

HISTORY, MEMORY, NEIGHBORHOOD AND PARTICIPATION

The **Dossier History, Memory, Neighborhood and Participation** of the *History: Trends and Debates* of the Postgraduate Program in History (PPGH) of the University of Passo Fundo (UPF) is a work organized by Professors Carla Portal Vasconcellos, from the University of Passo Fundo and Professor José Carlos Mota, from the University of Aveiro (UA), Portugal. The construction of history is a continuous and collective process, in which memory, identity and social relations are related.

The Dossier is an initiative that aims to deepen reflections on the complex interactions between the past and the present, local identities and social dynamics, and the participation of communities in the recognition and defense of their cultural heritage. The work includes free articles, with an interesting diversity of related themes.

The Dossier begins with the article *Urban planning and management: challenges for the preservation of Brazilian historical and cultural heritage through heritage designation and the application of the legal-urban instrument of transfer of development rights*, by **Andrea Teichmann Vizzotto**, which addresses the challenge of preserving Brazilian historical and cultural heritage through listing and use of the legal-urban planning instrument of transferring the right to build.

The way in which historical and cultural heritage is preserved is a concern shared by many cities around the world. There is a widespread belief that the instruments currently available – such as local governments with scarce public financial resources, inadequate or discontinuous public policies and urban planning instruments, weak social pressure to enhance heritage, and the emergence of real estate and financial groups with significant capital and influence – are not sufficient to ensure the maintenance and protection of cultural values.

Nevertheless, as the author points out, Brazilian legislation includes guidelines that guide the protection of cultural heritage, namely the type of listing associated with the use of the transfer of construction potential (TPC). Listing appears to have significant potential to be explored, as it optimizes the protection process, even though it does not provide the owner with the means necessary to preserve the property. TPC could function as an effective incentive for the owner of the listed property, provided that its effective implementation is ensured.

Jennifer Domeneghini brings us the topic of micromobility as an instrument for preserving the historical and cultural heritage of cities in the article *Bringing people and places closer: micromobility as a tool for preserving the historical and cultural heritage of cities*. The author argues that micromobility emerges as a relevant option for sensitive territories with high heritage value, by reducing the negative impacts of the excessive use of motorized vehicles and by inviting residents and visitors to enjoy these spaces safely. Several studies highlight the potential of decarbonizing mobility in promoting social interaction, stimulating the local economy and encouraging sustainable tourism.

However, the implementation of these strategies faces several barriers, such as the lack of adequate infrastructure, the spatial organization of urban life and some resistance to change. In order to overcome these difficulties, the author recommends a concerted effort in urban planning, awareness-raising campaigns and the promotion of community participation, involving governments, companies and communities, with the aim of enhancing historic places as relational spaces for interaction and coexistence between residents and visitors.

In his article *The application of the Neighborhood Impact Study instrument as a means of preserving the historical and cultural heritage of Brazilian cities*, **João Telmo de Oliveira Filho** develops the importance of using the Neighborhood Impact Study instrument as a means of preserving the historical and cultural heritage of Brazilian cities. According to Oliveira Filho, the Neighborhood Impact Study is an innovative instrument of Brazilian legislation, provided for in the City Statute, constituting part of the urban-environmental licensing, with the objective of resolving conflicts and preserving collective heritage and values.

However, despite its potential, there has been little political will to implement it. It is therefore necessary to strengthen participatory mechanisms, namely through their regulation in municipalities, the effective holding of public hearings and consultations, and the analysis of the results by collegiate bodies responsible for urban and environmental policy. It is essential that legislative omission does not restrict or impede the community's power to participate in the defence of heritage and collective memory.

In *Disagreements between neighbors: conflict situations in the reductions of colonial Paraguay*, **Rodrigo Ferreira Maurer** addresses the issue of peoples with their own physiognomies who had their historical course interrupted and who illustrate a practice of autonomous internal power and who could be suggested to be a type of regional neighborhood in the Jesuit reductions in 18th-century Paraguay. The article proposes to study, based on documents from the period, the individualities that made up each location. According to the author, the Jesuit era hides well-known lines of continuity in which the practice of reductional coexistence encouraged a new regional design on former territories of orientation.

