the international system; 3) the unfolding of this appropriation implies on the one hand class alliances and on other hand, political and organizational autonomy of dominated classes.

**Taylorism, Fordism and Toyotism: Technical and Social Relations of Production Configuring Productive Restructurings,**  
***Célia Congílio Borges***

The goal of this article is to demonstrate the coexistence of different types of productive restructuring in contemporary capitalism. It reflects on the "models" of work organization and how they promote the unequal diffusion of technologies, which permits variation in the forms of control over the productive and political action of workers.

**Work Time and Unemployment,**  
***Giuseppina De Grazia***

This article discusses the potential of and the challenges facing the reduction of work time in the current era, which is characterized by high rates of unemployment and job precariousness, as well as deregulation and flexibilization of the work relations, characteristics that have been deepened with productive restructuring and neoliberal policies in recent decades.

**A Class Look: The Experience of Working Class Photography in Weimar Germany,**  
***Daniela Palma***

Photography is illusion. The images shine in the eyes of the viewer, giving him the impression of being in front of a mirror that reflects the world. But it is precisely because of this aspect that photography hides the existence of the author and presents itself as something that is above good and evil, something that is "only real." Innumerable discussions have occurred regarding the use of photography as an instrument of ideological persuasion, precisely as a result of this apparent neutrality regarding the world, which is, without a doubt, an inexhaustible source of political persuasion. This article sheds light on this debate by focusing on the experience of working class photographers in Germany, with their proposal of creating a classed-based esthetic.

**The Identity of the Intellectual and the State of His/Her Work and its Context,**  
***Celso Uemori***

In this article I discuss, first, the problems that are implied in the study of the relationship between the intellectual and social classes, social groups and spheres. Second, I analyze the text/context relationship and the question of the "death of the author".

### **The *Veja* Magazine and the PT: From the “Lula Threat” to “Lula Light”**

***Carla Silva***

This article offers an analysis of the relationship between *Veja* magazine and the Workers' Party (PT), especially in the 1989, 1994, 1998 and 2002 elections. The main hypothesis is that the magazine was coherent in its criticism of the PT's "radicalism", even when it was forced to accept its victory. The magazine supported the more "moderate" positions within the party, especially the one associated with Lula. Many times it differentiated the party from the politician, praising the latter and criticizing the former as "confused." Despite this pattern, *Veja* has always considered the elimination the so-called radical wings as a closed issue.

### **A Disappointing Scene,**

***Jair Pinheiro***

This article has a two-fold objective: to discuss the concept of class support in the light of the diffusion of universal suffrage and, based on this theoretical contribution, to examine the political strategy of the Lula government with regard to the popular classes.

### **Some Considerations On the Political Crisis of the Workers Party,**

***Maria Izabel Lagoa***

This article is a critical analysis of the current situation of the Worker's Party. It examines the party's origins and political development, in order to comprehend the meaning of the recent accusations of corruption in the *petista* government.

### **“Lulaism”: Three Discourses and One Style,**

***Rudá Ricci***

This article attempts to analyze the theoretical and, especially, the practical bases of what can be called *lulismo*, or the administrative model of state and governability implemented by the Lula government. Three discursive matrices comprise *lulismo*: union pragmatism, the victory of the market, and political bureaucratization/vanguardism. These three discursive matrices are packaged, finally, in a charismatic style involving a direct relationship with voters.

### **Settlements as Pacts Among (Dis)Interests Within the Democratic Governments,**

***Renata Gonçalves***

Land reform settlements were treated by democratic governments as a social pact for the transition and, from their birth, have been transformed into a measure for attenuating social conflicts, increasingly distancing themselves from any project for agrarian reform. The FHC government, during which “market-based agrarian reform” was implanted, and Lula, who left intact the neoliberal model inherited during the 1990s, merit special attention.