

Inaugural Conference

**Social Inequalities and Global  
Interdependencies:  
Latin American Configurations**

**Abstracts and  
Biographical  
Notes**

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Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut  
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## Abstracts

### **Manuela BOATCĂ (Freie Universität Berlin): *Inequality Writ Large: Methodological Implications***

Current sociological discussions about global inequality are frequently framed as the need to update inequality approaches of the discipline's classics to fit a 21st century context. In most cases, the proposed updating involves or even equates upscaling: Whereas Marx and Weber conceptualized inequality structures and the conflicts arising from them in the context of particular nation-states, present-day approaches have to take into account supranational and global levels of the production and reproduction of inequality. Thus, the critique of methodological nationalism of conventional inequality research makes the proper unit of analysis a crucial factor in the reconceptualization. In the works of the classics, however, the discussion of inequality was not an aim in itself, but was always embedded in a larger theory of society, in its turn tied to a theory of modernity and capitalism. To inequality concepts such as bourgeois and proletarian in Marx, or property classes, status groups and caste in Weber, corresponded not only the nation-state framework of their emergence, but also specific theories of social change in the West, such as industrialization and rationalization, as well as an understanding of the dynamics of the processes of class formation behind the production and reproduction of inequality, as in the case of proletarianization in Marx or social closure in Weber. The paper therefore argues that a reconceptualization of inequality that is both theoretically informed and methodologically consistent would have to cater to the implications of shifts from national and Western structures to global structures in all three dimensions: the upscaling of the unit of analysis, the uncovering of interdependent processes of social change linking Western and non-Western areas, as well as the inclusion of dynamics of class formation corresponding to both. It subsequently uses the examples of the capitalist world-economy as a unit of analysis, of the industrialization and rationalization of chattel slavery in the Americas, and of the ethnicization of the labor force in the periphery as parallel to the proletarianization in the core in order to illustrate how a theory of entangled inequalities can account for both the historical and the global dimension of inequality production.

**Adalberto CARDOSO (Universidade Estadual do Rio de Janeiro): *Methodological Nationalism, Idiographic Arguments and Inequality. Global Trends and Local Dynamics***

By the beginning of the decade of 2000, the notion of “methodological nationalism” gained momentum in social thought. In a multidimensionally globalized world it seemed theoretically insufficient (if not wrong) and practically irresponsible to equate the borders of “society” (as an object of social enquire) with those of the Nation-state. In a variety of fields of social theory the order was univocal: one must combat, avoid, denounce and criticize methodological nationalism as a threat to the very possibility of apprehension of the leading forces governing the new world order. Capital is global - so the argument goes - humanity is one, the planet is small, risk is a matter of all, and communications and information technologies have made us all aware of that. Terms like universalism, cosmopolitanism, fluidity of social experience, borderless and others were (and are) presented as substitutes for the “nationalism” fallacy. However, I am convinced that borders still matter. I will argue that most contemporary problems and challenges proposed by “cosmopolitan” approaches derive from the strong operation of Nation-state’s borders. War on terror, currency wars, social policies (including migration policies), citizenship politics, labor market dynamics are only a few areas of study to which borders are definitional elements, or to which the notion of “fluidity” is fallacious. More importantly, if inequality is an important global issue today, it is because borders matter.

**Sérgio COSTA (Freie Universität Berlin): *Global, Transnational or Entangled? Analyzing Inequalities in Latin America beyond Methodological Nationalism***

Social inequalities always reflect interdependent processes that take place in various regions of the world simultaneously. However, the research on inequalities is still concentrated on national societies ignoring transregional dimensions. In order to overcome these deficits, new approaches have introduced a global and a transnational perspective into the field of inequalities research, opening new possibilities for studying interdependencies beyond national societies. In dialogue with these innovative studies and some postcolonial contributions (among others: Randeria, Conrad), this contribution outlines key concepts used within [desiguALdades.net](http://desiguALdades.net) in order to highlight transregional entangle-

ments connected with the production and reproduction of social inequalities in Latin America.

