

Brazil in Perspective

An Orientation Guide



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1: GEOGRAPHY.....	4
Introduction.....	4
Geographic Regions and Features	5
Guiana Highlands	5
Amazon Basin	6
Pantanal	7
Brazilian Highlands	7
Coastal Lowlands	8
Climate.....	8
Bodies of Water	9
Major Cities	10
Brasília.....	11
São Paulo	12
Rio de Janeiro	12
Salvador	13
Manaus	13
Environmental Concerns	14
Destruction of the Rainforest.....	14
Pollution	15
Illegal Wildlife Trade	16
Natural Hazards	16
Chapter 1 Assessment.....	18
CHAPTER 2: HISTORY	19
Introduction.....	19
Pre-Colonial History	20
The Early Colonial Era	21
Colonial Expansion and Slavery.....	22
Independence	23
The Brazilian Empire and Republic	23
The Vargas Era (1930–1954).....	25
The Republic After Vargas (1954–1964)	26
Military Rule (1964–1985).....	26
Democracy and Reform	27
Recent Events	28
Chapter 2 Assessment.....	30
CHAPTER 3: ECONOMY	31
Introduction.....	31
Agriculture	32

Sugarcane and Ethanol	33
Coffee	33
Cattle Ranching	34
Industry	34
Energy	35
Oil	36
Natural Gas	36
Electricity	36
Nuclear	36
Trade	37
Transportation	38
Tourism	38
Banking and Finance	39
Standard of Living	40
Employment	41
Public vs. Private Sector	42
Outlook	42
Chapter 3 Assessment	44
CHAPTER 4: SOCIETY	45
Introduction	45
Race and Ethnicity	46
Ethnic Background	46
Racial Categories and Relations	48
Language	49
Religion	49
Gender Issues	51
Cuisine	52
Arts	53
Capoeira	54
Sports	54
Chapter 4 Assessment	56
CHAPTER 5: SECURITY	57
Introduction	57
U.S.–Brazil Relations	58
Relations with Neighboring Countries	60
Argentina	60
Paraguay	61
Uruguay	62
Bolivia	63
Peru	64
Colombia	65

Venezuela	66
The Guyanas	66
Ecuador and Chile	68
Military	70
Internal Security Forces	71
Issues Affecting Internal Stability	73
Violent Crime, Drugs, and Terrorism	73
Corruption and Human Rights Violations	74
Land Distribution and Reform	76
Water Security	77
Looking Forward	77
Chapter 5 Assessment	78
FINAL ASSESSMENT	79
FURTHER READING AND RESOURCES	83
Films	83

CHAPTER 1: GEOGRAPHY

Introduction

Brazil is the largest country in Latin America and the fifth-largest nation in the world.¹ Occupying the northeast portion of the South American continent, its area of 8.5 million sq km (3.3 million sq mi) surpasses that of the continental United States and makes up about half of the South American landmass.² At its widest east-to-west point, Brazil stretches 4,320 km (2,684 mi). From north to south, its 4,395 km (2,731 mi) of land crosses both the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn.^{3,4}



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Amazon Rainforest aerial view

Brazil is home to the world's densest river network. With eight hydrologic basins, Brazil has most of the world's largest rainforest (the Amazon), wetland (the Pantanal), and the world's greatest biological diversity, including human populations that have remained isolated since prehistoric times.⁵

Brazil also is one of the world's largest economies and democracies.⁶ It is home to 200 million people, of whom 87% live in urban areas.⁷ Approximately 70% of the population lives on the eastern seaboard, along 7,491 km (4,654 mi) of Atlantic shoreline.⁸ The remaining 30% live in the more sparsely populated interior to the west, where Brazil shares borders with every South American country except Chile and Ecuador: Argentina, (1,261 km, 783 mi); Bolivia (3,423 km, 2,127 mi); Colombia (1,644 km, 1,021 mi); French Guiana (730 km, 452 mi); Guyana (1,606 km, 998 mi); Paraguay (1,365 km, 848 mi); Peru (2,995 km, 1,861 mi); Suriname (593 km, 368 mi); Uruguay (1,068 km, 663 mi); and Venezuela (2,200 km, 1,367 mi).⁹

In 1500, Portuguese explorers claimed the land that soon became known as Terra do Brazil, after the brazilwood tree.¹⁰ The Atlantic coast attracted Portuguese and French traders who were met

¹ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Brazil," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/78101/Brazil>

² Central Intelligence Agency, "Brazil," in *The World Factbook*, 24 August 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/br.html>

³ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Brazil," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/78101/Brazil>

⁴ Timothy L. Gall and Jeneen M. Hobby, eds., "Brazil," in *Worldmark Encyclopedia of Nations: Americas*, vol. 3 (Thomson Gale, 2007), 83.

⁵ Scott Wallace, "Uncontacted Tribe Discovered in Brazilian Amazon," *National Geographic*, 22 June 2011, <http://newswatch.nationalgeographic.com/2011/06/22/uncontacted-tribe-discovered-in-brazilian-amazon/>

⁶ BBC News, "Brazil Country Profile," 14 August 2012, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/country_profiles/1227110.stm

⁷ Central Intelligence Agency, "Brazil," in *The World Factbook*, 24 August 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/br.html>

⁸ Nature Conservancy, "Brazil: Atlantic Forest," 2012, <http://www.nature.org/ourinitiatives/regions/southamerica/brazil/placesweprotect/atlantic-forest.xml>

⁹ Central Intelligence Agency, "Brazil," in *The World Factbook*, 24 August 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/br.html>

¹⁰ Teresa Meade, *A Brief History of Brazil* (New York: Facts on File, 2003), 16–17.

by indigenous tribes curious and eager to trade.¹¹ The recent discovery of offshore oil reserves may have serious environmental costs along with economic benefits, as mining and logging activity in the interior once did.^{12, 13} The U.S. oil company Chevron accepted responsibility for a 2011 oil spill off the coast of Rio de Janeiro.^{14, 15, 16} The Atlantic rainforest has been severely deforested for agriculture, which has made many species disappear from the area.^{17, 18, 19}

Geographic Regions and Features

Guiana Highlands

The Guiana Highlands rise just north of the Equator, straddling Brazil and its northern neighbors (Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana). Forest-covered, mineral-rich mountains are home to rugged waterfalls and rivers.²⁰ Brazil's highest peaks are here. Pico da Neblina rises 3,014 m (9,888 ft) at the Venezuelan border in the Serra do Imeri range, and flat-topped Monte Roraimã ascends 2,772 m (9,094 ft) at the border of Brazil, Guyana, and Venezuela in the Serra da Pacaraima range.²¹ The Serra Tumucumaque range, which separates Brazil from Suriname and French Guiana, is a fabled location of the mythical El Dorado, city of gold, which drew Europeans to the New World.^{22, 23}

Many tributaries of the Amazon River flow south from the Guiana Highlands. The sparse regional population includes indigenous peoples such as the Yanomami, whose traditional homeland extends into southern Venezuela. The highlands are a site of conflict between

¹¹ Frank D. McCann, "Chapter 1: Historical Setting," in *Brazil: A Country Study*, ed. Rex A. Hudson (Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1998), 3, 6–7, <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/brtoc.html>

¹² James Tulloch, Interview with Ane Alencar, "Amazon Rescue: How Brazil Cut Deforestation," 21 March 2011, <http://knowledge.allianz.com/search.cfm?1402/amazon-rescue-how-brazil-cut-deforestation>

¹³ BBC News, "Brazil Country Profile," 14 August 2012, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/country_profiles/1227110.stm

¹⁴ BBC News, "Chevron Takes Full Responsibility for Brazil Oil Spill," 20 November 2011, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-15813671>

¹⁵ BBC News, "Brazil Fines Chevron \$5.4m for Oil Spill," 23 December 2011, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-16324446>

¹⁶ Kenneth Rapoza, "Chevron Calls Brazil Oilspill Lawsuit 'Outrageous,'" *Forbes*, 21 March 2012, <http://www.forbes.com/sites/kenrapoza/2012/03/21/chevron-calls-brazil-oilspill-lawsuit-outrageous/>

¹⁷ Marcelo Tabarelli et al., "Prospects for Biodiversity Conservation in the Atlantic Forest: Lessons from Aging Human-modified Landscapes," *Biological Conservation* 143, no. 10 (2010): 2328–2340.

¹⁸ Jonathan Watts, "Jaguars Among Species 'Virtually Extinct' in Brazil's Atlantic Forest," *Guardian*, 14 August 2012, <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2012/aug/14/jaguar-species-virtually-extinct-brazil>

¹⁹ Paulo S. Oliveira and Robert J. Marquis, eds., *The Cerrados of Brazil: Ecology and Natural History of a Neotropical Savanna* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2002), vii.

²⁰ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "The Guianas," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/248493/The-Guianas?anchor=ref755612>

²¹ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Brazil: The Land," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/78101/Brazil#toc25058>

²² Sandra Tavares, "Parque Nacional Montanhas do Tumucumaque Celebra Sete Anos de Criação," *Povos Indígenas No Brasil*, 17 August 2009, <http://pib.socioambiental.org/en/noticias?id=70547>
<http://translate.google.com/translate?sl=pt&tl=en&js=n&prev=t&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&layout=2&eotf=1&u=http%3A%2F%2Fpib.socioambiental.org%2Fen%2Fnoticias%3Fid%3D70547&act=url>

²³ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Tumuc-Humac Mountains," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/608853/Tumuc-Humac-Mountains>

indigenous peoples, miners, and loggers who want to exploit mineral and timber resources.^{24, 25, 26}

Amazon Basin

Amazonia, the world's largest river basin, covers more than 6 million sq km (2.3 million sq mi), from the Peruvian Andes in western South America—where the waters of the Amazon originate—to the river's mouth on the coast of northern Brazil.²⁷ Two-thirds of the basin lie within Brazilian borders and account for 40% of Brazil's total area.^{28, 29} Forested, seasonally flooded plains (*várzeas*) lie along the rivers' branches in central Amazonia. Firm earth (*terra firme*) forests characterize the regions that remain untouched by flooding rivers.^{30, 31} The tropical region is home to one-tenth of the world's known species.³²



© Ronald Woan
Amazon Basin

More than 30 million people now live in the Brazilian Amazon, most in urban areas such as Manaus and Belém. But in remote areas live a few hundred thousand indigenous peoples, some of whom have remained isolated since prehistoric times.^{33, 34, 35} Managing the preservation and development of Amazonia is a major challenge (and sometimes lethal) for local residents, the Brazilian government, and third-party actors ranging from environmental activists to multinational corporations.^{36, 37}

²⁴ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, “Roraima,” 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/509564/Roraima>

²⁵ World Wildlife Fund, “WWF to Closely Monitor Outcomes of Guiana Gold Mining Agreement,” 30 January 2009, http://wwf.panda.org/who_we_are/wwf_offices/suriname/?155304/WWF-takes-watching-brief-on-Guiana-gold-agreement

²⁶ BBC News, “Brazil Targets Amazon Gold Miners in Yanomami Reserve,” 13 July 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-18839464>

²⁷ Donald Smith, “Explorers Pinpoint Source of the Amazon,” *National Geographic*, 21 December 2000, <http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2000/12/1221amazon.html>

²⁸ Michael E. McClain, “Water Resources Management in the Amazon Basin: Issues, Challenges, and Opportunities” (paper, “Great Rivers 99”/ICEF conference, Nizhny Novgorod, Russia, 25–28 May 1999), 78, <http://www.fiu.edu/~mcclainm/articles/McClain.ICEF.1999.PDF>

²⁹ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, “Amazon Rainforest,” 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/18707/Amazon-Rainforest>

³⁰ Rhett Butler, “Types of Rainforests,” Mongabay.com, 19 July 2012, <http://rainforests.mongabay.com/0103.htm>

³¹ World Wildlife Fund, “Varzea—Brazil’s Amazon Floodplain,” n.d., http://www.wwf.org.uk/what_we_do/safeguarding_the_natural_world/forests/forest_work/amazon/varzea_brazil.cfm

³² World Wildlife Fund, “Amazon,” 2013, <http://worldwildlife.org/places/amazon>

³³ United Nations Environment Programme, “The Amazon, The Largest Rainforest in the World,” in *Vital Forest Graphics* (UNEP/GRID-Arendal, 2009), 44–45, http://www.unep.org/vitalforest/Report/VFG_full_report.pdf

³⁴ Joanna Eede, “Uncontacted Tribes: The Last Free People on Earth,” *National Geographic*, 1 April 2011, <http://newswatch.nationalgeographic.com/2011/04/01/uncontacted-tribes-the-last-free-people-on-earth/>

³⁵ Survival International, “The Uncontacted Indians of Brazil,” 28 June 2012, <http://www.survivalinternational.org/tribes/uncontacted-brazil#main>

³⁶ Justin Rowlett, “Saving the Amazon: Winning the War of Deforestation,” BBC News, 1 January 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/magazine-16295830>

³⁷ Fabíola Ortiz, “Rainforest Activist Asks for Protection after Death Threats,” *Guardian*, 31 August 2011, <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2011/aug/31/rainforest-activists-protection-death-threats>

Pantanal

The largest freshwater wetland in the world, the Pantanal floodplain extends throughout southwestern Brazil into eastern Bolivia and northern Paraguay.^{38,39} Fed by the Paraguay River and its tributaries, the Pantanal floods during the rainy season, leaving most of the region submerged. The terrain ranges from flooded grasslands and marshes to patches of wooded savanna. Despite private ownership of much of the land, the floodplain remains intact because of limited development.⁴⁰ Among the region's inhabitants are cattle ranchers, who traditionally herd their livestock to higher elevations during the flood season.⁴¹ The expansion of farming and ranching, and an increased use of pesticides, could substantially alter the region in the future.⁴²



© Paul Arps
Reptiles of the Pantanal

Brazilian Highlands

The Brazilian highlands cover more than half the country, encompassing most of central, eastern, and southern Brazil.⁴³ The terrain consists of rolling, upland savanna; rocky, scrub-covered plateau; and numerous mountain ranges intersected by river valleys. The ranges have average elevations of 1,000 to 2,100 m (3,280 to 7,000 ft); major mountain ranges include the Serra do Mar along the southeastern Atlantic coast and the mineral-rich Serra do Espinhaço that runs north-south through the eastern states of Bahia and Minas Gerais. Brazilians call the interior of this region—specifically the area around the capital, Brasília—the *Planalto Central*, or Central Plateau.⁴⁴

A type of scrub and thorn forest, known as *caatinga*, characterizes the northeast.⁴⁵ The *sertão*, meaning “wilderness” or “hinterland,” is the backcountry of this region.⁴⁶ The interior consists of grassland known as *cerrado* scattered with shrub and forest.⁴⁷ Cerrado covers the west-central Mato Grosso Plateau, where many inhabitants raise livestock. In the past, rich Atlantic forests (*Mata Atlântica*) covered eastern and southeastern Brazil. Logging, agriculture, and urbanization

³⁸ Nature Conservancy, “Brazil: Places We Protect: The Pantanal,” 2012,

<http://www.nature.org/wherewework/southamerica/brazil/work/art5083.html>

³⁹ World Wildlife Fund, “Pantanal,” 2012, <http://worldwildlife.org/blogs/wwf-travel-blog/posts/video-the-pantanal>

⁴⁰ Tim Male, “Central South America: Southwestern Brazil, into Bolivia and Paraguay—Neotropic (NT0907),” World Wildlife Fund, 2013, <http://worldwildlife.org/ecoregions/nt0907>

⁴¹ Anna Brendle, “Behind Threats to World’s Largest Freshwater Wetland,” *National Geographic*, 10 January 2003, http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2003/01/0110_030110_pantanal.html

⁴² Gary Duffy, “Brazil’s Huge Wetland Under Threat,” BBC News, 3 July 2009, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8130261.stm>

⁴³ Map of Brazil (Shaded Relief), Perry-Castaneda Library Map Collection, University of Texas, Austin, 11 June 2009, http://lib.utexas.edu/maps/americas/brazil_rel94.pdf

⁴⁴ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, “Brazil: The Land: Relief: Brazilian Highlands,” 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/78101/Brazil/25062/Brazilian-Highlands>

⁴⁵ World Wildlife Fund, “Northern South America: Northeastern Brazil,” 2012, <http://worldwildlife.org/ecoregions/nt1304>

⁴⁶ Henry Mance, “Brazil’s Backlands Cowboys Struggle to Survive,” BBC News, 25 April 2010, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8575075.stm>

⁴⁷ World Wildlife Fund, “Central South America: Central Brazil, into Bolivia and Paraguay,” 2013, <http://worldwildlife.org/ecoregions/nt0704>

in recent decades have reduced the forest to 5% of its original size, and international organizations are scrambling to save the remaining forest.^{48, 49}

Coastal Lowlands

The eastern seaboard, featuring intermittent coastal lowlands, was the historic gateway for the colonizers of Brazil. Tropical beaches scattered with dunes and lagoons characterize the region. Offshore coral reefs and islands occur in some areas.⁵⁰ Several of Brazil's major cities sprawl throughout coastal plains and up the hillsides of surrounding ranges.⁵¹ The port of Santos, the largest in South America and the nation's busiest, is located in São Paulo State on the southeastern coast.⁵² Other deep harbors are Rio de Janeiro's Guanabara Bay and All Saints Bay at Salvador.



