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EDITORIALCarlos Henrique GILENO¹

Revista Sem Aspas Editorial Management progressively values the academic quality. Since 2017, this journal has been indexed on **DOAJ**, **REDIB**, **Latindex** and **DIALNET**. In addition to indexing, it can be found on the **Portal de Periódicos CAPES** and on the publishers **MIAR Barcelona** and **BASE**, among others. This journal requests **ORCID** from all authors - as a mandatory item - and assigns and validates **DOI** in editions and articles. From this issue, the articles will be published in English and Portuguese, with the primary purpose of increasing international propagation.

The assistant editor José Anderson Santos Cruz, the graphic designer Elvis de Souza Baldoíno, the external editorial assistant Julio Cesar Tomasi Cruz and the Grammar proofreader and translator Rosangela Sanches da Silveira Gileno are primarily responsible for the relevant **Qualis-Capes 2017-2018 Evaluation**, which was validated by an *ad hoc* reviewer who awarded **Revista Sem Aspas Stratum B3**.

Likewise, the positive outcome of that evaluation is a result of the propagation of interdisciplinary academic works produced in various institutions of higher education.

Revista Sem Aspas first issue of 2019 gathers 9 articles from **Mackenzie Presbyterian University** (São Paulo - Brazil), **Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul** (PUC - Porto Alegre - Brazil), **Federal Institute of Amazonas** (IFAM - Manaus - Brazil), **Federal University of Amazonas** (UFAM - Manaus - Brazil), **São Paulo State University** (UNESP - Araraquara - São Paulo - Brazil), **University of Campinas** (UNICAMP - Campinas - São Paulo - Brazil), **State University of Rio de Janeiro** (UERJ - Rio de Janeiro - Brazil), **Federal University of Goiás** (UFG - Goiânia - Brazil), **School of Global Studies-University of Sussex** (Falmer - England) and **Federal University of Pernambuco** (UFPE - Recife - Pernambuco - Brazil).

The first two articles analyze some aspects assumed by national developmentalism in republican Brazil. In the article, **Vargas and the roots of the developmental project in**

¹ Universidade Estadual Paulista (UNESP), Araraquara - SP - Brasil. Editor da **Revista Sem Aspas**. Professor Assistente Doutor do Departamento de Antropologia, Política e Filosofia. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8425-673X>. E-mail: cgileno@uol.com.br

Brazil, Francisco Tadeu Lima Garcia revisits the practical and theoretical origins that formed the concept of developmentalism contained in the eminent gaúcho political leader Getúlio Dornelles Vargas (1882-1954). Subsequently, Matheus Silveira Lima – in **Formation of the Brazilian State: Between Patrimonialism and Developmentalism** - mobilizes theoretical concepts of sociology and economics to describe the relationship of the Brazilian State with the Portuguese heritage legacy. According to the author, that bond prevented the full development of representative democracy and state modernization, since it was embodied in the national developmentalism that underpinned - for most of the twentieth century - the economic and social actions of the interventionist state.

Ricardo Lima da Silva, Alex Sander Pereira Régis and Venâncio José Michiles Marinho describe in the article **The sphinx's enigma: the political thought of Samuel Benchimol and Djalma Batista** the main ideas of these two influential intellectuals for the elaboration of future projects for the Brazilian Amazon region. The integration of that state with the reproduction of national capital through **Amazon Operation** indicated that the theme of modernization was crucial to thinking about the state's function and the economic and social development of the Amazon, and planned to integrate it into the national scenario. It seems that this theme of the 1950s and 1960s remains relevant in the first two decades of the 21st century.

The image of the black in the Brazilian football: portraits of the period between world cups (1938-1958) relates the racial issue to the determined representation of blacks in Brazilian football elaborated by some sports chroniclers. In this article, Vinicius Azevedo describes some constant perspectives in the process of consolidation of a national identity that began in the Estado Novo (1937-1945) and lasted until the late 1950s. In the fifth article, entitled **The black associations in Rio Claro: subjects, practices and ideas in the Republic**, Pedro de Castro Picelli analyzes the inheritance of racial prejudice in the Rio de Janeiro environment of the first half of the twentieth century and the influence of black social clubs on redefinition of the social spaces of these historical subjects after the abolition of slavery.

The issue of chemical dependence is examined by Rodolfo Ferreira da Silva in the article **Memory, trauma and identity: trajectories in the Fellowship of Narcotics Anonymous**. This fellowship is located in the city of Rio de Janeiro and uses the traumatic experience of its members as a tool for the search for physical, mental and spiritual balance, including through the reinterpretation of the social past of their dependents.

In the subsequent article, **On the expansivity of democracy: a proposal for reinterpretation of democratic minimalism**, political representation is analyzed from the hypothesis of democratic minimalism contained in the thinking of Austrian political scientist and economist Joseph Shumpeter (1883-1950). Sérgio Mendonça Benedito describes the criticisms made to that hypothesis by Guillermo O'Donnell (1936-2011), Maria Paula Saffon and Nadia Urbinati. Thus, the author intends to discuss the theme of democracy in countries that have regular elections to choose their political representatives.

Thinking about anthropological writing is the primary objective of the article **Fieldwork: Notes for Beginners in Anthropology**. Vitor Lopes Andrade offers fruitful ways for neophytes in the exercise of anthropological knowledge to begin by structuring the anthropological diary and interview. The article **“Postcolonial” as a category of sociological analysis of Pallopian literatures: possibilities and limits** undertakes sociological analysis of the literature produced in Portuguese-speaking countries, particularly in Mozambique. In this way, Marco Aurélio de Oliveira Leal rescues the tradition of the literature of African countries colonized by the Portuguese from the vision of the researcher born in Sao Tome and Principe and professor at the School of Letters of the University of Lisbon, Inocência Mata.