**Roberto GUIMARÃES PEREIRA (Rio de Janeiro): *Environment and Socio-economic Inequalities in Latin America: Notes for a Research Agenda***

One key objective of the desigualdades Network is to overcome the excessive focus on topics related to the State and national social configurations, and unveil instead the interdependent trans-regional relations present today in the various economic and non-economic dimensions of inequality. A research agenda about the connections between environmental challenges and the deepening of inequalities in Latin America is supposed to address several aspects. At the outset, the recognition that phenomena associated with inequality are more relevant than those linked to poverty alone, which, in addition to its intrinsic importance to the social sciences, carries immediate implications to the formulation of adequate public policies. Likewise, one also needs to replace the focus on the economic aspects of inequality, and explore its non-economic aspects, which are directly tied to the complexity of the social relations and much more akin to the goals of the Network. Hence, the proposed research agenda pays special attention to the consumption patterns and their growing inter-regional homogenization, among other aspects, because these reveal interdependent variables embedded in recent inequality trends. In fact, making use of consumption patterns allows one to analyze key processes unfolding today, especially their interrelationship with other phenomena and processes, such as globalization, the differences between situations of inequality in national and local levels, the predominance of increasingly speculative financial capital, not linked to production, and thus, decoupled from the real economy, as well as key actors who are behind these processes and who turn these into structural causes in deepening inequalities in Latin America and elsewhere.

**Roberto Patricio KORZENIEWICZ (University of Maryland): *Inequality: On Some of the Implications of a World-Historical Perspective***

Most of the existing social science literature has understood inequality and stratification primarily as processes that occur within national boundaries. Such a focus has produced a number of influential overar-

ching narratives. One such narrative is that people's relative well-being is shaped most fundamentally by the capacity of home-grown institutions to promote economic growth and/or equity. Another, that people over time have become more stratified by their relative achievement and effort rather than by the characteristics with which they are born. A third one, a corollary of the other two, is that upward social mobility is fundamentally the outcome of the adoption of better domestic institutions by countries, and/or the acquisition of greater human capital by individuals. In our recent book, *Unveiling Inequality*, we argue that looking at the unfolding of social inequality, stratification and mobility in the world as a whole over a long period of time – in other words, from a world-historical perspective – calls these narratives into question. This paper explores these arguments and presents some new data to reinterpret recent global trends in social stratification and inequality.

**Stephan LESSENICH (Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena): *Welfare States and Social Inequalities: Statics, Dynamics and Interdependencies***

The welfare state is, as sociological conceptualisations of this institution teach us, an active force in the ordering of social relations and of the structure of social inequalities. Over the last two decades, research on the welfare state has been engaged intensively in depicting distinct varieties of welfare state interventionism and their respective effects on patterns of social inequality in advanced capitalist societies. Beyond this collective exercise in comparative statics, there has been research on the historical and, more importantly, current transformations of welfare state interventionism, which have been framed as an institutional change from public provision to policies of “activation” (or, more in line with the most prominent paradigm in the field, from “decommodification” to “recommodification”). The corresponding literature deals with comparative dynamics of (or within) the Western world(s) of welfare capitalism, focusing on the timing, speed and degree of welfare state change – and, though not systematically yet, on the implications of this change for the order (or well the reordering) of social inequality. What has been largely neglected in this bulk of research, however, are questions of the relational dynamics of current welfare state transformations, i.e. processes of inter- and transnational political trend-setting, policy diffusion and institutional feedback. The conference contribution will mainly be a conceptual sketch of these three ‘modes’ of analyzing

welfare states and social inequalities, pointing to the central issues open to further conceptual work and empirical research.

**Steffen MAU (Universität Bremen): *Mobility and Immobility in a Globalized World***

This presentation addresses the issue of cross-border mobility of persons viewed from a social inequality perspective. After considering the significance of social closure and border control for the historical development of modern states and citizenship, it offers a critique of restrictions on mobility rights enforced by liberal states. On the basis of empirical data on visa regulations, it demonstrates that mobility rights are distributed highly unequally, favoring citizens from rich democracies. This tendency has been accelerated and driven by processes of globalization. The final discussion argues that under conditions of increased mobility, the polarization between those who are granted mobility rights, and those who are not, tends to grow.

**Juan Pablo PÉREZ SÁINZ (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales - Costa Rica): *Rethinking the Global - Local Nexus from the Perspective of Inequalities***

From various research studies on rural communities, carried out in Central America in the 90's and beginning of the present decade, an analytical matrix was developed in order to understand the interaction between the local and the global in terms of socio-economic development. Taking into account if the dynamic of insertion in the global was endogenous to the community or exogenous, and the kind of resource that the community mobilized, four basic situations were identified: enclave; subcontracting; local activity; and, transnational migration. The present paper redefines this matrix rethinking these four situations in terms of inequalities. This means to answer two basic questions about inequality for these situations: inequality of what and inequality between whom. From these answers a number of analytical issues will be identified.