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Coastal Brazil

Climate

Brazil's climate demonstrates significant regional variations. Because most of the country lies south of the Equator, summer occurs from December through March and winter from June through September. Northern Brazil, including the Guiana Highlands and much of the Amazon Basin, has an equatorial climate characterized by hot, humid weather with little seasonal variation. Annual rainfall in Amazonia is around 200 cm (79 in), although some areas may receive as much as 300 cm (118 in). Temperatures average more than 25°C (77°F), with highs usually not surpassing 35°C (95°F).^{53, 54}



© Renata Mascarello
Stormy weather

Conditions vary markedly across the Brazilian Highlands. Northeastern Brazil, namely the *sertão*, is the country's hottest and driest area. Annual rainfall in this drought-prone region ranges from 38–76 cm (15–30 in). Summer temperatures average around 29°C (84°F), but highs of 38°C (100°F) are not uncommon. Summer is the rainy season in the west central interior of the

⁴⁸ Kelly Watson, "Deforestation, Coffee Cultivation, and Land Degradation: The Challenge of Developing a Sustainable Land Management Strategy in Brazil's Mata Atlântica Rainforest" (master's thesis, Lund University, Sweden, 2001), 1, http://www.lumes.lu.se/database/alumni/99.00/theses/watson_kelly.pdf

⁴⁹ Pacto pela Restauração da Mata Atlântica, "Protocol of the AFPR," 2009, <http://www.pactomataatlantica.org.br/protocolo.aspx?lang=en>

⁵⁰ Carol Luther, "Coral Reefs of Brazil," *USA Today Travel*, n.d., <http://traveltips.usatoday.com/coral-reefs-brazil-1153.html>

⁵¹ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Brazil: The Land: Relief: Coastal Lowlands," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/78101/Brazil/25062/Brazilian-Highlands>

⁵² Heather Hickson, "Darby Invests in Grain Terminal in Latin America's Largest Port," *Bloomberg*, 28 April 2010, <http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=newsarchive&sid=aMUV0ff.q9II>

⁵³ Donald R. Sawyer, "Chapter 2: The Society and Its Environment: The Physical Setting: Climate," in *Brazil: A Country Study*, 5th ed., ed. Rex A. Hudson (Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1998), 97–99, <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/brtoc.html>

⁵⁴ Volker Poelzl, "Chapter 2: A Look at Brazil: Climate," in *Culture Shock! Brazil: A Survival Guide to Customs and Etiquette*, 3rd ed. (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish, 2009), 17.

highlands, which receives around 150 cm (59 in) or more of annual precipitation. The Pantanal floods during this time from the abundant rainfall. Temperatures in the highlands are typically moderate year-round, with averages ranging from 20°C (68°F) in winter to around 25°C (77°F) in summer.⁵⁵

Portions of the coastal lowlands and immediate highland interior are subject to moist oceanic air currents and receive rainfall year-round. Temperatures are generally warm and moderated by ocean breezes, but highs of 38°C (100°F) can occur in places such as Rio de Janeiro. Southern Brazil (comprising the states of Paraná, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul) has a subtropical climate. Hot summers and cool winters with occasional frosts and rare snowfall at higher elevations characterize this climate. Though winter is its wettest season, this region receives precipitation year-round.⁵⁶

Bodies of Water

Although Brazil has no natural lakes, its rivers hold 14% of the world's freshwater resources, with immense capacity for irrigation and hydroelectric power. Yet millions of Brazilians remain without access to drinkable water because of poor development and distribution.^{57, 58, 59}



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Amazon River

The Amazon River system is the most extensive in the world. The Amazon originates in the Peruvian Andes and runs eastward 6,400 km (3,976 mi) to its mouth on the Atlantic coast of northern Brazil.⁶⁰ Numerous tributaries of considerable size and length feed the river. From its mouth, small ships can navigate the Amazon to its upper course in eastern Peru; large ships can travel upstream to the city of Manaus in central Amazonia.⁶¹

The Paraguay and Paraná rivers form the second-largest river system in Brazil. Both rivers originate in the Brazilian Highlands and form the drainage system for southwestern Brazil. The Paraguay River runs southward through the Pantanal, where it floods seasonally. The

⁵⁵ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, “Brazil: Climate,” 2012,

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/78101/Brazil>

⁵⁶ Volker Poelzl, “Chapter 2: A Look at Brazil: Climate,” in *Culture Shock! Brazil: A Survival Guide to Customs and Etiquette*, 3rd ed. (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish, 2009), 17–18.

⁵⁷ V.V. Sugunan, “Chapter 6: Brazil,” in *Fisheries Management of Small Water Bodies in Seven Countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America*, FAO Fisheries Circular no. 933 FIRI/C933, Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, November 1997,

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/w7560e/W7560E06.htm>

⁵⁸ Aquastat, “Brazil,” Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2000,

http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/countries_regions/BRA/index.stm

⁵⁹ World Wildlife Fund, “Brazil—Water for Life, Water for All,” n.d.,

<http://www.wwf.org.uk/filelibrary/pdf/brazil.pdf>

⁶⁰ Donald Smith, “Explorers Pinpoint Source of the Amazon,” *National Geographic*, 21 December 2000,

<http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2000/12/1221amazon.html>

⁶¹ Michael Smith, “Brazil’s All-In Bet on Amazon Dams Jeopardizes Economic Growth,” *Bloomberg*, 10 April 2012, <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2012-04-11/rousseff-roils-amazon-as-brazil-hydropower-makes-people-homeless.html>

Paraguay River also forms a portion of the Brazilian-Paraguayan border.⁶² Dammed in multiple places, most notably at Itaipú on the Brazilian-Paraguayan border, the Paraná has one of the world's largest hydroelectric facilities, which generates a significant portion of Brazil's energy supply.⁶³ Just south of Itaipú, the spectacular Iguazu Falls mark the Brazil-Argentina border, and the Iguazu and Paraná rivers demarcate the tri-border point of Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay.^{64, 65, 66}

The Tocantins-Araguaia river system originates in the Brazilian Highlands and runs northward, ultimately emptying into the Pará River near the Amazon delta. Tucuruí is a large hydroelectric dam on the river.⁶⁷ The area's endangered grasslands (*cerrado*) are home to 11 indigenous peoples, one-third of the country's biodiversity, and possibly 5% of the world's flora and fauna.^{68, 69}

The longest river wholly within Brazil, the São Francisco River flows north through eastern Brazil, where it is an important source of water for the *sertão*.⁷⁰ Riverboats suited for navigating shallow waters travel between Pirapora in the state of Minas Gerais and Juazeiro in the state of Bahia, while larger, maritime vessels may only operate on the waters below the Paulo Afonso Falls. The falls produce hydroelectric energy for northeastern Brazil.⁷¹

Major Cities

Most of Brazil's major cities are on the eastern seaboard, reflecting the historical concentration of population along the Atlantic coast.^{72, 73} Interior cities include the mining center and 19th-

⁶² *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Brazil: The Land: Drainage," 2012,

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/78101/Brazil/25063/Drainage>

⁶³ J. Sampaio and L. Silva, "Itaipú Dam: The World's Largest Hydroelectric Plant," U.S. Geological Survey, 9 March 2012, <http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu/hybiggest.html>

⁶⁴ UNESCO, "Iguaçu National Park," World Heritage List, 2012, <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/355>

⁶⁵ Ministério das Relações Exteriores, Brasil, "Boundaries of Brazil: Frontera Argentina-Brasil: Description de la Línea-Límite," 1 July 2012, <http://www.info.lncc.br/adescr.html>

⁶⁶ Segunda Comissão Brasileira Demarcadora de Limites, Ministério das Relações Exteriores, Brasil, "Fronteiras," n.d., http://scdl.itamaraty.gov.br/pt-br/fronteiras_da_scdl.xml

⁶⁷ E.L. La Rovere and F.E. Mendes, "Tucuruí Hydropower Complex Brazil," World Commission on Dams, November 2000, <http://www.internationalrivers.org/files/attached-files/csbrmain.pdf>

⁶⁸ Cebrac Foundation, "Analysis of the Environmental Impact Study (EIA/RIMA) for the Araguaia-Tocantins Hidrovia Project: A Report by a Blue-Ribbon Panel of Independent Experts" (Brasília, Brazil: CEBRAC, March 2000), <http://www.riosvivos.org.br/downloads/Exec%20Sum%20TC.doc.pdf>

⁶⁹ Bruce Rich et al., "Export Credit Agencies in Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela (memo)" (Washington: Environmental Defense, 2000), 11. <http://www.docstoc.com/docs/70688324/Export-Credit-Insurance-Concept-and-Importance>

⁷⁰ Aquastat, "Brazil," Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2000, http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/countries_regions/BRA/index.stm

⁷¹ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "São Francisco River," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/523470/Sao-Francisco-River>

⁷² Thomas Brinkhoff, "Brazil: Major Cities and Metropolitan Areas," City Population, 1 May 2011, <http://www.citypopulation.de/Brazil.html>

⁷³ Richard Graham, "Chapter 17: Brazil from the Middle of the Nineteenth Century to the Paraguayan War," in *The Cambridge History of Latin America, Vol. 3, From Independence to c. 1870*, ed. Leslie Bethell (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 1985), 747.

century planned city of Belo Horizonte, the colonial Amazonian outpost of Manaus, and the nation's modern capital, Brasília.

City	Municipal Population (2010)	Metropolitan Area Population (2010)
São Paulo	11,125,243	19,683,975
Rio de Janeiro	6,323,037	11,872,164
Salvador	2,675,875	3,458,571
Brasília (capital)	2,476,249	3,717,728
Fortaleza	2,447,409	3,530,942
Belo Horizonte	2,375,444	5,414,701
Manaus	1,793,416	1,802,014
Curitiba	1,746,896	3,129,269
Recife	1,536,934	3,690,547
Porto Alegre	1,409,939	3,894,082

Brasília

Construction began in 1956 for the planned capital city of Brasília. Located in the upland savanna of the Central Plateau, the relatively young city was built as part of an effort to expand development from the eastern seaboard into the central interior. The Distrito Federal, the administrative division surrounding the capital, also is a product of this plan. Brasília officially became the capital in 1960, replacing the former capital, Rio de Janeiro.⁷⁴ Known for its meticulously designed layout, Brasília includes two wing-like residential districts branching off an axis lined with government buildings and other public facilities.⁷⁵ Apartment buildings known as *superquadras* (superblocks) make up the residential districts.⁷⁶ Created by well-known architect Oscar Niemeyer and city planner Lúcio Costa, the city is now a UNESCO World Heritage site.⁷⁷ Several unplanned satellite cities established themselves on the outskirts of Brasília.⁷⁸ Compared to other Brazilian cities, the inner city is relatively safe, spacious, and free of traffic. Yet poverty, crime, and sprawl mark the satellite cities.⁷⁹



© el_floz / flickr.com
Brasília

⁷⁴ Gary Duffy, "Brazil's 'New' Capital Set to Celebrate 50 Years," BBC News, 6 April 2010, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8569349.stm>

⁷⁵ Regis St. Louis et al., "Brasília," in *Brazil*, 8th ed. (Footscray, Victoria, Australia: Lonely Planet Publications, 2010), 377–380.

⁷⁶ Darlene Joy Sadlier, "Chapter 5: Modernist Brazil," in *Brazil Imagined: 1500 to the Present* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 2008), 199.

⁷⁷ United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), "Brasilia," n.d., <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/445/>

⁷⁸ "Brasilia; A City of the Future Grapples with a Troubled Present," *New York Times*, 3 January 1988, <http://www.nytimes.com/1988/01/03/arts/brasilia-a-city-of-the-future-grapples-with-a-troubled-present.html?pagewanted=all&src=pm>

⁷⁹ Ana Nicolaci da Costa, "50 Years on, Brazil's Utopian Capital Faces Reality," Reuters, 21 April 2010, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2010/04/21/us-brazil-brasilia-idUSTRE63K4CT20100421>

São Paulo

São Paulo, in southeastern Brazil, lies in an upland basin just inland from the coast and the port city of Santos. It is the largest city in Brazil, the largest city in Latin America, and one of the largest cities in the world.⁸⁰ The city's expansive development began with the enhancement of the Brazilian coffee trade in the late 19th century.⁸¹ Thereafter, São Paulo grew rapidly as the center of Brazilian industrialization. Today, it remains the country's major industrial and financial hub.⁸² São Paulo's high density and fast, work-driven pace is reflected in the vast expanse of high-rise buildings. About one-third of the population of São Paulo live in *favelas*, or shantytowns.⁸³ Locals call the city *Sampa*; its residents are *Paulistanos*.⁸⁴ The diverse population includes Portuguese, Italians, Africans, Arabs, Japanese, and Jews. Crime is a major problem, and robberies and home invasions affect São Paulans of all socioeconomic levels. Criminal gangs are responsible for much of the city's crime.⁸⁵ They target the wealthy—or those they perceive as wealthy—for kidnapping. They also target lower-income residences for rapid robbery invasions. Criminal gangs can target entire apartment buildings for robberies.⁸⁶



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City of Sao Paulo

Rio de Janeiro

Located on the southeastern coast 350 km (217 mi) northeast of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro was the capital of both colonial Brazil (1763–1889) and independent Brazil (1889–1960).⁸⁷ The city extends throughout the coastal lowlands and up the hillsides of the partly forested coastal mountains that encircle and divide it. Mount Corcovado (*Morro do Corcovado*), at 704 m (2,310 ft), is the site of the city's famous statue of Jesus Christ, which stands 30 m (98 ft), not including its base^{88, 89} On the coastal plain, the city's central district (Centro) abuts the western beach-lined shore of Guanabara Bay, a natural deepwater harbor for one of Brazil's major ports. Rio is best known as the center of Brazilian



© Rodrigo Soldon
View of Rio de Janeiro

⁸⁰ "São Paulo," *Sunday Times* (UK), 2012, http://bcg.thetimes.co.uk/South_America/Brazil/Sao_Paulo

⁸¹ Governo do Estado de São Paulo, "São Paulo History: The Colonial Period," n.d.,

http://www.saopaulo.sp.gov.br/en/conhecasp/historia_colonia.php

⁸² *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "São Paulo: Introduction," 2012,

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/523531/Sao-Paulo>

⁸³ BBC News, "Brazil Country Profile," 25 January 2012,

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/country_profiles/1227110.stm

⁸⁴ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "São Paulo: Character of the City," 2012,

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/701311/Sao-Paulo>

⁸⁵ Bureau of Consular Affairs, U.S. Department of State, "Brazil: Country Specific Information," n.d.,

http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/cis/cis_1072.html

⁸⁶ OSAC, "Brazil 2012 OSAC Crime and Safety Report: Sao Paulo," 13 February 2012,

<https://www.osac.gov/Pages/ContentReportDetails.aspx?cid=11968>

⁸⁷ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "São Paulo: Introduction," 2012,

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/523531/Sao-Paulo>

⁸⁸ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Rio de Janeiro," 2012,

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/504192/Rio-de-Janeiro>

⁸⁹ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Mount Corcovado," 2012,

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/137265/Mount-Corcovado>

culture and tourism, especially for the festival of Carnaval. About one-fifth of its residents live in shantytowns.^{90, 91} These slums have limited or no municipal services and are often under the practical control of local drug gangs.⁹²

Salvador

Located on the northeastern coast, Salvador lies on a peninsula separating the Atlantic Ocean from All Saints Bay. The city is one of Brazil's oldest. Its location, alongside a natural deepwater harbor, played a vital role in its development, and it remains a major port. Portuguese settlers founded the city in 1549 as the colony's first capital.⁹³ As a shipping center for regional sugarcane exports, Salvador became the Portuguese empire's second-greatest city, behind only Lisbon, the capital of Portugal. During the peak of the slave trade, Salvador sent out more slave ships than its European counterparts.⁹⁴ Today, the majority of the city's residents are either partly or primarily of African descent. The city is a vibrant center of Afro-Brazilian culture and a well-preserved artifact of Portuguese colonial history.⁹⁵ Salvador's city center has two parts: a lower city (*cidade baixa*), which includes the port, and an upper city (*cidade alta*), which sits atop an adjacent bluff and includes local and regional government offices.⁹⁶



© Gabriel de Andrade Fernandes
City of Salvador

Manaus

Although smaller than many of Brazil's major coastal cities, the river port Manaus is significant as the major commercial and transportation hub of Amazonia. The city sits on the north bank of the many channels (*igarapés*) of the Rio Negro River near its confluence with the Amazon. As a former center for the regional rubber trade, Manaus retains a substantial industrial sector. Its equatorial climate is hot and especially humid; malaria is a common sickness in the region.⁹⁷ In addition to receiving large seafaring ships traveling upstream from the coast, Manaus hosts an international airport.⁹⁸

⁹⁰ Julia Michaels, "Makeover for Rio's Favelas: What Is at Stake?" *Christian Science Monitor*, 19 April 2012, <http://www.csmonitor.com/World/Americas/Latin-America-Monitor/2012/0419/Makeover-for-Rio-s-favelas-What-is-at-stake>

⁹¹ Harvey Morris, "Favela Urbanisation: Aim Is to Bring Slums into the Mainstream," *Financial Times*, 6 March 2010, <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/a2bc15b4-571c-11df-aaff-00144feab49a.html#axzz2QHd08niU>

⁹² BBC News, "In Pictures: Inside One of Rio's Favelas," n.d., <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-18518353>

⁹³ Library of Congress Country Studies, "Timeline of Brazilian History," April 1997, <http://www.chagala.com/ibla/brazil/timeline.htm>

⁹⁴ The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database, "Voyages," 2009, <http://www.slavevoyages.org/tast/index.faces>

⁹⁵ Brazil, "Brazilian Culture: The Afro-Brazilian Culture," 2010, http://www.brasil.gov.br/sobre/culture/brazilian-culture/the-afro-brazilian-culture/br_model1?set_language=en

⁹⁶ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Salvador," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/519987/Salvador>

⁹⁷ Regis St. Louis et al., "Manaus," in *Brazil*, 8th ed. (Footscray, Victoria, Australia: Lonely Planet Publications, 2010), 644–649.