The article *¡No me pongas las manos! Discussions on Violence Against Women in the Feminist Press in Brazil and Chile (1981-1987)*, by **Júlia Glaciela da Silva Oliveira**, addresses the issue of violence against women and how this topic was problematized and discussed in the feminist press of Brazil and Chile in the 1980s. According to the author, this decade was marked by the revival of feminist and women's movements in the processes of redemocratization in both countries. Using the methodological assumptions of Gender Studies and Comparative History, the article analyzes how these topics were debated in the press of Brazil and Chile in the differences in approach and the political and social arrangements by the periodicals to address cases of feminicide, domestic violence and sexual violence directed at women's bodies. Finally, as a conclusion, the author compares and relates how the theme of violence against women gained strength and prominence in feminist discourse in Brazil and Chile, and how, in different ways, feminist movements advanced into institutional spaces and created conditions for the creation of public policies and welcoming spaces.

The article by **Kenia Erica Gusmão Medeiros and Cristiano Nicolini**, entitled *"Being a woman": gender relations and resistance sung in Vanusa's songs-outburst*, seeks to demonstrate the importance of songs from the repertoire of popular Brazilian singer and composer Vanusa in songs that addressed themes such as violence against women, tensions in marital relationships and difficulties in motherhood during the 1970s and 1980s. Despite the importance of the singer's repertoire, she did not receive much recognition for her contribution to the discussion on women's rights.

The article seeks to highlight the production of gender debate that was constructed through writings, songs and performances, recognizing that the reflections present in the singer's work denounced the suffering and silence of so many women, as well as encouraging the breaking of cycles of violence especially in the 1970s and 1980s in Brazil.

The next article in this work is entitled *The war on terror and Hollywood cinema during the government of Barack Obama*, written by **Daniel Ivori de Matos**, and aims to

expose aspects of the fight against terrorism undertaken by the government of the United States of America (USA) during the George W. Bush administration and its impacts on US film production. It then maps and situates some productions and themes that surround the period of Barack Obama's administration, in order to understand them within the historical process of the War on Terror, in a brief analysis of film records and film writing during this period. It concludes that during the Barack Obama administration there is a great proximity between the military actions of the government of the United States of America and many themes of major Hollywood productions.

The work continues with the article *The Falklands/Malvinas War in Brazilian naval thought: aspects of the modern naval conflict and lessons for diversifying the capabilities of the Brazilian Navy*, written by **Dilceu Roberto Pivatto Junior**, which proposes to understand the influence of the Falklands/Malvinas War on Brazilian naval thought throughout the decades following the conflict. The article analyzes some of the ideas reproduced in the institutional spaces of the Navy, with the purpose of identifying the lessons of the war and its implications for the configuration of Brazilian naval power, using publications from the Revista Marítima Brasileira and reports from the Ministry of the Navy, as well as interviews with former Ministers of the Navy.

The article reports how the Falklands/Malvinas War became a reference for the Brazilian military in the transition to an acquisition model that prioritized technological development in an autonomous and independent manner, as a way of thinking about expanding the capabilities of Brazilian naval power, from a coastal and peripheral Navy to an intermediate, leading Navy with the capacity to operate in international ocean waters, especially in the South Atlantic.

Finally, the article *From the slaughterhouse to the market: the trade and consumption of green meat in Teresina in the first years of the Republic*, by **Márcio Douglas de Carvalho e Silva**, analyzes the trade and consumption of green meat in Teresina between 1890 and 1914, focusing on sanitary conditions, commercial practices and the role of the government in regulating the supply of this food product. Based on newspapers and official reports, the research reveals the structural precariousness of the slaughterhouse and the public market, which operated in unsanitary conditions. Commercial practices were frequently denounced in the press due to the manipulation of weights and measures and the low quality of the meat offered. The meat trade in Teresina, during this period, reflected the challenges of the city in modernizing, amid tensions between the government, traders and consumers.

According to the author, the characteristics of the public market in Teresina and the ways in which the slaughter and handling of meat were carried out revealed the need for government

intervention to solve problems “where neither the city government nor the people themselves seemed to be concerned about these problems.” It was only from 1911 onwards that more concrete debates arose about the proposals for building a public slaughterhouse in Teresina that would meet basic hygiene requirements. The situation revealed by the study was a common reality in Brazilian cities in the 19th century.

Happy reading everyone!

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