**Carlos REBORATTI (Universidad de Buenos Aires): *Agroindustry: Transregional Differences and Similarities***

From the 1970's onwards, the establishing of global food markets

boosted soybean crops in Brazil and then in Argentina. Soybean originally comes from China but was produced in large quantities only in the U.S. at that time. At present, Brazil and Argentina's combined output account for 40% of the overall soybean production and 80% of soybean exports, including agro-based industry byproducts oil and flour. In several respects, there is a clear parallel in how these developments took place in both countries: first, soybean farming began in lands already under cultivation by small and medium-sized producers from other sectors; secondly, as the process sped up, it expanded towards neighboring countries; in the third place, soybean expanded towards the tropic at the expense of areas covered with native forests, although the proportion to the initial area was different in each case. The last similarity I would like to mention is the subject of this conference: in both countries a highly dynamic agrarian type emerged as a key agent in soybean production, known as agribusiness.

**Elisa REIS (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro):**  
***Contemporary Challenges to Equality***

The paper discusses four contemporary processes that pose new challenges to the quest for equality: (1) The rise of the ecological concern; (2) the disentanglement of nation and state; (3) the redefinition of civil society and solidarity; and (4) the emerging complementarity between equality and difference. These four aspects are explored as components of an encompassing cultural change that evokes the idea of a new great transformation, to recall Polanyi's insight. In this new scenario, the ways to perceive social differences and inequalities are profoundly affected, while conventional policies to tackle poverty and inequality call for revision. Taking into account that the ways societies experience these global challenges to equality vary from context to context, the paper calls attention to some Latin American particularities. Finally, to illustrate an ongoing effort to answer some of the contemporary challenges to equality, it presents a research program in course in Brazil, in the context of the Interdisciplinary Network for the Study of Inequality (NIED).

**Hilda SABATO (Universidad de Buenos Aires): *Citizenship, Equality and Inequalities in the Formation of the Spanish American Republics***

The purpose of this paper is to reflect upon political equality and inequalities during the nineteenth century, a period that witnessed the formation and transformation of new polities in the former Spanish colonial territories in America. There are different ways of addressing this question; in this essay, I have chosen the category of citizenship as a conceptual tool that will allow me to provide a specific focus to an otherwise broad and imprecise topic. This category is central to our contemporary political debates, but it was also part of the political concerns, languages, and practices of the nineteenth century, although with different connotations from our own. In the Spanish American republics-to-be, the adoption of the institution of political citizenship entailed the creation of an abstract universe of equals, who enjoyed the same rights (and obligations) in the new polities, and a fracture vis-à-vis the criteria that presided over the colonial socio-political order. The actual history of that institution proved more complex, but nevertheless, the adopted principle was to have decisive effects in the nation-building process triggered after independence. In this essay, I briefly discuss the normative, as well as the practical, dimensions of citizenship, and relate them to how equality and inequalities came to function in the political realm.

**Veronica SCHILD (University of Western Ontario): *In the Name of Rights: Gender, the State, and Neo-Liberal Latin American Reconstructions of Citizenship***

This paper takes up the challenge of thinking about Latin American reforms in government associated with neo-liberalism in its ameliorative form, and their interconnection with efforts to re-form the poor in the name of active citizenship. How do we think about the relation between the reproduction of power asymmetries in Latin America and the reconfigurations of citizenship – including terms of inclusion and exclusion - under neo-liberalism, as processes which are gendered, and in which states are actively involved? This is the broad question which frames the paper. It focuses on the field of public policy and explores innovative conditional cash transfer programs as programs that attempt to integrate “families” living in conditions of poverty through strategies

of empowerment, and which though they present empowerment as a quantitative increase in capacities, act as a qualitative transformation of forms of subjectivity, to borrow Mitchell Dean's formulation. This paper relies on an approach that builds on culturalist perspectives on the state and on the analytic of power developed by Foucault and governmentality studies. It assumes, with scholars like Glick Schiller (2004) that "nation-states are always constructed within a range of activities that strive to control and regulate territory, discipline subjects, and socialize citizens, but these processes and activities are not necessarily located within a single national territory." It focuses on Chile, a paradigmatic case of entrenched neo-liberalism, and traces the empowerment of families offered by the conditional cash transfer program Chile Solidario as the convergence of transnational feminist knowledge production and institutional practice, and administrative processes that aim to re-regulate, discipline and contain target populations.