⁹⁸ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Manaus," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/361337/Manaus>

Environmental Concerns

Brazil passed its first conservation law against the destruction and burning of forests in 1797; the country established its first national park at Itatiaia in 1937.^{99, 100} In 1992, Rio de Janeiro hosted the United Nations' Conference on Environment and Development, popularly known as the Earth Summit, which produced legally binding conventions on climate change and biological diversity. But the specifics of how to achieve and monitor biodiversity, poverty reduction, and food security remain to be established.^{101, 102, 103} Brazil's environment faces many threats: deforestation, pollution, overfishing, illegal wildlife trade, overpopulation, and encroaching development. The people of Brazil also face international (and internal) criticism when they do not succeed in protecting their unique environmental assets.¹⁰⁴

Destruction of the Rainforest

Brazil is caretaker to one-third of the world's rainforests (including the bulk of the Amazon).¹⁰⁵ Although European colonization began to accelerate damage to Brazilian rainforests centuries ago, the past 40 years have been particularly destructive.^{106, 107} Deforestation has many causes: droughts and wildfires, "slash-and-burn" subsistence farming, industrialized agriculture, cattle ranching, logging, mining, and road and dam building. Many Brazilians, including government officials, have an immediate economic incentive to exploit rainforest resources, despite long-term, widespread negative consequences.^{108, 109} To curb rainforest destruction, Brazil has put large amounts of endangered land under federal protection and increased the number of environmental-protection staff. The establishment of reserves for indigenous peoples has been particularly contentious.



© Fernando Rebelo
Plantations replace forest

⁹⁹ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Brazil: Conservation and Ecology," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/78101/Brazil/25072/Amazonia#toc222807>

¹⁰⁰ Ariane Janér, "The National Parks of Brazil," Instituto Ecobrasil, 2010, <http://www.ecobrasil.org.br/publico/media/Brazil%20National%20Parks%20mar%202010.pdf>

¹⁰¹ Department of Public Information, United Nations, "UN Conference on Environment and Development (1992)," 23 May 1997, <http://www.un.org/geninfo/bp/enviro.html>

¹⁰² Jonathan Watts, "Rio+20 Negotiators Accused of Strong-Arm Tactics," *Guardian*, 18 June 2012, <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2012/jun/18/rio20-brazil-negotiators-earth-summit>

¹⁰³ Jonathan Watts, "Rio+20: Anger and Dismay at Weakened Draft Agreement," *Guardian*, 19 June 2012, <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2012/jun/19/rio-20-weakened-draft-agreement?newsfeed=true>

¹⁰⁴ "In Anticipation of Rio+20, Brazil Creates New Nature Reserves and Closes Major Land-fill," *Mercopress*, 7 June 2012, <http://en.mercopress.com/2012/06/07/in-anticipation-of-rio-20-brazil-creates-new-nature-reserves-and-closes-major-land-fill>

¹⁰⁵ Rhett A. Butler, "Brazil," in *A Place Out of Time: Tropical Rainforests and the Perils They Face*, Mongabay.com, 5 February 2006, <http://www.mongabay.com/home.htm>; <http://rainforests.mongabay.com/20brazil.htm>

¹⁰⁶ Scott Wallace, "Last of the Amazon," *National Geographic*, January 2007, <http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2007/01/amazon-rain-forest/wallace-text>

¹⁰⁷ Cameron Kaveh, "Brazil's Amazonia: A 21st Century Perspective," *Prospect Journal of International Affairs at UCSD*, April 2012, <http://prospectjournal.ucsd.edu/index.php/2012/04/brazils-amazonia-a-21st-century-perspective/>

¹⁰⁸ Scott Wallace, "Last of the Amazon," *National Geographic*, January 2007, <http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2007/01/amazon-rain-forest/wallace-text>

¹⁰⁹ Angela Balakrishnan, "Brazilian Government Faces Criminal Charges over Amazon Deforestation," *Guardian*, 30 September 2008, <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2008/sep/30/forests.brazil>

Inside the protected areas, the rate of deforestation and number of fires have fallen.¹¹⁰ Outside these areas, the Atlantic forests (*Mata Atlantica*) have all but disappeared, and more than 25% of the Brazilian Amazon is predicted to be destroyed by 2020.^{111, 112}

Pollution

Brazil suffers from various forms of pollution. Mining, oil extraction, and industrial manufacturing pollute soils and rivers, which eventually degrade the water supply for most of the population.¹¹³ Dams that impede the flow of fresh water to the ocean eventually lead to inland saltwater encroachment.¹¹⁴

Offshore oil spills threaten Brazil's marine resources several times a year. Besides the 2011 oil spill and subsequent suit for damages that forced Chevron to close a major offshore site in March 2012, the Brazilian national oil company Petrobrás reported a nearby seep in April 2012.^{115, 116}



© Guilherme Cecilio
Pollution in Brazil

Smog is another serious problem in urban areas because of automobiles and industry.¹¹⁷ Although the use of biofuel-based ethanol is promising for improving air quality in cities throughout Brazil, pollution (caused by the loss of rainforest used for cultivating biofuels) and other practices offset any reduction in air pollution that the use of biofuels may provide.^{118, 119} Finally, poor waste management pollutes the environment, especially in smaller cities that have fewer resources for infrastructure development.¹²⁰

¹¹⁰ Rhett A. Butler, "Brazil," in *A Place Out of Time: Tropical Rainforests and the Perils They Face*, Mongabay.com, 5 February 2006, <http://www.mongabay.com/home.htm>; <http://rainforests.mongabay.com/20brazil.htm>

¹¹¹ Nikolas Kozloff, "The Dirty Underside of Lula's Clean Energy Revolution," *Foreign Policy*, 9 April 2010, http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/04/09/the_dirty_underside_of_lulas_clean_energy_revolution?page=0.1

¹¹² William F. Laurance, "Chapter 27: Environmental Promise and Peril in the Amazon," in *Tropical Forest Community Ecology*, ed. Walter Carson and Stefan Schnitzer (West Sussex, UK: Wiley-Blackwell, 2008), 468. <http://wolfweb.unr.edu/~ldyer/classes/396/laurance.pdf>

¹¹³ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Brazil: Conservation and Ecology," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/78101/Brazil/25072/Amazonia#toc222807>

¹¹⁴ Paulo Cabral, "Brazil's Depleted Rivers," BBC News, 5 August 2003, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/3125459.stm>

¹¹⁵ "Brazil Navy Investigates New Oil Spill off Coast," Reuters, 17 May 2012, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/05/17/us-brazil-oil-spill-idUSBRE84G0VC20120517>

¹¹⁶ Peter Millard and Carlos Manuel Rodriguez, "Petrobras Finds Oil Seep Near Chevron Spill in Brazil Waters," Bloomberg, 10 April 2012, <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2012-04-10/petrobras-notified-of-oil-leak-chevron-found-near-frade-spill.html>

¹¹⁷ European Commission, "Brazil: Country Strategy Paper, 2007-2013 (E/2007/889)," 14 May 2007, 13, http://eeas.europa.eu/brazil/csp/07_13_en.pdf

¹¹⁸ C-C. Tsao et al., "Increased Estimates of Air-Pollution Emissions from Brazilian Sugar Cane Ethanol (Letter)," *Nature Climate Change* 2 (2012), 53–57, <http://www.nature.com/nclimate/journal/v2/n1/full/nclimate1325.html>

¹¹⁹ D. M. Lapola et al., "Indirect Land-use Changes can Overcome Carbon Savings from Biofuels in Brazil," *PNAS* 8 February 2010, <http://www.pnas.org/content/early/2010/02/02/0907318107.abstract>

¹²⁰ European Commission, "Brazil: Country Strategy Paper, 2007-2013 (E/2007/889)," 14 May 2007, 13, http://eeas.europa.eu/brazil/csp/07_13_en.pdf

Illegal Wildlife Trade

Brazil's tremendous biodiversity makes it a hotbed of illegal wildlife trade, which harms the animals taken and the populations that remain. In 2001, a Brazilian NGO estimated that 38 million animals are taken from the nation's wild lands annually, some for meat or traditional medicine but most for trade as exotic pets within the country and abroad.^{121, 122} After drugs and arms, wildlife trafficking is the third-largest illegal trade activity in the world, earning Brazilian smugglers about USD 1.25 billion per year. Brazil is trying to strengthen its legislation against major offenders and is participating in information-sharing projects to reduce international fraud and illegal trade.^{123, 124}

Natural Hazards

Given its large geography and varied climates, Brazil is subject to floods and droughts. Flooding and its effects are the most deadly natural hazards, particularly in urban areas. In 2011, mudslides in the mountains near Rio de Janeiro killed more than 700, the nation's worst natural disaster on record.^{125, 126}

Droughts affect more people, historically in the rural northeast, where 10 million lost much of their crops and livestock in the drought of 1997–1998.¹²⁷ More recently, the droughts of 2005 and 2010 dropped the Amazon River to its lowest levels in decades and completely dried up some of its tributaries.^{128, 129} In southern Brazil, frosts are an agricultural hazard, sometimes reducing coffee bean production by 30–50%.¹³⁰ The government is working to establish a



© Alexandre Kozoubsky
Flooded Pantanal

¹²¹ Alex Kirby, "Brazil's Smuggled Wildlife Toll," BBC News, 29 April 2002,

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/1926231.stm>

¹²² Gary Duffy, "Brazil Moves to Curb Wildlife Trafficking," BBC News, 2 January 2009,

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/7789327.stm>

¹²³ Daniela Oliveira, "Brazil: Illegal Wildlife Trade a R\$2.5 Billion-per-year Business," Inforsurhoy, 17 May 2012,

http://inforsurhoy.com/cocoon/saii/xhtml/en_GB/features/saii/features/main/2012/05/17/feature-02

¹²⁴ Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES), "Amazon Countries Join Efforts against Illegal Wildlife Trade," 19 June 2012,

http://www.cites.org/eng/news/pr/2012/20120621_ACTO.php

¹²⁵ Robin Yapp, "Brazil Floods: Worst Ever Natural Disaster as Death Toll Rises," *Telegraph* (UK), 14 January

2011, <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/southamerica/brazil/8259444/Brazil-floods-worst-ever-natural-disaster-as-death-toll-rises.html>

¹²⁶ Isadora Ferreira, "Response to Natural Disasters in Brazil," USAID, 21 January 2011,

<http://blog.usaid.gov/2011/01/response-to-natural-disasters-in-brazil/>

¹²⁷ "Brazil—Disaster Statistics," PreventionWeb (UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction), 2012,

<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/statistics/?cid=24>

¹²⁸ S.L. Lewis et al., "The 2010 Amazon Drought," *Science* 331, no. 6017 (4 February 2011), 554.

<http://www.sciencemag.org/content/331/6017/554.abstract>

¹²⁹ Richard Black, "Amazon Drought 'Severe' in 2010, Raising Warming Fears," BBC News, 3 February 2011,

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-12356835>

¹³⁰ Paulo C. Sentelhas, "Natural Disasters and Impact Priorities for Assessment in Brazil" (presentation, ANADIA Task Force [AgMP/WCP/WMO], Pisa, Italy, 22–26 May 2006),

http://www.wamis.org/agm/meetings/anadia06/Sentelhas_Brazil.pdf

national disaster early-warning system and struggling to move funding for disaster prevention to at-risk locations.^{131, 132}

Brazil's public health agencies face a challenging array of endemic diseases and toxic animals and plants. Neglected diseases include leprosy, dengue and other tropical fevers, and parasitic diseases.^{133, 134, 135} Chagas disease, a parasitic infection named for the Brazilian doctor and researcher who first described it in 1909, kills 5,000 Brazilians each year.¹³⁶ It cost the Brazilian economy an estimated USD 5.6 million annually in work absenteeism until its transmission (via the "kissing bug") was effectively interrupted in 2006.¹³⁷

Brazilian scorpions also have adapted to urban life and are stimulated and spread by pesticides—37,000 stings and 50 deaths were reported in 2005.^{138, 139} Poisonous plants kill an estimated 1 million head of cattle each year.¹⁴⁰ In tropical soils, during runoffs into rivers, concentrates of naturally occurring mercury enter the food chain and contaminate carnivorous fish. As a result, villagers were advised to change their eating habits and substitute herbivorous fish.¹⁴¹

¹³¹ Planetary Skin Institute, "Brazil Natural Disaster Early Warning System," 2012, <http://www.planetaryskin.org/rd-programs/disasters/brazil-early-warning-system>

¹³² Juliana Barbassa, "Deadly Rains, Scant Preparation in Brazil," Associated Press, 12 January 2012, <http://finance.yahoo.com/news/deadly-rains-scant-preparation-brazil-173739379.html>

¹³³ Al Ko et al., "Urban Epidemic of Severe Leptospirosis in Brazil," *Lancet* 354, no. 9181 (4 September 1999): 820–25,

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?db=pubmed&cmd=Search&doptcmd=Citation&defaultField=Title%20Word&term=Ko%5Bauthor%5D%20AND%20Urban%20epidemic%20of%20severe%20leptospirosis%20in%20Brazil%20Salvador%20Leptospirosis%20Study%20Group>

¹³⁴ World Health Organization, "Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases: Diseases in Brazil," 2012, http://www.who.int/neglected_diseases/countries/bra/en/index.html

¹³⁵ John P. Ehrenberg and Steven K. Ault, "Neglected Diseases of Neglected Populations: Thinking to Reshape the Determinants of Health in Latin American and the Caribbean," *BMC Public Health* 5, no. 119 (2005), <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/5/119/>

¹³⁶ Paulo Gadelba, "Brazil: Tackling a Complex Disease," DNDi Newsletter, April 2010, http://www.dndi.org/newsletters/n19/3_1.php

¹³⁷ World Health Organization, "Working to Overcome the Global Impact of Neglected Tropical Diseases" (Geneva: World Health Organization, 2010), 16, http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2010/9789241564090_eng.pdf

¹³⁸ World Health Organization, "Rabies and Envenomings: A Neglected Public Health Issue (Report of a Consultative Meeting)" (Geneva: World Health Organization, 10 January 2007), 15, http://www.who.int/bloodproducts/animal_sera/Rabies.pdf

¹³⁹ E.N. Ramires, M.A. Navarro-Silva, and F. de Assis Marques, "Chapter 24: Chemical Control of Spiders and Scorpions in Urban Areas," in *Pesticides in the Modern World: Pests Control and Pesticides Exposure and Toxicity Assessment*, ed. Margarita Stoytcheva (InTech, 3 October 2011), 578–583, <http://www.intechopen.com/books/pesticides-in-the-modern-world-pests-control-and-pesticides-exposure-and-toxicity-assessment/chemical-control-of-spiders-and-scorpions-in-urban-areas>

¹⁴⁰ C.H. Tokarnia, J. Döbereiner, and P.S. Peixoto, "Poisonous Plants Affecting Livestock in Brazil," *Toxicon* 40, no. 13 (December 2002): 1635–1660, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12457875>

¹⁴¹ Kelly Haggart, "Mercury Research Bears Fruit in Amazon," *Women and Environments International Magazine* 76–77 (2008), reproduced by International Development Research Center (Canada), <http://www.docstoc.com/docs/41212164/Mercury-Research-Bears-Fruit-in-the-Amazon>

Chapter 1 Assessment

1. Brazil occupies about half of South America.

True

Brazil is the largest country in Latin America and the fifth-largest nation in the world. Occupying about half of the South American landmass, Brazil is bigger than the United States.

