Manifestantes fazem pichação contra a ditadura durante a Passeata dos Cem Mil, realizada em 26 de junho de 1968., Kaoru/CPDoc JB

50 anos depois do golpe: memória e esquecimento da ditadura militar no Brasil

Memory and Oblivion of the Military Dictatorship in Brazil

11 de novembro de 2014 / November 11, 2014

Universität Bielefeld, D3 – 121, N6 123
Buchhandlung Mondo

IDIOLENGUISTIC / LANGUAGES
português e inglês / Portuguese and English

ORGANIZAÇÃO / ORGANIZATION
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When the Brazilian Military overthrew the democratic government of João Goulart in 1964, they initiated a succession of military coups which led to long dictatorial periods in South America. What distinguished these dictatorships from other authoritarian regimes was their determination to impose models of conservative modernization that should allow unlimited freedom to market forces. The military knew that many social groups opposed their plans to restructure society and combined their seizing of power with a peculiar war of extermination of actual and eventual adversaries. The Brazilian case was no exception. On the contrary, to a certain extent, the coup of 1964 appears to anticipate the military repression in countries like Chile and Argentina.

There is much evidence that the armed forces followed a long-term strategy. When they left the presidency in 1985, there was no change in the social and economic order they created. From this point of view, the two decades of military rule do not appear as a short episode which history soon overcame as if the country had temporarily lost its path and as if re-democratization put it back on its right track. It rather seems that the dictatorship and the violence with which it proceeded left a serious legacy to democracy.

The symposium 50 years After the Coup: Memory and Oblivion of the Military Dictatorship in Brazil will discuss precisely this legacy. Certainly, one of the greatest problems of the memory of the dictatorship appears to be the kind of violence with which the armed forces fought their enemies. The attitude of the state towards violence, the dimension of the violence and the particular ways in which it was employed reveal how the military understood their rule and how the envisioned society.

The proposal of the Symposium in Bielefeld is that fiction happens to speak more clearly about this reality. Fiction no only seems to be free to say what in other contexts could not be uttered. That is to say that literature and cinema certainly foster memories of what might sink into oblivion. More important, however, appears to be that literature and cinema also deal with the manners with which society remembers or does not remember what happened. In other words, text and film strive to confront us with our own relationship with the past. This way, they also reveal a lot of the present we live in.

Programa / Program

Sala / Room D3 - 121:

9:00-09:45
Joachim Michael (Bielefeld):
Abertura e introdução / Opening and Introduction

09:45-10:30
Jaime Ginzburg (São Paulo):
The Construction of Literary and Filmic Memory of the Military Coup in Brazil

10:30-11:00
Intervalo / Break

11:00-11:45
Vania Kahrsch (Hamburg):
Exílio e memória

11:45-12:30
Moema Augel (Bielefeld):
A literatura negro-brasileira. Silêncio e lembrança

12:30-14:00
Almoço / Lunch

14:00-14:45
Enrique Rodrigues Moura (Bamberg):
Flávio Tavares. Memória cívica da ditatura brasileira

14:45-15:30
Sebastian Scheerer (Hamburg):
The Military Coup and Carlos Marighella’s "Minimanual of the Urban Guerrilla"

15:30-16:00
Intervalo / Break

16:00-17:30
Exibição do filme Eu me lembro de Fernando Lobo / Exhibition of the film Eu me lembro by Fernando Lobo

17:30-18:15
Fernando Lobo (Rio do Janeiro):
Memória e esquecimento. Cinema e ditadura no Brasil

20:00-21:30
Bernardo Kucinski (São Paulo):
Leitura de K. Relato de uma busca / Lesung aus K. Oder die verschwundene Tochter
(em português & auf Deutsch)