**Dörte SEGEBART (Freie Universität Berlin): *Socially and Environmentally Just Climate Change? Mapping Social Inequalities and Global Interdependencies in a Socio-ecological Context***

How can social inequalities be assessed in a context of global interdependencies? How can we map them and localize them on the local, the regional and the global level in order to understand multi-level patterns and logics?

The conceptual approach of environmental justice is a helpful instrument. Its potential shall be assessed, applying it to climate change in the Amazon, analysing potential implications of greenhouse-gas emissions and REDD as a concrete example of a socio-ecological conflict and its possible solutions.

In order to overcome some shortcomings of the environmental justice approach, it needs to be complemented by some elements from the political ecology approach. A synthesis of these two concepts will be proposed in order to design a comprehensive conceptual basis for multi-scale, interdisciplinary research activities to assess transregional inequalities.

**Göran THERBORN (University of Cambridge): *Inequalities in the 21st Century: Outlining a Field of Investigation***

Inequality has been a spectre haunting the modern world. Discovered and denounced in the 18th century, a prime target of the American and French Revolutions. Already then it was invested with multiple meanings, and in the 19th century it was a central theme of opposite historical interpretations by Karl Marx and Alexis de Tocqueville. The importance attached to inequality came to define the right and the left sides of politics. In mid- 20th century, inequality was adapted to a Hollywood film, of individual heroes bringing about a happy end. Industrialization and urbanization were seen as opening windows of individual opportunity en masse, and the trajectory of income inequality was portrayed as an inverted U-curve, extrapolated from an essay by the great economic historian Simon Kuznets, rising in the beginning of modernization before happily sliding down to decent levels. Now, economic inequality is rising again, a wider range of receivers of inequality has been discovered, and other forms of persistent inequalities are brought to light. Different modalities of producing inequality are beginning to be explored, while social philosophy has become preoccupied with the best modes of equality. A new, 21st century, field of inequality studies is being opened up, transcending the previous mainstream of economics and sociology. At the same time, the political parameters of inequality and equality have changed fundamentally after the revolutions of the 18th to 20th centuries and their reformist companions, have run their course. Equality is no longer a “self-evident” political ideal, nor inequality scientifically just a variable. They constitute a new field of politics as well as a new field of multidisciplinary studies – at the frontier of social thought and of social science.

**Hebe VESSURI (Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Cientificas): *Environmental Knowledge and Interdependent Inequalities***

After an initial argument about the relevance of environmental knowledge for sheer survival and for a good life, the paper deals first with the characteristics of scientific knowledge and in particular, scientific knowledge about the environment. It then considers asymmetries between the kind of environmental knowledge typically found in the natural sciences and the one which is more common in the social sciences. Finally, an analysis is made of the interactions and reciprocal implications

of scientific knowledge and other kinds of knowledge. The aim of the paper is to show how the deepening of interdependent inequalities has been the way in which the world system has operated all along. Knowledge has been a crucial component of domination and of imposition of the orderly “modern” perspective in one part of the world, which simultaneously had produced the deterioration and increasing disorder in other parts. Environmental scientific knowledge could eventually provide counter measures to redress the balance out of the more general trend of modern life that seeks to deviate any opposition against its privileges; but in order to be effective, the way this knowledge is made has to drastically changed through novel epistemological, social and institutional arrangements.

**Anja WEISS (Universität Duisburg-Essen): *Contextualizing Capabilities in a World of Territorial Containers, Political Closure and Social Functionings***

In times of globalization it becomes difficult to think of inequality as bounded by the nation state frame. The paper develops a model of social positions in times of globalization. This model depends on a clearer understanding of the contexts which frame social positions. I therefore deconstruct the assumption that the nation-state can frame a congruent set of social, political, economic, cultural and territorial borders and argue for an analytical distinction between territorial, political and functional contexts for the genesis of capabilities. By clarifying the ways in which persons and their resources are embedded in contexts the proposed model of social inequality is adequate for both an analysis of populations residing in strong nation states and for the larger part of humankind who is mobile and/or embedded in zones of weak statehood and/or in transnational social fields.