2. Most of Brazil is wet, tropical lowlands.

False

The Brazilian Highlands cover more than half the country, encompassing most of central, eastern, and southern Brazil. The terrain consists of rolling savannas, rocky plateaus, and numerous mountain ranges intersected by river valleys.

3. The city of Rio de Janeiro has the largest population in the Southern Hemisphere.

False

Although Rio de Janeiro is Brazil's cultural capital, São Paulo is twice the size of Rio. São Paulo has a metropolitan population of about 20 million. It is the largest city in Brazil, the largest city in Latin America, and one of the world's largest cities.

4. Brazil's summer months begin in December.

True

Because most of Brazil lies south of the Equator, seasons in Brazil occur at opposite times of the year from the Northern Hemisphere. Summer occurs from December through March and winter occurs from June through September.

5. Brazil shares its western borders with Chile and Ecuador.

False

To the west, Brazil borders nearly every country in South America (except Chile and Ecuador): Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

CHAPTER 2: HISTORY

Introduction

Ten thousand years before Portuguese colonizers arrived and claimed Brazil in 1500, indigenous peoples lived throughout South America.¹⁴²

¹⁴³ The 300-year rule of the Portuguese crown that followed devastated the native peoples of Brazil—killing as much as half the population during the 16th century—before landowners turned to African slaves for labor. Contemporary Brazil features the largest African population of any country in the world outside Africa.^{144, 145, 146}



© Gusthavum / Wikimedia.org
Brazilian royal coat of arms

Throughout much of Brazil's history, economic boom-and-bust cycles in sugar, gold, diamonds, coffee, and rubber brought about income inequalities and violent competition for resources. Brazil claimed independence from Europe during the 1800s, first as an empire and later as a republic.^{147, 148}

As a “regime born of coup de’etat [*sic*] that maintained itself by force,” the government of Brazil has been historically characterized by civilian and military dictatorial rule, the accumulation of large amounts of foreign debt from borrowing money to expand industry and infrastructure, and occasional economic gains.^{149, 150} Several of the country’s presidents have resigned before completing their terms in office, and those suspected of communist leanings have been removed via military coups^{151, 152, 153} One elected civilian president died before taking office.¹⁵⁴ Another

¹⁴² Stan Lehman, “Archaeologists Discover Brazilian ‘Stonehenge,’” CosmoLearning, 28 June 2006, <http://www.cosmolearning.com/images/archaeologists-discover-brazilian-stonehenge-929/>

¹⁴³ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, “Brazil: History,” 2012, <http://search.eb.com/eb/article-222833>

¹⁴⁴ Márcio M. Valença, “Patron-Client Relations and Politics in Brazil: An Historical Overview” (Research Papers in Environmental and Spatial Analysis, Department of Geography, London School of Economics, 1999), <http://www2.lse.ac.uk/geographyAndEnvironment/research/Researchpapers/rp58.pdf>

¹⁴⁵ Atul Kohli, “Chapter 4: Invited Dependency: Fragmented State and Foreign Resources in Brazil’s Early Industrialization,” in *State-Directed Development: Political Power and Industrialization in the Global Periphery* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2004), 130.

¹⁴⁶ Embassy of Brazil in London, “Did You Know...?” 2012, <http://www.brazil.org.uk/brazilinbrief/didyouknow.html>

¹⁴⁷ Helena de Moura, “Brazil Inaugurates First Female President,” CNN World, 1 January 2011, http://articles.cnn.com/2011-01-01/world/brazil.female.president_1_first-female-president-luiz-inacio-lula-brazil?_s=PM:WORLD

¹⁴⁸ BBC News, “Brazil Country Profile,” 14 August 2012, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/country_profiles/1227110.stm

¹⁴⁹ Frank D. McCann, “Chapter 1: Historical Setting,” in *Brazil: A Country Study*, 5th ed., ed. Rex A. Hudson (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1998), 56, <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/brtoc.html>

¹⁵⁰ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, “Brazil: History: The Republic to 1960: Kubitschek’s Administration,” 2012, <http://search.eb.com/eb/article-25050>

¹⁵¹ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, “Brazil: History: Brazil Since 1960: Political Turmoil,” 2012, <http://search.eb.com/eb/article-272262>

¹⁵² *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, “Brazil: History: Brazil Since 1960: Military Intervention and Dictators,” 2012, <http://search.eb.com/eb/article-272263>

committed suicide after resigning under pressure of being forcibly removed via military coup during his second term in office.^{155, 156}

At times, political opposition has been effectively outlawed in Brazil, and dissidents have been subject to arrest, detention, torture, and execution.¹⁵⁷ Freedom of the press and other civil liberties also have been severely curtailed. Repression peaked during military dictatorial rule in the early 1970s.¹⁵⁸

Since the country's return to democratic government in the mid-1980s, Brazil has adopted a new constitution that allows for the direct election of the president by popular vote. The nation's first female president took office in 2011.^{159, 160}

Today, Brazil is a rising world power and one of the United States' biggest trading partners and newest supplier of oil and natural gas.^{161, 162}

Pre-Colonial History

Archaeological evidence indicates that humans had settled the Brazilian region by at least 9000 B.C.E. Many traces of these peoples suggest that they lived in semi-sedentary groups that were well adapted to their local surroundings (not unlike their presumed contemporary descendants, the Ticuna, Yanomami, and Guarani).¹⁶³ Composed of several hundred or more tribes, these indigenous peoples migrated throughout the region, subsisting as hunters and gatherers or small-scale farmers and



© Quissama / Wikimedia.org
Early depiction of indians

¹⁵³ Volker Poelzl, "Chapter 2: A Look at Brazil: The Past and the Present," in *Culture Shock! Brazil: A Survival Guide to Customs and Etiquette*, 3rd ed. (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish, 2009), 33–34.

¹⁵⁴ Volker Poelzl, "Chapter 2: A Look at Brazil: The Past and the Present," in *Culture Shock! Brazil: A Survival Guide to Customs and Etiquette*, 3rd ed. (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish, 2009), 32–33.

¹⁵⁵ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Brazil: History: The Republic to 1960: The Democratic Interlude," 2012, <http://search.eb.com/eb/article-25049>

¹⁵⁶ BBC News, "On This Day: 1954: Brazilian President Found Dead," 2008,

http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/august/24/newsid_4544000/4544759.stm

¹⁵⁷ Todd L. Edwards, "Chapter 3: Politics and Government: The Military Republic (1964–1985)," in *Brazil: A Global Studies Handbook* (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2008), 160–62.

¹⁵⁸ Volker Poelzl, "Chapter 2: A Look at Brazil: The Past and the Present," in *Culture Shock! Brazil: A Survival Guide to Customs and Etiquette*, 3rd ed. (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish, 2009), 32.

¹⁵⁹ Helena de Moura, "Brazil Inaugurates First Female President," CNN World, 1 January 2011,

http://articles.cnn.com/2011-01-01/world/brazil.female.president_1_first-female-president-luiz-inacio-lula-brazil?_s=PM:WORLD

¹⁶⁰ BBC News, "Brazil Country Profile," 14 August 2012,

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/country_profiles/1227110.stm

¹⁶¹ Central Intelligence Agency, "Brazil: Economy," in *The World Factbook*, 24 August 2012,

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/br.html>

¹⁶² Simon Romero and Jackie Calmes, "Brazil and U.S. Accentuate the Positive," *New York Times*, 9 April 2012,

<http://www.nytimes.com/2012/04/10/world/americas/in-dilma-rousseff-visit-brazil-and-us-accentuate-positive.html>

¹⁶³ Regis St. Louis et al., "History," in *Lonely Planet: Brazil*, 8th ed. (Footscray, Victoria, Australia: Lonely Planet Publications, 2010), 37–38.

fishers. Many engaged in warfare and some practiced ritual cannibalism. Others may have constructed artificial waterways or developed astronomy.^{164, 165} When the Portuguese arrived in 1500, an estimated 2–6 million Amerindian peoples inhabited the Brazilian region.^{166, 167} Various Tupi-speaking tribes lived in the coastal regions where the Portuguese first made contact.¹⁶⁸

The Early Colonial Era

Portuguese explorers landed on the Brazilian coast in 1500. Led by Pedro Álvares Cabral, the landing party erected a cross made from a local tree, said a mass, and named the spot Vera Cruz (True Cross). Curious Tupinambá Amerindians came to watch the proceedings and exchanged gifts with the sailors. Portugal claimed the land under an established treaty with Spain, the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494), which divided the recently discovered New World between the two Catholic colonial powers. For the first decades, a few Portuguese made their living from the export of brazilin, a red dye of the brazilwood tree.¹⁶⁹



© Adam63 / flickr.com

Church from the colonial era

French, Spanish, and English traders soon established relations with the local peoples, ignoring the Portuguese crown's claim to have the sole right to the brazilwood trade.^{170, 171} In an effort to stave off competition, the Portuguese initiated a campaign to colonize the region in the 1530s. King João III instituted a hereditary captaincy system in which nobles willing to develop (and defend) their respective territories in the name of Portugal received land grants.¹⁷² After it proved mostly a failure, the king abolished the captaincy system and established direct administrative control over most of the coastal region. Tomé de Sousa, the colony's first governor-general, arrived in 1549 and established the city of Salvador, which remained the colonial capital until 1763.¹⁷³

¹⁶⁴ Steve Kingstone, "'Brazilian Stonehenge' Discovered," BBC News, 13 May 2006, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/4767717.stm>

¹⁶⁵ Juan Forero, "Scientists Find Evidence Discrediting Theory Amazon Was Virtually Unlivable," *Washington Post*, 5 September 2012, http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/09/03/AR2010090302302_pf.html

¹⁶⁶ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Brazil: History," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/78101/Brazil/222833/History?anchor=ref286624>

¹⁶⁷ Marta Azevedo, "How Many Were They? How Many Will They Be?" *Povos Indígenas no Brasil*, December 2000, <http://pib.socioambiental.org/en/c/no-brasil-atual/quantos-sao/quantos-eram-quantos-serao>

¹⁶⁸ Teresa A. Meade, "Chapter 1: Land and People Before and After Portuguese Exploration (Prehistory to 1530)" in *A Brief History of Brazil* (New York: Facts on File, 2003), 4–11.

¹⁶⁹ Teresa A. Meade, "Chapter 1: Land and People Before and After Portuguese Exploration (Prehistory to 1530)" in *A Brief History of Brazil* (New York: Facts on File, 2003), 12–17.

¹⁷⁰ S.W. Miller, *An Environmental History of Latin America* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007), 95–96.

¹⁷¹ Chris Allan, "Brazilwood: A Brief History," University of Minnesota, James Ford Bell Library, 2010, <https://www.lib.umn.edu/bell/tradeproducts/brazilwood>

¹⁷² Thomas E. Skidmore, "Chapter 1: Birth and Growth of Colonial Brazil: 1500–1750," in *Brazil: Five Centuries of Change* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), 10.

¹⁷³ Frank D. McCann, "Chapter 1: Historical Setting," in *Brazil: A Country Study*, 5th ed., ed. Rex A. Hudson (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1998), 17, <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/brtoc.html>

Jesuit missionaries arrived with Sousa and established missionary villages (*aldeias*) to convert indigenous peoples to Christianity.¹⁷⁴ Although the Jesuits regularly placed themselves between the Indians and Portuguese landholders seeking slave labor, the missionary villages removed the Indians from their traditional support systems. The missionary villages also were breeding grounds for European diseases that decimated indigenous populations throughout the Americas.¹⁷⁵ (Brazil's indigenous population had fallen to about 150,000 by the early 20th century.)¹⁷⁶

Colonial Expansion and Slavery

From the 1530s to the mid-1600s, sugarcane was the primary commodity fueling the colonial economy. The large-scale development of sugarcane plantations depended on slave labor. After failing to enslave the indigenous people, the Portuguese came to rely on imported African slaves.¹⁷⁷ More than 3 million Africans were brought to Brazil to grow sugarcane, coffee, and rubber, as well as mine gold and diamonds, until slavery was abolished during the 19th century.^{178, 179}



© Daniel Jorge Marques F / Wikimedia.org
Black Brazilian

Indians who resisted enslavement became the target of *bandeirantes*, slave-hunters who explored deep into the Brazilian interior. Mostly based out of São Paulo, these frontiersmen sought their living outside the sugar economy. Unable to afford the cost of importing European brides, they took native women as companions and found themselves attacking settlements of escaped slaves on behalf of the Portuguese monarchy.^{180, 181}

The slave-hunters discovered gold in the late 1600s and diamonds early the next century, setting off a rush of mining development in the southeastern Brazilian highlands from Minas Gerais (general mines) to Mato Grosso (great woods). In 1763, officials moved the colonial capital south from Salvador to Rio de Janeiro, a port nearer to the mines.¹⁸² Several Portuguese-Spanish

¹⁷⁴ Gilberto Freyre, "Chapter 2: The Native in the Formation of the Brazilian Family," in *The Masters and the Slaves: A Study in the Development of Brazilian Civilization*, 2nd ed., trans. Samuel Putnam (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1986), 165.

¹⁷⁵ John Charles Chasteen, *Born in Blood and Fire: A Concise History of Latin America*, 3rd ed. (New York: W.W. Norton, 2011), 27.

¹⁷⁶ Donald R. Sawyer, "Chapter 2: The Society and Its Environment," in *Brazil: A Country Study*, 5th ed., ed. Rex A. Hudson (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1988), 124–26, <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/brtoc.html>

¹⁷⁷ Frank D. McCann, "Chapter 1: Historical Setting," in *Brazil: A Country Study*, 5th ed., ed. Rex A. Hudson (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1988), 3–4, <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/brtoc.html>

¹⁷⁸ UNESCO, "Slave Trade Archives: Slavery in Brazil," 2009, http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php-URL_ID=8161&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

¹⁷⁹ Frank D. McCann, "Chapter 1: Historical Setting," in *Brazil: A Country Study*, 5th ed., ed. Rex A. Hudson (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1998), 14–20, <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/brtoc.html>

¹⁸⁰ John Charles Chasteen, *Born in Blood and Fire: A Concise History of Latin America*, 3rd ed. (New York: W.W. Norton, 2011), 71–73.

¹⁸¹ Alida C. Metcalf, "Chapter 2: Town, Kingdom, and Wilderness," in *Family and Frontier in Colonial Brazil: Santana de Parnaíba, 1580–1822* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 2005), 47.

¹⁸² John Charles Chasteen, *Born in Blood and Fire: A Concise History of Latin America*, 3rd ed. (New York: W.W. Norton, 2011), 73–74.

treaties in the mid-to-late 18th century solidified Portugal's claims to the colony's massive territory, which settlers, missionaries, and slave hunters expanded over the years.¹⁸³

Independence

In the late 18th century, as the mining economy declined, Brazilian independence movements increased.¹⁸⁴ In 1807, Napoleon Bonaparte's invasion of Portugal compelled the Portuguese monarchy to flee to safety in Brazil. In 1815, Prince Regent Dom João VI declared the establishment of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and the Algarves, effectively upgrading Brazil's status from a colony to a kingdom.¹⁸⁵



© Alexandre H. Kitamura
Commemorating independence

Dom João ascended to the throne as João VI after his mother's death in 1816. He returned to Portugal in 1821 amid a domestic crisis, leaving his son, Dom Pedro, in control of Brazil. When the Portuguese government tried to return Brazil to the status of a dependent colony, the defiant Dom Pedro declared an independent Brazilian government on 7 September 1822 and adopted the title of Emperor on 1 December of that year. After relatively minor conflict, the Portuguese recognized Brazil's sovereignty in 1825.^{186,187}

The Brazilian Empire and Republic

Widespread social upheaval and territorial conflict during the first few decades of the 19th century gave way to prosperity and progress, including the development of railways and other infrastructure, coffee cultivation, and full emancipation of Brazil's slaves by 1888. But the abolition of slavery, along with heavy casualties during the Paraguayan War (1864–1870), contributed to growing dissatisfaction with the monarchy, which was overthrown in a military coup on 15 November 1889.^{188, 189, 190, 191}



© Dornicke / Wikimedia.org
Prudente de Moraes

The leaders of the coup founded a constitutional republic on 24

¹⁸³ Max Savelle, "Chapter 1: The Completion of the European Occupation of the American Continent," in *Empires to Nations: Expansion in America, 1713–1824* (St. Paul: University of Minnesota Press, 1974), 21.

¹⁸⁴ Frank D. McCann, "Chapter 1: Historical Setting," in *Brazil: A Country Study*, 5th ed., ed. Rex A. Hudson (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1998), 29–31, <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/brtoc.html>

¹⁸⁵ Boris Fausto, *A Concise History of Brazil* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999), 68.

¹⁸⁶ Boris Fausto, *A Concise History of Brazil* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999), 69–72.

¹⁸⁷ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Brazil: History: Independence," 2012, <http://search.eb.com/eb/article-25043>

¹⁸⁸ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Brazil: History: The Brazilian Empire: Pedro II," 2012, <http://search.eb.com/eb/article-25043>

¹⁸⁹ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "War of the Triple Alliance," 2012, <http://search.eb.com/eb/article-9058388>

¹⁹⁰ Volker Poelzl, "Chapter 2: A Look at Brazil: The Past and the Present," in *Culture Shock! Brazil: A Survival Guide to Customs and Etiquette*, 3rd ed. (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish, 2009), 26–28.

¹⁹¹ BBC News, "Timeline: Brazil," 14 August 2012,

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/country_profiles/1231075.stm

February 1891. Prudente de Morais, a civilian president, assumed office in 1894.¹⁹² He was the first of several successive Brazilian leaders who arose from the prosperous and politically powerful Paulista Party.¹⁹³ Wealthy, landowning elites in the southeast wielded power in this era by fixing elections and making political appointments.^{194, 195}

Although the 1891 constitution gave the national military permanent status, it also gave the states the right to their own armed forces.^{196, 197} Between 1894 and 1930, the São Paulo state's troops, whose training was outsourced to a French military mission, outnumbered in-state federal forces 10 to 1.¹⁹⁸ At the same time, immigrants flooded Brazil and many replaced slaves as cheap labor for the booming coffee industry.¹⁹⁹

The late 19th and early 20th centuries also saw the rubber industry emerge in Amazonia.²⁰⁰ In the hope of securing a monopoly in the supply of latex, Henry Ford tried to export industrialized agriculture and American small-town life to an area along the Amazon River that became known as Fordlandia.²⁰¹ Although he imported the best German machinery, prefabricated buildings, and hundreds of employees from Detroit, his dream of "creating the biggest rubber plantation in the world" ultimately failed, primarily because "there was a huge clash of cultures between mechanized America, Ford's utopian ideals, and the way the indigenous people lived."^{202, 203}

¹⁹² Boris Fausto, "Chapter 21: Brazil: The Social and Political Structure of the First Republic, 1889–1930," in *The Cambridge History of Latin America, vol. 5, c. 1870 to 1930*, ed. Leslie Bethell (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1998), 814.

¹⁹³ Kent Eaton, "Chapter 3: Decentralization from Below: Argentina Before 1966, Brazil Before 1964," in *Politics Beyond the Capital: The Design of Subnational Institutions in South America* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2004), 77.

¹⁹⁴ Frank D. McCann, "Chapter 1: Historical Setting," in *Brazil: A Country Study*, 5th ed., ed. Rex A. Hudson (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1998), 58, <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/brtoc.html>

¹⁹⁵ Thomas M. Leonard, ed., "Brazilian Constitution of 1891," in *Encyclopedia of Latin America: Search for National Identity*, vol. 3 (New York: Facts on File, 2010), <http://www.fofweb.com/History/MainPrintPage.asp?iPin=ELAI0113&DataType=WorldHistory&WinType=Free>

¹⁹⁶ Frank D. McCann, "Chapter 1: Historical Setting," in *Brazil: A Country Study*, 5th ed., ed. Rex A. Hudson (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1998), 57, <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/brtoc.html>

¹⁹⁷ Thomas M. Leonard, ed., "Brazilian Constitution of 1891," in *Encyclopedia of Latin America: Search for National Identity*, vol. 3 (New York: Facts on File, 2010),

<http://www.fofweb.com/History/MainPrintPage.asp?iPin=ELAI0113&DataType=WorldHistory&WinType=Free>

¹⁹⁸ Thomas E. Skidmore, "Chapter 5: World War I, the Great Depression and Dictatorship," in *Brazil: Five Centuries of Change* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), 106.

¹⁹⁹ Regis St. Louis et al., "History," in *Lonely Planet: Brazil*, 8th ed. (Footscray, Victoria, Australia: Lonely Planet Publications, 2010), 47–49.

²⁰⁰ Regis St. Louis et al., "History," in *Lonely Planet: Brazil*, 8th ed. (Footscray, Victoria, Australia: Lonely Planet Publications, 2010), 47–49.

²⁰¹ G. Grandin, *Fordlandia: The Rise and Fall of Henry Ford's Forgotten Jungle City* (New York: Picador, 2009), 3–5.

²⁰² Sara Henrichs, "Fordlandia, Brazil," *Guardian*, 31 January 2009, <http://www.guardian.co.uk/travel/2009/feb/01/fordlandia-brazil>

²⁰³ NPR Books, "Fordlandia: The Failure of Ford's Jungle Utopia," 6 June 2009, <http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=105068620>

The power and influence of coffee growers diminished when the global economic crisis of 1929–1930 led to a drastic decline in coffee prices, the revolution of 1930, and the expansion of central government.^{204, 205, 206}

The Vargas Era (1930–1954)

Getúlio Vargas, a former governor of the southern state of Rio Grande do Sul, initially used military support to forcibly seize power in 1937.²⁰⁷ While in office, he centralized the government, instituted electoral reforms, and created a large public economic sector geared toward industrialization. In 1937, Vargas formed the Estado Nôvo (New State), in which he effectively assumed dictatorial powers over the expansive central government.²⁰⁸ Vargas distributed government jobs and instituted labor reforms, including a minimum wage that allowed him to maintain popular support as a champion of the working class.²⁰⁹



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Getulio Vargas

Following Vargas' resignation in October 1945 under threat of a military coup, General Eurico Gaspar Dutra was elected president in December 1945, while Vargas took elected office in the senate. Five years later, Vargas was reelected president, although economic woes, civil unrest, and corruption plagued his final term in office.^{210, 211} When the presidential guard was proved complicit in hired killings in August 1954, army officers again forced Vargas to resign. He committed suicide soon afterward.^{212, 213}

²⁰⁴ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Brazil: History: The Republic to 1960: The Rebellion Against the Coffee Elite," 2010, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/78101/Brazil>

²⁰⁵ Geraldo Barros, "Chapter 4: Brazil: The Challenges in Becoming an Agricultural Superpower," in *Brazil as an Economic Superpower? Understanding Brazil's Changing Role in the Global Economy*, eds. Lael Brainard and Leonardo Martinez-Diaz (Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution, 2009), 83.

²⁰⁶ Kent Eaton, "Chapter 3: Decentralization from Below: Argentina Before 1966, Brazil Before 1964," in *Politics Beyond the Capital: The Design of Subnational Institutions in South America* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2004), 77.

²⁰⁷ BBC News, "Timeline: Brazil," 14 August 2012, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/1231075.stm>

²⁰⁸ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Brazil: History: The Republic to 1960: The Vargas Era," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/78101/Brazil>

²⁰⁹ Márcio M. Valença, "Patron-Client Relations and Politics in Brazil: An Historical Overview" (Research Papers in Environmental and Spatial Analysis, Department of Geography, London School of Economics, 1999), 14–17, <http://www2.lse.ac.uk/geographyAndEnvironment/research/Researchpapers/rp58.pdf>

²¹⁰ Volker Poelzl, "Chapter 2: A Look at Brazil: The Past and the Present," in *Culture Shock! Brazil: A Survival Guide to Customs and Etiquette*, 3rd ed. (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish, 2009), 29–30.

²¹¹ Frank D. McCann, "Chapter 1: Historical Setting," in *Brazil: A Country Study*, 5th ed., ed. Rex A. Hudson (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1998), 70–72, <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/brtoc.html>

²¹² *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Brazil: History: The Republic to 1960: The Vargas Era," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/78101/Brazil>

²¹³ BBC News, "On This Day: 1954: Brazilian President Found Dead," 2008, http://news.bbc.co.uk/onthisday/hi/dates/stories/august/24/newsid_4544000/4544759.stm

The Republic After Vargas (1954–1964)

Elected in 1955, Juscelino Kubitschek de Oliveira promoted a policy of intensive government-funded development in Brazilian industry and infrastructure. He oversaw the introduction of auto manufacturing in 1956.²¹⁴ Kubitschek's policies produced large gains in the gross domestic product (GDP), but the government incurred massive debt, adding to the already substantial debt left by Vargas. Export revenues only partially defrayed the costs of building heavy industries from scratch.²¹⁵



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Kubitschek memorial

Kubitschek's successor, schoolteacher-turned-politician Jânio Quadros, assumed office in January 1961. Quadros served fewer than 7 months before suddenly resigning, and power passed to Vice President João Goulart.²¹⁶ Some perceived Goulart as a communist sympathizer as the nation faced political conflict and continued economic decline. By March 1964, the annual rate of inflation was more than 90%.²¹⁷ Goulart was removed from power in 1964 by a military coup.²¹⁸

Military Rule (1964–1985)

Brazil's military regime, which started out by implementing economic reforms and removing leftist and subversive political elements, grew increasingly repressive.²¹⁹ Led by a series of military commanders, the regime consolidated power and outlawed political opposition. Military officers chaired all universities, and student groups were closely watched. The government curtailed freedom of the press and other civil liberties, subjecting dissidents to arrest, detention, torture, and execution.²²⁰ Many intellectuals and artists went into exile.²²¹ Repression peaked under the presidential rule of General Emílio Garrastazu Médici between 1969 and 1974.²²² Médici also oversaw a



© Joseribamar / Wikimedia.org
Médici with Nixon

²¹⁴ Frank D. McCann, "Chapter 1: Historical Setting," in *Brazil: A Country Study*, 5th ed., ed. Rex A. Hudson (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1998), 73–74, <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/brtoc.html>

²¹⁵ Thomas E. Skidmore, "Chapter 6: Democracy Under Vargas, Halcyon Days with Kubitschek, and a Military Coup: 1945–1964," in *Brazil: Five Centuries of Change* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), 148.

²¹⁶ Isabel Cristina Rodrigues Ferreira, "The Dialogue About 'Racial Democracy' Among African-American and Afro-Brazilian Literatures [*sic*]" (PhD diss., University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 2008), 62.

²¹⁷ Robert J. Gordon, "Why Stopping Inflation May Be Costly: Evidence from Fourteen Historical Episodes," in *Inflation: Causes and Effects*, ed. R.E. Hall (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982), 39, http://www.nber.org/chapters/c11451.pdf?new_window=1

²¹⁸ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Brazil: History: Brazil Since 1960: Military Intervention and Dictators," 2010, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/78101/Brazil>

²¹⁹ Riordan Roett, "Brazil: Politics in a Patrimonial Society," 5th ed. (Westport, CT: Praeger, 1999), 115.

²²⁰ Todd L. Edwards, "Chapter 3: Politics and Government: The Military Republic," in *Brazil: A Global Studies Handbook* (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2007) 160–62.

²²¹ Teresa A. Meade, "Chapter 8: From Military Dictatorship to Democracy," in *A Brief History of Brazil* (New York: Facts on File, 2003), 171–73.

²²² Volker Poelzl, "Chapter 2: A Look at Brazil: The Past and the Present," in *Culture Shock! Brazil: A Survival Guide to Customs and Etiquette*, 3rd ed. (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish, 2009), 32.

period of economic growth referred to as the “Brazilian miracle.” From 1968–1974, the economy grew quickly, foreign investment increased, and the Trans-Amazonian Highway and other major infrastructural projects were initiated.²²³

General Ernesto Geisel (1974–1979) and General João Figueiredo (1979–1985) incrementally reinstated civil liberties. The *abertura*, or “opening” of the political system to democratic reforms, characterized Figueiredo’s rule. But the country’s economic problems—inflation, foreign debt, falling productivity, unemployment, and poverty—inspired wide-ranging opposition.²²⁴

In 1979, Luis Inácio Lula da Silva (Lula), formerly president of the Metal Workers’ Union, started the Partido dos Trabalhadores (Workers’ Party, or PT). In 1980, the PT led strikes in the industrial sector and won higher wages, safer working conditions, paid sick and vacation leave, and a more democratic union structure. In rural areas, people seized unused private land, and foreign Roman Catholic priests were expelled for political activism on land reform.²²⁵ In 1984, demonstrators throughout Brazil called for direct elections, foreshadowing an end to the military dictatorship. In 1985, Brazil’s electoral college elected opposition candidate Tancredo Neves. Had he not died of a perforated ulcer prior to assuming office, Neves would have been the first president since 1964 to come to power independent of military support.^{226, 227}

Democracy and Reform

Fernando Affonso Collor de Mello briefly served as president from 1990 to 1992 but was impeached for corruption and drug use.²²⁸ The vice-president appointed Fernando Cardoso as finance minister, who implemented a plan that reduced the rate of inflation from nearly 1000% in 1994 to almost zero in 1998.^{229,230} This success, and being slightly more conservative than Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva allowed him to win the presidency in 1994, and again in 1998.^{231,232}



© Dantadd / Wikimedia.org
President Lula

²²³ Todd L. Edwards, “Chapter 1: Geography and History: Brazil’s Military Dictatorship (1964–1985),” in *Brazil: A Global Studies Handbook* (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2007), 66.

²²⁴ Frank D. McCann, “Chapter 1: Historical Setting,” in *Brazil: A Country Study*, 5th ed., ed. Rex A. Hudson (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1998), 81–83, <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/brtoc.html>

²²⁵ Frank D. McCann, “Chapter 1: Historical Setting,” in *Brazil: A Country Study*, 5th ed., ed. Rex A. Hudson (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1998), 83–84, <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/brtoc.html>

²²⁶ Teresa A. Meade, “Chapter 8: From Military Dictatorship to Democracy,” in *A Brief History of Brazil* (New York: Facts on File, 2003), 181–83.

²²⁷ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, “Brazil: History: Brazil Since 1960: The Return of Civilian Government,” 2010, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/78101/Brazil>

²²⁸ Boris Fausto, *A Concise History of Brazil* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999), 318–319.

²²⁹ David V. Fleischer, “Chapter 4: Government and Politics,” in *Brazil: A Country Study*, ed. Rex A. Hudson (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1997), 296–297, <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/brtoc.html>

²³⁰ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, “Brazil: History: Brazil Since 1960: The Return of Civilian Government,” 2012, <http://search.eb.com/eb/article-272267>

²³¹ Boris Fausto, *A Concise History of Brazil* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999), 320.

²³² Regis St Louis et al., *Lonely Planet: Brazil* (Oakland, CA: Lonely Planet, 2008), 48.