## Biographical Notes of Conference Participants

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**ALT, Peter-André**, is President of the Freie Universität Berlin. He was Professor for Contemporary German Literature at Universität Bochum, Universität Würzburg and currently he is professor at the Freie Universität Berlin. From 2008 to 2010, he was Director of the Dahlem Research School (Center for Graduate Studies). His research concentrates on German literature of the 17th and 18th centuries, history of literature and knowledge, theatre of the early modern period, literature and systems theory.

**BELAUSTEGUIGOITIA RIUS, Marisa**, is Director of the Programa Universitario de Estudios de Género (PUEG) and Professor at the Faculty of Philosophy and Literature at the UNAM, Mexico. Her work analyzes forms of cultural representation and the emergence of social movements in the northern and southern borders of Mexico. She studies the relations among gender, race, identity, and culture.

**BLOFIELD, Merike**, is Associate Professor at the Department of Political Science of the University of Miami. She directed the Observatory on Inequality in Latin America (2007-2009), financed by the Ford Foundation. Her research focuses on gender and class inequalities. She is the editor of the forthcoming book, *The Great Gap: Inequality and the Politics of Redistribution* (Penn State, 2011). Her book titled *The Politics of Moral Sin: Abortion and Divorce in Spain, Chile and Argentina*,

came out with Routledge in 2006, and she has a forthcoming book on domestic workers' rights in Latin America. Her articles have appeared in *Comparative Politics*, *Latin American Research Review*, and *Latin American Politics and Society*.

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**BRUNKHORST, Hauke**, is Professor of Sociology and Director of the Institut für Soziologie, Universität Flensburg, Germany. He has been a research fellow at several institutions such as the Kulturwissenschaftliches Institut, Essen, Germany, and the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme in Paris. For the 2009–2010 academic year he was the Theodor Heuss professor for Sociology at The New School for Social Research. His research interests include political and sociological theory as well as issues related to European integration and global law.

**CARDOSO, Adalberto**, is Professor of Sociology at the Instituto de Estudos Sociais e Políticos of the Universidade Estadual do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. His main research interests are in the field of sociology of work: class formation, class and labor relations, trade unions, labor market dynamics, occupational and spatial work mobility, inequality and poverty.

**COSTA, Sérgio**, is Professor of Sociology and the Director of the Lateinamerika-Institut at the Freie Universität Berlin, Germany. He is also Associate Investigator at the CEBRAP (Brazilian Center for Analysis and Planning, São Paulo). Trained in economics and sociology,

his disciplinary interests are political sociology, comparative sociology and contemporary social theory. He has specialized in democracy and cultural difference, racism and anti-racism, social movements and transnational politics.

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**GÖBEL, Barbara**, is Director of the Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut (Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz), Berlin, Germany. Her main areas of interest are human-environmental relations, intercultural comparison of risk perception and management, gender relations and social identity, and the cultural, social and economic dimensions of globalization. Between 2002 and 2005 Barbara Göbel was the Executive Director of the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP), co-sponsored by ICSU and ISSC.

**GUIMARÃES PEREIRA, Roberto**, is Coordinator and Professor of the MBA Programs on Environmental Management of the Getulio Vargas Foundation, and Coordinator of NAPSA-Social and Environmental Analysis Group, Rio de Janeiro, and Visiting Professor of the Program on Environment and Society in Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil. He worked in social and policy analysis and on environment questions for the United Nations.

**HOFFMANN, Bert**, is Senior Research Fellow at the GIGA German Institute of Global and Area Studies and Deputy Director of the GIGA Institute of Latin American Studies, Hamburg, Germany. His research is mainly focused on the crisis and transformation of Cuba, the political implications of transnational migration and the socio-political utilization and effects of the new information and communication technologies.

**JELIN, Elizabeth**, is Senior Researcher at the CONICET (Consejo Nacional de Investigación Científica) and Academic Director of the Núcleo de Estudios sobre Memoria at the IDES (Instituto de Desarrollo Económico y Social) in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Her research interests and publications encompass issues of human rights, citizenship, social movements, gender, family and memories of repression.

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**MAU, Steffen**, is Vice Dean and Professor of Political Sociology and Comparative Social Research at Universität Bremen, Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences (BIGSSS), Germany. His research focuses on social inequality, welfare states, Europeanization,

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**MAIHOLD, Günther**, is Associate Director of Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP), Berlin, Germany, and Honorary Professor at the Lateinamerika-Institut of Freie Universität Berlin. His main research interests are foreign policy and international relations in Latin America, Inter-American relations, democratic processes of transition and consolidation.