Although a new constitution was passed in 1988 that restored civil liberties, economic troubles intensified amidst the continuing trends of privatizing Brazil's state-owned companies and using high interest rates and wage freezes to contain inflation.^{233, 234}

Economic reform continued during the administration of Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva (2002–2010), a member of the Workers' Party and popularly known as the country's first working-class president. According to estimates, millions of Brazilians rose out of poverty under his administration.²³⁵ Despite charges of corruption against his party, President Lula retained popular support, leaving office in 2010 with approval ratings of more than 80%.^{236, 237} He is eligible to run again in 2014 and, despite a bout with throat cancer, has said he will do so if his successor, Dilma Rousseff, chooses not to seek a second term.^{238, 239} In April 2013, corruption charges against Lula resurfaced as prosecutors investigated his possible involvement in a scheme to pay political supporters.²⁴⁰

Recent Events

Dilma Rousseff, President Lula's former chief of staff and hand-picked successor, assumed the office of president in January 2011 following elections in October 2010.²⁴¹ The first woman to be elected president in Brazil, Rousseff has been active in left-wing politics since her teenage years, when she joined an underground resistance movement that opposed military dictatorial control of Brazil. Although she has denied involvement in armed resistance, she was jailed for 3 years in the early 1970s and reportedly tortured.²⁴²



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President Rousseff

In 2011, President Rousseff announced the creation of a 7-member commission to investigate human rights abuses in Brazil between 1946 and 1988, particularly focusing on the period 1964–

²³³ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Brazil: History: Brazil Since 1960: The Return of Civilian Government," 2012, <http://search.eb.com/eb/article-272267>

²³⁴ Volker Poelzl, "Chapter 2: A Look at Brazil: The Past and the Present," in *Culture Shock! Brazil: A Survival Guide to Customs and Etiquette*, 3rd ed. (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish, 2009), 33–34.

²³⁵ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Brazil: History: Brazil Since 1960: Brazil Since 1990," 2012, <http://search.eb.com/eb/article-272268>

²³⁶ Reuters, "Factbox: Brazil Under Lula, the Working-Class President," 10 June 2009, <http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE55950U20090610>

²³⁷ BBC News, "Brazil's Lula Bids Farewell at End of Presidential Term," 23 December 2010, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-12072003>

²³⁸ MercoPress, "Lula da Silva Diagnosed with Throat Cancer and Must Undergo Chemotherapy," 29 October 2011, <http://en.mercopress.com/2011/10/29/lula-da-silva-diagnosed-with-throat-cancer-and-must-undergo-chemotherapy>

²³⁹ Reuters, "Brazil's Ex-president Lula Says He May Run Again," 1 June 2012, <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2012/06/01/uk-brazil-lula-future-idUKBRE85005N20120601>

²⁴⁰ Brazil News.net, "Brazil Prosecutors to Investigate Ex-President Lula over Corruption Charges, 7 April 2013, <http://www.brazilnews.net/index.php/sid/213663825/scat/24437442923341f1>

²⁴¹ Helena de Moura, "Brazil Inaugurates First Female President," CNN World, 1 January 2011, http://articles.cnn.com/2011-01-01/world/brazil.female.president_1_first-female-president-luiz-inacio-lula-brazil?_s=PM:WORLD

²⁴² BBC News, "Brazil Country Profile," 14 August 2012, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/country_profiles/1227110.stm

1985, when as many as 500 people might have been killed or disappeared and thousands were reportedly tortured or detained. But because of an amnesty law passed in 1979, military officials accused of torture and left-wing guerrillas accused of violence cannot be prosecuted.^{243, 244, 245, 246}

Following a 2011 visit by U.S. President Barack Obama to Brazil, President Rousseff met privately with her American counterpart at the White House in April 2012 to discuss a range of diplomatic and economic concerns, including the increasing production of Brazilian oil and natural gas for export to the United States.²⁴⁷ During her term in office, President Rousseff has borrowed heavily from the United States and Europe to help jump start the Brazilian economy.^{248, 249}

²⁴³ BBC News, “Brazil Truth Commission Begins Rights Abuse Inquiries,” 16 May 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-18087390>

²⁴⁴ BBC News, “Brazil Creates Truth Commission to Probe Rights Abuses,” 27 October 2011, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-15473622>

²⁴⁵ Simon Romero, “An Uneasy Search for Truth as Ghosts From Military Rule Start to Stir,” *New York Times*, 20 December 2011, <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/12/21/world/americas/brazil-uneasily-searches-for-truth-on-military-rule-abuses.html?pagewanted=all>

²⁴⁶ Dom Phillips, “Brazil’s Truth Commission May Find Inconvenient Answers,” Bloomberg, 18 May 2012, <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2012-05-18/brazil-s-truth-commission-may-find-inconvenient-answers.html>

²⁴⁷ Simon Romero and Jackie Calmes, “Brazil and U.S. Accentuate the Positive,” *New York Times*, 9 April 2012, <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/04/10/world/americas/in-dilma-rousseff-visit-brazil-and-us-accentuate-positive.html>

²⁴⁸ *New York Times*, “Dilma Rousseff,” 22 June 2012, http://topics.nytimes.com/top/reference/timestopics/people/r/dilma_rousseff/index.html

²⁴⁹ Simon Romero, “As Growth Ebbs, Brazil Powers Up Its Bulldozers,” *The New York Times*, 21 June 2012, <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/06/22/world/americas/brazil-combats-slowdown-with-even-more-stimulus.html?ref=dilmarousseff>

Chapter 2 Assessment

1. The lives of native Brazilians improved during Portugal's 300-year rule of Brazil.

False

Portuguese colonization devastated the native peoples of Brazil—killing as much as half the population during the 16th century. The population, estimated at 2–6 million when the Portuguese arrived in 1500, had been reduced to 150,000 by the early 20th century.

2. In the early 1800s, the Portuguese monarchy sought safety in Brazil.

True

In 1807, Napoleon Bonaparte's invasion of Portugal compelled the Portuguese monarchy to flee to safety in Brazil, which in 1815 became the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and the Algarves, effectively upgrading Brazil's status from a colony to a kingdom.

3. The Republic of Brazil peacefully gained its independence through diplomatic efforts and monetary payments to the Portuguese monarchy.

False

After a military coup overthrew the Portuguese monarchy in 1889, the leaders of the coup founded a constitutional republic in 1891. Although civilian, the first few presidents of Brazil were prosperous and politically powerful landowning elites of the Paulista Party.

4. In the 1930s, Getúlio Vargas created a strong central government in Brazil that he ruled with dictatorial powers.

True

Getúlio Vargas initially used military support to forcibly seize power in 1937. While in office, he centralized the government and effectively assumed dictatorial powers over the state, until he was twice forced out of office by the military and then committed suicide.

5. The military government of Brazil (1964–1985) outlawed political opposition.

True

Beginning by implementing economic reforms and removing leftists and subversive political elements, Brazil's military regime grew increasingly repressive and outlawed political opposition—subjecting dissidents to arrest, detention, torture, and execution.

CHAPTER 3: ECONOMY

Introduction

Brazil has the largest economy in South America and is one of an elite group of emerging economies known as BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) that are considered key to continued global economic growth.²⁵⁰ Once the largest debtor nation in the developing world, Brazil became a net external creditor in 2008.²⁵¹ Trade and investments are growing with regional neighbors, other BRICs, and Lusophone (Portuguese-speaking) countries in Africa and Asia.^{252, 253}



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Leaders of BRICS

The country's natural resources are immense in quantity and variety: water, land, plants, animals, and minerals. Brazil's recent economic performance rests on strong international demand for these resources, from soybeans to oil. When global demand falls, the Brazilian economy is vulnerable.^{254, 255} The cost of doing business in Brazil is high in terms of time, effort, and money, and is often blamed for the continuing vigor of the informal sector.²⁵⁶

In the 2000s, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva (Lula) and his leftist Workers' Party (*Partido dos Trabalhadores*) developed social welfare programs to reduce Brazil's chasm of income inequality. At the same time, the government continued macroeconomic policies to control inflation by raising central bank interest rates and reducing government spending (even below levels recommended by the International Monetary Fund).²⁵⁷

The United States, one of Brazil's biggest trading partners, has invested heavily in South America's largest nation, announcing in September 2012 plans to loan Brazil's Petrobrás oil

²⁵⁰ Dan Keeler, "Special Report: BRICs: Shifting Trade Flows and the New Consumer," *Global Finance*, February 2012, <http://www.gfmag.com/archives/147-february-2012/11604-special-report-brics.html#axzz27VG3wsL4>

²⁵¹ Kevin Casas-Zamora, "Brazil: Poster Boy of Globalization Charts Own Course," *Yale Global Online*, 9 April 2010, <http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/brazil-charts-own-course>

²⁵² Milton de Abreu Campanario, Eva Stal, and Marcello Muniz da Silva, "Outward FDI from Brazil and Its Policy Context, 2012," *Vale Columbia Center on Sustainable International Investment, Columbia FDI Profiles*, 10 May 2012, <http://www.vcc.columbia.edu/files/vale/documents/Profile- Brazil OFDI 10 May 2012 - FINAL.pdf>

²⁵³ World Bank, "Chapter 5: Brazilian Foreign Direct Investment and Trade with Africa," in *Bridging the Atlantic: Brazil and Sub-Saharan Africa: South-South Partnering for Growth* (World Bank, Brazilian Institute for Applied Economic Research, 2011), <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/AFRICAEXT/Resources/africa-brazil-bridging-chapter5.pdf>

²⁵⁴ Joe Capp, Heinz-Peter Elstrodt, and William B. Jones, Jr., "Reining in Brazil's Informal Economy," *McKinsey Quarterly*, January 2005, http://www.mckinseyquarterly.com/Economic_Studies/Productivity_Performance/Reining_in_Brazils_informal_economy_1566

²⁵⁵ Brian Asher, Dow Jones & Company, "Study: Brazil's Informal Economy Stifling Productivity Growth," *Capital.gr* (Greece), 5 July 2012, <http://english.capital.gr/dj/news.asp?details=1552241>

²⁵⁶ U.S. Commercial Service, "Doing Business in Brazil: 2012 Country Commercial Guide for U.S. Companies: Transparency of Regulatory System," 2012, http://www.buyusainfo.net/docs/x_5067387.pdf

²⁵⁷ Brasil.gov.br, "Brazil in Numbers: Economy and Business," 2010, <http://www.brasil.gov.br/sobre/brazil/brazil-in-numbers/economy-business>

company USD 10 billion to develop offshore hydrocarbon reserves.^{258, 259} With the recent discovery of offshore oil, Brazil has become one of the United States' newest suppliers of oil and natural gas.²⁶⁰

Agriculture

Brazil is named after its first international agricultural export—the red dye extracted from brazilwood—and agricultural production has fundamentally shaped its society and economy ever since. Sugar products accounted for nearly 6% of total export value in 2011.²⁶¹ Brazil is the world's largest producer of sugarcane, coffee, and oranges, and a leader in cattle, poultry, soybeans, tobacco, bananas, corn, pineapple, pepper, and brazil nuts and cashews.²⁶² The Amazon Basin is a major source of timber. The agricultural sector is responsible for about 6% of Brazil's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Related agribusiness—most famously biofuel production—greatly contributes to the country's immense industrial output.^{263, 264} Approximately 20% of the Brazilian labor force works in agriculture.²⁶⁵



© Eugeni Dodonov
Sugarcane

In 2008, family agriculture accounted for 30% of the farming area and 38% of output, and employed more than 14 million people.²⁶⁶ But because agribusiness has the capital to make large-scale investments, land ownership is concentrated in a few wealthy hands.²⁶⁷ Land reform activists moved the government to counter this trend by giving farm plots to 1 million families.^{268, 269}

²⁵⁸ *Latin American Herald Tribune*, "U.S. Government to Loan Brazil's Petrobras \$10 Billion," 2009, <http://www.laht.com/article.asp?ArticleId=340859&CategoryId=10718>

²⁵⁹ Central Intelligence Agency, "Brazil: Economy," in *The World Factbook*, 11 September 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/br.html>

²⁶⁰ Simon Romero and Jackie Calmes, "Brazil and U.S. Accentuate the Positive," *New York Times*, 9 April 2012, <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/04/10/world/americas/in-dilma-rousseff-visit-brazil-and-us-accentuate-positive.html>

²⁶¹ UN Comtrade, United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database, "Comtrade Explorer: Snapshot," 2010, <http://comtrade.un.org/db/ce/ceSnapshot.aspx?r=76>

²⁶² U.S. Commercial Service, Chapter 4: Leading Sectors for U.S. Export and Investment in "Doing Business in Brazil: 2012 Country Commercial Guide for U.S. Companies," 2012, http://www.buyusainfo.net/docs/x_5067387.pdf

²⁶³ Central Intelligence Agency, "Brazil: Economy," in *The World Factbook*, 11 September 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/br.html>

²⁶⁴ Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, "The Amazon: Brazil's Final Soybean Frontier," 13 January 2004, http://www.fas.usda.gov/pecad2/highlights/2004/01/Amazon/Amazon_soybeans.htm

²⁶⁵ Central Intelligence Agency, "Brazil: Economy," in *The World Factbook*, 11 September 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/br.html>

²⁶⁶ USAID, "Country Profile: Property Rights and Resource Governance: Brazil," May 2011, 4, http://usaidlandtenure.net/sites/default/files/country-profiles/full-reports/USAID_Land_Tenure_Brazil_Profile.pdf

²⁶⁷ Fabiana Frayssinet, "Brazil: Agribusiness Driving Land Concentration," Inter Press Service News Agency, 5 October 2009, <http://ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=48734>

²⁶⁸ USAID, "Country Profile: Property Rights and Resource Governance: Brazil," May 2011, 4, http://usaidlandtenure.net/sites/default/files/country-profiles/full-reports/USAID_Land_Tenure_Brazil_Profile.pdf

²⁶⁹ Gary Duffy, "Changing Times for Brazil's Landless," BBC News, 23 January 2009, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/7845611.stm>

Sugarcane and Ethanol

Brazil has the largest sugarcane-based ethanol fuel industry in the world.²⁷⁰ Planting and harvesting remain largely unmechanized on large plantations.²⁷¹ Plantations offer mainly low-wage jobs to migrant laborers, who take up residence in field-side dormitories.²⁷² Thus, a significant social footprint is created by the cultivation of a crop intended to reduce mankind's carbon footprint.²⁷³ Legislation (*ZAE Cana*) banned the expansion of sugarcane plantations into the Amazon rainforest in 2009, and regulated palm oil in 2010, but Brasilia has not yet set agro-ecological zones for other land uses (including the cultivation of soybeans for biofuel).²⁷⁴ A poor sugarcane crop contributed to a Brazilian ethanol shortage in 2011, forcing the country to import ethanol from the United States.²⁷⁵



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Ethanol at the pump

Coffee

Coffee ranks just behind oil as the world's most traded commodity.²⁷⁶ By 1850, Brazil accounted for half of global coffee production.²⁷⁷ When the international price of coffee tumbled during the Great Depression, the Brazilian government bought huge stocks of beans and destroyed them.²⁷⁸ During the Cold War, the world coffee trade used quotas to control prices.²⁷⁹ To the free world, stable prices were a means of preventing farmers in the coffee belt from turning to communism. Brazil, as the largest producer, received the largest quota.²⁸⁰ After the Cold War, agreement on quotas collapsed.²⁸¹ Brazilian roasters have lobbied their government to lift



© Fernando Stankuns
Growing coffee beans

²⁷⁰ Reuters, "Brazil Cuts Ethanol Blend in Gasoline to 20 pct.," 11 January 2010,

<http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE60A4RI20100111>

²⁷¹ Gröna Bilister, "Ethanol Production from Sugar Cane in Brazil: Review of Potential for Social- and Environmental Labelling of Ethanol Production from Sugar Cane" (Report 1:06, Stockholm, 2006), 5,

<http://www.baff.info/english/rapporter/Etanol%20rapporten.pdf>

²⁷² Inter Press Service News Agency, "Brazil: Ethanol Divides Agribusiness," 8 September 2007,

<http://ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=39191>

²⁷³ Nikolas Kozloff, "The Dirty Underside of Lula's Clean Energy Revolution," *Foreign Policy*, 9 April 2010,

http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/04/09/the_dirty_underside_of_lulas_clean_energy_revolution

²⁷⁴ Aaron Leopold, "Agroecological Zoning in Brazil Incentivizes More Sustainable Agricultural Practices" (paper, TEEBcase, Agroecological Zoning, Brazil, November 2010), www.eea.europa.eu/atlas/teeb/agroecological-zoning-brazil

²⁷⁵ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Country Analysis Briefs: Brazil," 28 February 2012,

<http://www.eia.gov/emeu/cabs/Brazil/Full.html>

²⁷⁶ UNCTAD, "Coffee," in *Commodity Atlas* (Geneva: Common Fund for Commodities, 2004), 10–11.

²⁷⁷ Steven Topik and Mario Samper K., "The Latin American Coffee Commodity Chain: Brazil and Costa Rica" (essay, Department of Economics, University of California, Riverside, 21 November 2005), 8,

<http://economics.ucr.edu/seminars/fall05/ped/StevenTopik11-21-2005.pdf>

²⁷⁸ Charles C. Mueller and Werner Baer, "Chapter 3: The Economy," in *Brazil: A Country Study*, 5th ed., ed. Rex A. Hudson (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1998), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/brtoc.html>

²⁷⁹ Robert H. Bates, "Talk for the International Coffee Conference" (paper, Department of Government, Harvard University, n.d.), 7–8, http://www.ico.org/event_pdfs/bates.pdf

²⁸⁰ Lovell S. Jarvis, "How Brazil Transferred Billions to Foreign Coffee Importers: The International Coffee Agreement, Rent Seeking and Export Tax Rebates" (Working Paper No. 03-002, Department of Agricultural and

restrictions on coffee imports, so they can compete in the international market of mixed beans and coffee blends. Brazilian growers do not want other beans imported, which could drive down the price of their domestic product.²⁸²

Cattle Ranching

Brazil's military government offered subsidies for cattle ranching in the Amazon to create an export industry that could help pay down the country's debt. Ranching grew dramatically in the 1990s. Beef exports from 1997 to 2003 rose from 232,000 to approximately 1.2 million metric tons.^{283, 284} Brazil's Ministry of Agriculture now estimates that the gross value of meat and milk production is BRL 67 billion (USD 33 billion).²⁸⁵ Ranches are created by extracting marketable timber and burning the remaining trees. The ashes are sold to make vegetable oil, and the land is planted with grass to provide pasture for cattle. Eventually, meat and milk earn ranchers USD 1.5 billion annually, and leather is a secondary source of income. When the grass ceases to grow because of desertification, more trees are cleared for pasture, and the process is repeated.²⁸⁶ Cattle ranching is now the primary cause of deforestation in the Amazon region.^{287, 288}

Industry

Industry employs about 14% of Brazil's workers and accounts for more than one-quarter of GDP (27.5% in 2011).²⁸⁹ Many of Brazil's modern industrial giants began under state-led programs initiated by President Getúlio Vargas in 1930. The government encouraged import substitution: the development of domestic industries to produce goods that could compete with and replace imports. The growth of consumer-goods manufacturing (e.g., textiles and foods) was followed by the



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Factory in Brazil

Resource Economics, University of California, Davis, August 2003), 1–2,

<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/bitstream/11967/1/wp030002.pdf>

²⁸¹ Joshua Kurlantzick, "Coffee Snobs Unite," *Washington Monthly*, 2003,

<http://www.washingtonmonthly.com/features/2003/0307.kurlantzick.html>

²⁸² Mario Osava, "Brazil: Green Beans to Go, Roast Coffee Grounded," *Inter Press Service News Agency*, 11

November 2009, <http://ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=49220>

²⁸³ Mark London and Brian Kelly, "Till the Cows Come Home," *American Prospect*, 10 August 2007,

http://www.prospect.org/cs/articles?article=till_the_cows_come_home

²⁸⁴ Doug Boucher, "Chapter 5: Cattle and Pasture," in *The Root of the Problem: What's Driving Tropical Deforestation Today?* (Cambridge, MA: Union of Concerned Scientists, June 2011), 4,

http://www.ucsusa.org/assets/documents/global_warming/UCS_DriversofDeforestation_Chap5_Cattle_1.pdf

²⁸⁵ Ministry of Agriculture, Brazil, "Cattle and Buffaloes," n.d.,

<http://translate.google.com/translate?sl=pt&tl=en&js=n&prev=t&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&layout=2&eof=1&u=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.agricultura.gov.br%2Fanimal%2Fespecies%2Fbovinos-e-bubalinos&act=url>

²⁸⁶ Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "Project Amazonia: Threats: Agriculture and Cattle Ranching," n.d.,

http://web.mit.edu/12.000/www/m2006/final/threats/threat_agg.html

²⁸⁷ BBC News, "Deforestation: The Carbon Question," n.d.,

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/amazon/sites/deforestation/pages/content.shtml>

²⁸⁸ BBC News, "Brazil Country Profile," 14 August 2012,

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/country_profiles/1227110.stm

²⁸⁹ Central Intelligence Agency, "Brazil: Economy," in *The World Factbook*, 11 September 2012,

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/br.html>

development of automobile, electrical equipment, chemical, and fertilizer industries.²⁹⁰

But the cost of establishing and protecting domestic industries often put the government in debt. In pursuit of capital investments (as well as knowledge and technology transfer), the state relinquished partial or total control of many industries in recent decades, including mining, aircraft manufacturing, and power generation, as well as chemical, fertilizer, and steel production. Petrobrás, the oil conglomerate, was established by a stroke of the presidential pen in 1953.²⁹¹ The majority of stock in the company is still government-owned.²⁹² Brazil's immense natural resources fuel its industrial sectors.²⁹³ Gold and diamonds started the industries of mineral extraction and processing. Today Brazil is a leading supplier of mineral products worldwide—including aluminum, bauxite, graphite, manganese, copper, gold, iron ore, and precious gems.²⁹⁴ Oil drives numerous industries—refining, shipbuilding, construction, petrochemicals, and fertilizers. Concentrated in the southeast and south, the Brazilian manufacturing sector uses mineral and agricultural resources from steel to soy to produce automobiles, aircraft, machinery, textiles, consumer goods (especially shoes), and processed food.²⁹⁵

Energy

In 2012, Brazil was the largest energy consumer in Latin America and the ninth-largest in the world. Oil (including ethanol) meets nearly 40% of annual demand, followed by hydroelectricity (29%), other renewable sources (mostly biomass) (21%), natural gas (7%), coal (3%), and nuclear (1%).²⁹⁶ Although Brazil currently imports oil, natural gas, and electricity, its long-term goal is energy self-sufficiency. After the United States and Canada, it is the hemisphere's largest producer of liquid fuels and electricity.²⁹⁷

²⁹⁰ Charles C. Mueller and Werner Baer, "Chapter 3: The Economy," in *Brazil: A Country Study*, 5th ed., ed. Rex A. Hudson (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1998), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/brtoc.html>

²⁹¹ Petrobras, "About Us: Our History," 2009, <http://www.petrobras.com.br/en/about-us/our-history/>

²⁹² U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Country Analysis Briefs: Brazil," 28 February 2012, <http://www.eia.gov/countries/cab.cfm?fips=BR>

²⁹³ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Brazil," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/78101/Brazil>

²⁹⁴ Alfredo C. Gurmendi, "The Mineral Industry of Brazil," in *2009 Minerals Yearbook*, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior, April 2011, <http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/country/2009/myb3-2009-br.pdf>

²⁹⁵ Brazil Sourcing, "Brazil: Manufacturing Base," n.d., <http://www.brazilsourcing.com/manufbase.php>

²⁹⁶ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Country Analysis Briefs: Brazil," 28 February 2012, <http://www.eia.gov/countries/cab.cfm?fips=BR>

²⁹⁷ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "International Energy Outlook 2011: Reference Case Projections Tables (2008–2035): Tables E1 and F1," September 2011, 229, 251, [http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/ieo/pdf/0484\(2011\).pdf](http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/ieo/pdf/0484(2011).pdf)

Oil

Brazil is one of the most oil-rich nations in the world, with proved reserves in 2012 totaling 14 billion barrels.^{298, 299} Most of this oil lies deep off the southeast coast. Recent discoveries of deposits 18,000 feet below the ocean's surface pose technical challenges, and the political problem of sharing future revenues nationwide. The country's oil production has risen consistently in the past few years, and Brazil is now a net exporter of oil. Chevron, Shell, BP, and Sinopec are among multinationals in Brazil, while Petrobrás has a footprint in dozens of countries around the world.^{300, 301}



© Otavio Nogueira
Oil refinery

Natural Gas

Brazil has offshore and onshore natural gas reserves. Production capacity has been slow to develop. A pipeline completed in 2010 connected northern and southern markets, giving flexibility to adjust to changing regional demands. Brazil receives most of its natural gas imports from Bolivia via pipeline but also operates offshore floating regasification and storage units to import liquefied natural gas from as far away as Qatar.³⁰²

Electricity

Brazil has located most hydroelectric dams to date in the south and southeast, where levels of energy consumption are the highest.³⁰³ But energy production from these dams is unpredictable: below-average rainfall caused energy shortages in 2000 and 2001.³⁰⁴



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Hydroelectric dam in Brazil

Nuclear

Brazil claims more than 300 million metric tons of uranium reserves.³⁰⁵ It currently depends on Canada and Europe to process uranium into fuel for the operation of its two nuclear power plants. Construction of a third plant began in 1986, stalled, and restarted in 2010. In early 2011, Brazil was reportedly considering the export of nuclear fuel to China, South Korea, and

²⁹⁸ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Country Analysis Briefs: Brazil," 28 February 2012, <http://www.eia.gov/cabs/brazil/Full.html>

²⁹⁹ *Economist*, "Brazil's Offshore Oil: In Deep Waters," 3 February 2011, <http://www.economist.com/node/18065645>

³⁰⁰ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Country Analysis Briefs: Brazil," 28 February 2012, <http://www.eia.gov/countries/cab.cfm?fips=BR>

³⁰¹ MercoPress, "Petrobras Completes Global Presence by Acquiring Stake in Australian Block," 15 April 2010, <http://en.mercopress.com/2010/04/15/petrobras-completes-global-presence-by-acquiring-stake-in-australian-block>

³⁰² U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Country Analysis Briefs: Brazil," 28 February 2012, <http://www.eia.gov/countries/cab.cfm?fips=BR>

³⁰³ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Brazil," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/78101/Brazil>

³⁰⁴ U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Country Analysis Briefs: Brazil," 28 February 2012, <http://www.eia.gov/countries/cab.cfm?fips=BR>

³⁰⁵ Alfredo C. Gurmendi, "The Mineral Industry of Brazil," in *2009 Minerals Yearbook*, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior, April 2011, <http://minerals.usgs.gov/minerals/pubs/country/2009/myb3-2009-br.pdf>

France.³⁰⁶ After the Fukushima disaster in 2011, Brazilians expressed strong objections to new nuclear power construction, and cancelled plans for additional plants.^{307, 308}

Brazil's 1987 Goiânia nuclear accident resulted from poverty-driven theft and ignorance, when men scavenging a shutdown medical facility brought home and broke open a small container, sharing "glow-in-the-dark" pellets that turned out to be fatally radioactive.^{309, 310}

Trade

Brazil has experimented with both protectionist and free-market trade policies. The Brazilian economy has experienced several boom-and-bust cycles because of fluctuations in world demand for a succession of major exports: sugar, gold, diamonds, coffee, rubber, and oil. From the 1930s, the policy of import substitution set tariffs to keep out foreign products and assure domestic producers of a captive customer base. At the same time, the Brazilian government subsidized producers to make the products affordable to buyers, causing the government to go into debt.³¹¹ Brazil has enjoyed a global trade surplus since 2000.³¹² Its top two trade partners, the United States and China, make economic interdependence an international security issue. Its third-largest trade partner, Argentina, is a co-member of regional trade agreements and a competitor for regional business.³¹³

³⁰⁶ Marta Salomon, "Brasil negocia venda de urânio enriquecido (Brazil Negotiates Sale of Enriched Uranium)," *Estadão.com.br*, 6 February 2011, <http://economia.estadao.com.br/noticias/economia%20brasil,brasil-negocia-venda-de-uranio-enriquecido,53914,0.htm>

³⁰⁷ World Nuclear Industry Status Report 2012, "The Americas," 5 July 2012, <http://www.worldnuclearreport.org/spip.php?article54-nh2-189>

³⁰⁸ Nuclear Threat Initiative, "Brazil: Overview," August 2012, <http://www.nti.org/country-profiles/brazil/>

³⁰⁹ Fedoska Mamchur, "Hazardous Materials Handling: This Date in History: September 13, 1987," *SafetyXchange*, 13 September 13, 2007, <http://www.safetyxchange.org/training-and-leadership/hazardous-materials-handling-part-3-of-3-chmp>

³¹⁰ "Radiation Sources: Lessons from Goiânia," *IAEA Bulletin* 4 (1988): 10–17, <http://www.iaea.org/Publications/Magazines/Bulletin/Bull304/30402781017.pdf>

³¹¹ Charles C. Mueller and Werner Baer, "Chapter 3: Economy," in *Brazil: A Country Study*, 5th ed., ed. Rex A. Hudson (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1998), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/brtoc.html>

³¹² United Nations Comtrade, "Brazil," in *2011 International Trade Statistics Yearbook*, Pt. 2, 14 June 2012, <http://comtrade.un.org/pb/FileFetch.aspx?docID=4338&type=country%20pages>

³¹³ Central Intelligence Agency, "Brazil: Economy, Government," "Argentina: Economy," 10 April 2013, https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/wfbExt/region_soa.html

Transportation

Brazilian transportation networks first developed to move natural resources or crops to market. Ships and ports have connected Brazil to the world system since colonial times, and 21st-century shipbuilding is closely tied to offshore oil.³¹⁴ The rail system was built in the 19th century to transport coffee beans to port and remains limited to the south and southeast.³¹⁵



© Andre Kenji de Sousa
Train traveling

Brazil was an early and eager adopter of air travel to overcome its challenging terrain and size.³¹⁶ Exploitation of the interior became a motive for expansion of the road system. The shift of the capital to Brasilia in 1960 also started much new road construction, and the military government continued to upgrade the existing network, building extensive highways (including several in the Amazon) that connect major Brazilian cities.³¹⁷ Rivers, the sole means of transportation in some areas, remain an underdeveloped mode of commercial transport.³¹⁸

Tourism

Brazil's location in the Southern Hemisphere provides an off-season holiday site to tourists from the North. A big draw is the annual Rio Carnival, a pre-Lenten festival on a far grander scale than New Orleans' Mardi Gras. Nature tourism brings visitors intent on seeing the Amazon rainforest or the Iguazu Falls. Brazil is in a unique position to promote heritage tourism for descendants of the trans-Atlantic slave trade. African traditions have been better preserved in Afro-Brazilian communities in Bahia State than elsewhere in the New World.³¹⁹ Sports tourism is another industry driving the development of infrastructure, media, transportation, and safety plans at the venues that will host the 2014 World Cup of soccer and the 2016 Summer Olympics.^{320, 321}



© Mario Roberto Duran Ortiz
Rio, top foreign tourist spot

³¹⁴ *Revista Surveyor*, "Brazilian Shipbuilding Reborn," Fall 2009, 30–37, www.sinaval.org.br/docs/Surveyor-Brazilian-Shipbuilding.pdf

³¹⁵ Stephen Fuller et al., "Transportation Developments in South America and Their Affect [sic] on International Agricultural Competitiveness (presentation 03-2883, Transportation Research Board 2003 Annual Meeting, Washington, DC, 12–16 January 2003)," http://www.ltrc.lsu.edu/TRB_82/TRB2003-000883.pdf

³¹⁶ Michael Reid, *Forgotten Continent: The Battle for Latin America's Soul* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2007), 62.

³¹⁷ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Brazil," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/78101/Brazil>

³¹⁸ Asher Levine, "In Brazil, a Land of Rivers, Crops Take the Road," Reuters, 30 August 2012, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/08/30/us-brazil-waterways-idUSBRE87T0X220120830>

³¹⁹ Patrick J. McDonnell, "Brazil's Bahia a Link for African Americans," *Los Angeles Times*, 23 September 2007, <http://articles.latimes.com/2007/sep/23/world/fg-bahia23>

³²⁰ Standard and Poor's, "Brazil Gears Up for the Games (Special Report)," *CreditWeek* 32, no. 7 (25 July 2012).