**PARZINGER, Hermann**, is President of the Stiftung Preußischer Kulturbesitz . In addition he is Honorary Professor at the Institute for Prehistoric Archaeology of the Freie Universität Berlin. Between 2003 and 2008 he was President of the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut. He is an expert on Eurasian ancient cultures, in particular the Skythian. Currently he is a member of the multi-institutional research cluster „Topoi. Formation and Transformation of Space and Knowledge in Ancient Civilizations“.

**PÉREZ SÁINZ, Juan Pablo**, has been a researcher at the Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO), Costa Rica, since 1981. His research focuses on labor markets, local development, social exclusion and social inequalities in Latin America with special interest in Central America.

**PUHLE, Hans-Jürgen**, is Professor em. of Political Sciences with focus on the comparative analysis of liberal-democratic systems and theories of democratization at the Johann-Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt a.M., Germany. His main research interests are social and political history of Europe, North and Latin America, modernization problems from a comparative perspective, development politics, political systems, parties, social movements, associations, transformation and democratization, nationalism, populism, and the welfare state.

**REBORATTI, Carlos**, is Professor at the Institute of Geography, Universidad Buenos Aires, Argentina, and Director of the Master Program in Environmental and Territorial Policies. His research interests include migration and rural development (esp. in Argentina and Brazil), land-use and biodiversity conservation.

**REIS, Elisa**, is Professor of Political Sociology at the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. She has been visiting professor at several universities including UC San Diego, Columbia University, MIT, and the Ludwig Maximilian Universität, Munich. She has held leading positions in scientific activities such as: Chair, Interdisciplinary Research Network on Inequality; President, National Association for the Social Sciences (ANPOCS); Secretary General, Brazilian Sociological Society; and elected member of the Executive Committee of the International Political Science Association (1988-1994) and the International Sociological Association (2006-2010). She is member of the Brazilian Academy of Sciences.

**SABATO, Hilda**, is Professor of History at the Universidad de Buenos Aires and Research Fellow of CONICET in Argentina. She is primarily concerned with political history, with an emphasis on nation-building, the development of republican institutional frameworks, and the shaping of citizenship in Latin America. She has been a Fellow at the Princeton Institute for Advanced Study, the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford, and the Wissenschaftskolleg zu Berlin, as well as Tinker Visiting Professor at Stanford University.

**SCHILD, Veronica**, is Associate Professor of Political Science and Director of the Centre for the Study of Theory and Criticism at the University of Western Ontario, Canada. She has published extensively on Latin American feminism, on feminists and the women's movement in Chile, and on neoliberal institutional government, including reconfigurations of gendered citizenship. She has been an active member of the Latin American scholarly feminist community for nearly two decades and has been invited to present her work in Latin America, Europe, the U.S., and Canada.

**SCHOLZ, Imme** is Deputy Director of the German Development Institute, Bonn, Germany, Member of the North-South Advisory Board of the Heinrich Böll Foundation and Deputy Chairman of the Board on Sustainable Development of the Evangelical Church in Germany (EKD). Her research approaches global environmental policy, climate policy and climate change, forest policy (Amazonia) and organizational analysis and change management.

**SCHÜTTE, Georg**, is State Secretary of the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research. He received his PhD at the Universität Dortmund. Between 2001 and 2003 he was Executive Officer of the German American Fulbright-Commission. From 2004 to 2009 he was Secretary General of the Alexander-von-Humboldt-Foundation in Bonn.

**SCHUPPERT, Gunnar Folke**, is the Managing Director of the Rule of Law Center at the Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (WZB), Berlin, Germany. Since 2003 he holds a Research Professorship for New Forms of Governments at the WZB. Until 2008 he was a Full Professor for Public Law and Administrative Science at the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. His main research interests are rule of law and transnational rule-making, contract governance and governance and religion.

**SEGEBART, Dörte**, is Junior Professor of Geographical Development Research with a focus on Gender Research at the Faculty of Geography at the Freie Universität Berlin, Germany. Her research focus is on gender, sustainable development, sustainable resource management, climate change, governance with a local expertise on Brazil, China, Bangladesh and Afghanistan.

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