³²¹ Andrew Zimbalist, "Brazil's Long To-Do List," *Americas Quarterly* (Summer 2011), <http://americasquarterly.org/zimbalist>

Banking and Finance

The 1988 constitution restructured the current Central Bank of Brazil, which controls the currency supply along with credit interest rates under the authority of the country's National Monetary Council. Other federal financial institutions include the Bank of Brazil, the country's largest bank and a major lender to farmers and exporters of manufactured goods; the National Economic and Social Development Bank, which funnels government and international loans to large-scale development projects; the National Housing Bank, which finances home construction; and the Federal Savings Bank, which issues short-term loans to individuals. Some states also operate government banks. Privatization opened Brazilian banks to foreign investment in the 1990s.³²²



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President of Banco do Brasil

The stock market is a merger of the Brazilian Mercantile & Futures Exchange (BM&F) and the São Paulo Stock Exchange (*Bovespa*). The *Bovespa* is one of the largest exchanges in the world in market value, the second-largest in the Americas, and the leading exchange in Latin America.³²³ Commodity exchanges exist in Pôrto Alegre, Vitória, Recife, Santos, and São Paulo. Gold, silver, copper, sugar, cotton, cocoa, clove, tobacco, seashells, and paper backed by diamonds all have served as money in Brazil.³²⁴ Today's currency, the real (BRL), appeared in 1994 as part of the economic reforms that ended three decades of hyperinflation.³²⁵ In September 2012, 1 USD equaled about 2 BRL.³²⁶

³²² *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Brazil: Economy: Services: Finance," 2012,

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/78101/Brazil/222815/Finance>

³²³ BM&FBovespa, "About BM&FBOVESPA," n.d., <http://www.bmfbovespa.com.br/en-us/intros/intro-about-us.aspx?idioma=en-us>

³²⁴ Banco Central do Brasil, "Money in Brazil—From Discovery to The United Kingdom," n.d., <http://www.bcb.gov.br/?MONEYDISCOVERY>

³²⁵ Rex A. Hudson, ed., "Introduction," in *Brazil: A Country Study* (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1998), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/brtoc.html>

³²⁶ Gabrielle Coppola and Josue Leonel, "Brazil's Real Posts Weekly Loss on Mantega; Swap Rates Decline," *Bloomberg*, 21 September 2012, <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2012-09-21/brazil-real-heads-for-weekly-loss-on-mantega-swap-rates-fall.html>

Standard of Living

Brazil has long had one of the highest levels of wealth inequality in the world.^{327, 328} The standard of living varies by class and by region, with the northeast being the poorest.³²⁹ Regional inequities are especially apparent in health and education, including elevated rates of child mortality and illiteracy.^{330, 331} The extreme poverty in some parts of the country lowers Brazil's national numbers as well. In 2007, Brazil became part of the high human development group in the UN international Human Development Index (HDI), but it continues to rank below average among highly developed countries and among countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. When the HDI is adjusted for inequalities of health, education, and income, Brazil falls back to a medium ranking.³³² The nation struggles to develop an education system that will produce workers with sufficient technical training, and faces high death rates from childbirth, transportation accidents, violence, and suicide.^{333, 334}



© Alicia Nijdam
Favela and city

In 2002, President Lula was elected on his promise to implement social reforms, and his government soon declared that citizens were entitled to a minimum standard of living. His signature social welfare program, *Bolsa Família*, is a cash-transfer program that serves almost 13 million people, providing a monthly stipend as long as children attend school. Other programs address hunger (*Fome Zero*), jobs and infrastructure (“Territories of Citizenship”), and health.^{335, 336, 337} These programs have significantly reduced poverty and raised more than 30 million Brazilians to middle-class status.³³⁸ The 1988 constitution introduced a national Unified Health

³²⁷ Werner Baer and Antonio F. Galvoa, Jr., “Tax Burden, Government Expenditures and Income Distribution in Brazil (CIBER series paper),” University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 2005, 9, http://www.business.uiuc.edu/Working_Papers/papers/05-0129.pdf

³²⁸ Catherine Rampell, “The Haves and the Have-Nots,” *Economix* [blog], *New York Times*, 31 January 2011, <http://economix.blogs.nytimes.com/2011/01/31/the-haves-and-the-have-nots/>

³²⁹ World Bank, “Brazil,” 2012, <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/brazil/overview>

³³⁰ Fraunhofer, “Projects in Brazil: Health Care in Brazil,” n.d., http://www.brazil.fraunhofer.com/en/projects_in_brazil/health_care_in_brazil.html

³³¹ MercoPress, “Brazilian Has 190.7 Million Population, and 14.6 Million Illiterates,” 30 April 2011, <http://en.mercopress.com/2011/04/30/brazilian-has-190.7-million-population-and-14.6-million-illiterates>

³³² United Nations Development Program, “Brazil: HDI Values and Rank Changes in the 2011 Human Development Report,” in *Sustainability and Equity: A Better Future for All*, n.d., <http://hdrstats.undp.org/images/explanations/BRA.pdf>

³³³ Danielle Nogueira, “Brazil: Educational System Threatening Economic Growth,” *Infosur Hoy*, 3 February 2011, http://infosurhoy.com/cocoon/saii/xhtml/en_GB/features/saii/features/main/2011/02/03/feature-01

³³⁴ Fraunhofer, “Projects in Brazil: Health Care in Brazil,” n.d., http://www.brazil.fraunhofer.com/en/projects_in_brazil/health_care_in_brazil.html

³³⁵ José Graziano da Silva, “Chapter 30: Zero Hunger and Territories of Citizenship,” in *The Poorest and Hungry*, eds. Joachim von Braun, Ruth Vargas Hill, and Rajul Pandya-Lorch (Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute, 2009), 367–374, www.ifpri.org/sites/default/files/publications/oc63ch30.pdf

³³⁶ Kate Kilpatrick, “Fighting Hunger in Brazil,” *Oxfam International*, 15 June 2011, <http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/cs-fighting-hunger-brazil-090611-en.pdf>

³³⁷ Amy Stewart Nunn et al., “AIDS Treatment in Brazil: Impacts and Challenges,” *Health Affairs* 31, no. 9 (September 2012), <http://content.healthaffairs.org/content/28/4/1103.full>

³³⁸ Juann Forero, “Booming Economy, Government Programs Help Brazil Expand Its Middle Class,” *Washington Post*, 3 January 2010, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/01/02/AR2010010200619.html>

System, which has become the sole health provider for more than 75% of the population. Wealthier Brazilians (and medical tourists) can afford private health coverage and treatment.^{339, 340}

Employment

Although workers in industry (14%) and agriculture (20%) produce the bulk of Brazil's revenue-generating exports, most of the Brazilian labor force (66%) work in services. The services sector is Brazil's largest formal economic sector, including commerce (trade and retail), transportation, hospitality, finance, communications, real estate, health, education and government services.³⁴¹ Women have moved into the workplace in great numbers, from 17% employed outside the home in 1960 to 66% today.³⁴² Real wages also have risen in recent years, with Brazil's minimum wage currently three times that of Indonesia or Vietnam, two similar rapidly developing countries. Official unemployment also is at record lows (6% in 2011).^{343, 344, 345} Despite these economic improvements, public-sector workers struck for months in 2012.³⁴⁶



© Cristiano de Jesus
Construction worker

Brazil's informal economy has accounted for 50% of urban employment in recent years.³⁴⁷ Critics charge that the large size of Brazil's informal economy poses an ethical, enforcement, and productivity problem for the nation. Many employers, employees, and self-employed entrepreneurs wish to avoid the regulations and taxes of the *custo Brasil* (cost of doing business) in the formal economy. Others have neither the training or the political connections to gain jobs, nor the capital or collateral to operate small businesses.^{348, 349}

³³⁹ "Brazil's March Towards Universal Coverage," *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 88, no. 9 (September 2010): 641–716, <http://www.who.int/bulletin/volumes/88/9/10-020910/en/index.html>

³⁴⁰ A. Edmonds, "Almost Invisible Scars: Medical Tourism to Brazil," *Signs* 36, no. 2 (2011): 297–302, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21114074>

³⁴¹ Heloisa V. Filgueiras and Maria A. de Gusmao Veloso, "The Service Sector in Brazil," Fundacao Getulio Vargas/Instituto Brasileiro de Economia, September 2009, http://www.ssb.no/voorborg2009/documents/papers/The_service_sector_in_Brazil.pdf

³⁴² *Economist*, "Amazons at Work: Women and the Labor Market in Brazil," 30 June 2012, 38, <http://www.economist.com/node/21557799>

³⁴³ Duncan Green, *From Poverty to Power: How Active Citizens and Effective States Can Change the World* (Oxford, UK: Oxfam International, 2008), 5, <http://www.oxfam.ca/sites/default/files/from-poverty-to-power.pdf>

³⁴⁴ *Economist*, "The Brazil Backlash," 19 May 2012, 18, <http://www.economist.com/node/21555583>

³⁴⁵ Central Intelligence Agency, "Brazil: Economy," in *The World Factbook*, 11 September 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/br.html>

³⁴⁶ MercoPress, "Brazil's Federal Staff Several Months Strike Extends to the Highways Police," 21 August 2012, <http://en.mercopress.com/2012/08/21/brazil-s-federal-staff-several-months-strike-extends-to-the-highways-police>

³⁴⁷ Diana Farrell, "Tackling the Informal Economy," *Bloomberg Businessweek*, 8 May 2006, http://www.businessweek.com/globalbiz/content/may2006/gb20060508_633382.htm

³⁴⁸ Joe Capp, Heinz-Peter Elstrodt, and William B. Jones, Jr., "Reining in Brazil's Informal Economy," *McKinsey Quarterly*, January 2005, http://www.mckinseyquarterly.com/Economic_Studies/Productivity_Performance/Reining_in_Brazils_informal_economy_1566

³⁴⁹ Brian Asher, Dow Jones & Company, "Study: Brazil's Informal Economy Stifling Productivity Growth," Capital.gr (Greece), 5 July 2012, <http://english.capital.gr/dj/news.asp?details=1552241>

Public vs. Private Sector

Given Brazil's recent governmental commitment to social welfare, the public sector is large and costly. But Brazil's public-sector debt has been declining for the past decade and is considered manageable.³⁵⁰ Consolidated financial statements reporting combined federal, state, and municipal public accounts were published for the first time in fiscal year 2010.³⁵¹



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Brazilian National Laboratory

The privatization campaign launched in 1996 by the cash-strapped Brazilian government generated interest among multinationals able to supply cutting-edge technology and capital for expansion. Telecommunications (an emerging industry in the IT revolution) and transportation systems (roadways, high-speed rail, and air and sea ports) attracted foreign investors, as did banks and utilities. From the 1990s through 2009, USD 87.8 billion in revenue was received because of privatization. About half this amount came from foreign direct investment (FDI), with USD 14 billion from the United States.³⁵² A record USD 67 billion in foreign direct investment was reported for 2011.³⁵³ According to the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators, Brazil has improved its rule of law and control of corruption in recent years, although assessments of government effectiveness and regulatory quality remain flat.³⁵⁴ Yet some analysts still consider Brazil to be a relatively closed economy.³⁵⁵

Outlook

Similar to the United States, Brazil's economic policies and actions echo across an entire continent. Brazil's natural resources confer great potential riches but require technical expertise and careful management to yield sustainable income. Longstanding structural problems that concern analysts include weak infrastructure (poor roads, expensive energy), an education system inadequate to the needs of the job market, business red tape, inefficient government bureaucracy, and



© eliptics / flickr.com
Poor roads in Brazil

³⁵⁰ Deutsche Bank Research, "Brazil's Public Sector Finances," 7 November 2011, http://www.dbresearch.com/PROD/DBR_INTERNET_EN-PROD/PROD000000000280417/Brazil%E2%80%99s+public+sector+finances%3A+Everything+you+always+wanted+to+know+about+Brazil%E2%80%99s+public+debt+%28but+were+afraid+to+ask%29.PDF

³⁵¹ Secretaria do Tesouro Nacional, Ministerio da Fazenda, "Balanco do Setor Publico Nacional 2010," 2011, http://www.tesouro.gov.br/contabilidade_governamental/downloads/Balanco_Setor_publico_Nacional.pdf

³⁵² U.S. Commercial Service, "Doing Business in Brazil: 2012 Commercial Guide for U.S. Companies," 2012, 91, http://www.buyusainfo.net/docs/x_5067387.pdf

³⁵³ MercoPress, "Brazil Growth in 2011, Slowest Since 2003, But 2 Million Jobs Were Created," 6 March 2012, <http://en.mercopress.com/2012/03/06/brazil-growth-in-2011-slowest-since-2003-but-2-million-jobs-were-created>

³⁵⁴ World Bank, "Country Data Report for Brazil: 1996–2011," in *Worldwide Governance Indicators*, 2012, <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/pdf/c30.pdf>

³⁵⁵ *Forbes*, "Brazil Central Banker Says Economy in Recovery," 23 July 2012, <http://www.forbes.com/sites/kenrapoza/2012/07/23/brazil-central-banker-says-economy-in-recovery/>

high taxes.^{356, 357, 358} Additional economic challenges for Brazil include the rising expense of social welfare coupled with the high poverty rate, a dependence on commodity exports for government revenues, falling employment numbers, rising pension responsibilities, and growing consumer debt. These are large problems and challenges for Brazil, whose economic future and effect on the global economy remain uncertain.^{359, 360}

³⁵⁶ Oxford Analytica, "Prospects for Latin America in the Third Quarter: Brazilian Economy," 6 June 2012, <http://www.oxan.com/display.aspx?ItemID=DB176161>

³⁵⁷ *Economist*, "Brazil's Economy: Facing Headwinds, Dilma Changes Course," 18 August 2012, <http://www.economist.com/node/21560565>

³⁵⁸ Holly A. Bell, "Status of the 'BRICs': An Analysis of Growth Factors," *International Research Journal of Finance and Economics* 69 (2011): 23. http://www.eurojournals.com/IRJFE_69_02.pdf

³⁵⁹ Stefan Wagstyl, "IMF Forecast: Cloudy, Risk of Lightning," *Financial Times*, 16 July 2012, <http://blogs.ft.com/beyond-brics/2012/07/16/imf-forecast-cloudy-risk-of-lightning/>

³⁶⁰ Barrie McKenna, "BRICs Slowdown Casts Pall on Global Economy," 6 September 2012, <http://m.theglobeandmail.com/report-on-business/economy/growth/brics-slowdown-casts-pall-on-global-economy/article4102208/?service=mobile>

Chapter 3 Assessment

1. Brazil has become attractive to foreign investors.

True

Since the mid-1990s, the government of Brazil has sought foreign investments from multinationals able to supply cutting-edge technology and capital for expansion. A record USD 67 billion in foreign direct investment was reported for 2011.

2. Brazil relies heavily on coal to meet its energy needs.

False

Oil (including ethanol) meets nearly 40% of annual demand, followed by hydroelectricity (29%), other renewable sources (mostly biomass) (21%), natural gas (7%), coal (3%), and nuclear (1%).

3. Most Brazilians work in agriculture.

False

Most of the Brazilian labor force (66%) work in the services sector. About 20% work in agriculture, and about 14% work in industry.

4. Brazil is one of the leading suppliers of mineral products worldwide.

True

Brazil's immense natural resources fuel its industrial sectors. Gold and diamonds started the industries of mineral extraction and processing. Today Brazil is a leading supplier of minerals worldwide—including aluminum, bauxite, graphite, manganese, copper, gold, iron ore, and precious gems.

5. Brazil's manufacturing sector produces automobiles, aircraft, machinery, textiles, consumer goods, and processed food.

True

Concentrated in the southeast and south, the Brazilian manufacturing sector uses mineral and agricultural resources from steel to soy to produce automobiles, aircraft, machinery, textiles, consumer goods (especially shoes), and processed food.

CHAPTER 4: SOCIETY

Introduction

The people of Brazil come from many places, speak many languages, preserve many diverse traditions, and embrace global culture. Brazil's contemporary social stratification derives from the relations between conqueror and resistor, priest and sinner, master and slave, ruler and subject, landlord and peasant, and bureaucrat and citizen. A strong sense of national identity unites the diverse population around certain traditions and activities—most notably Carnival and *futebol* (soccer).



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Parade float at Carnaval

Local cultural traditions also foster regional variety, from indigenous customs of Amazonia to ethnic festivals of Italian, German, and Japanese communities in the south.³⁶¹

In the 1920s, Brazilian author Paul Prado wrote of his home, “In a radiant land lives a sad people.”³⁶² More recent observers have described Brazilians as both happy and melancholy.^{363,}

³⁶⁴ Some outsiders experience the talking and touching of friendly Brazilians as too friendly.^{365,}

³⁶⁶ Serious social problems—poverty, violence, corruption—are sometimes attributed to a Brazilian tendency to accept things as they are and bow to one's fate.^{367, 368}

Both cuisine and art forms reflect the nation's oppressive past.^{369, 370, 371}

³⁶¹ Anadella R. Romo, *Brazil's Living Museum: Race, Reform, and Tradition in Bahia* (University of North Carolina Press, 2010), 129.

³⁶² Richard M. Morse, “The Multiverse of Latin American Identity, c. 1920–1970,” in *Latin America Since 1930: Ideas, Culture, and Society*, vol. 10 of *Cambridge History of Latin American Literature*, ed. Leslie Bethell (2004; repr., Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995), 56.

³⁶³ Gazi Islam, “Happiness in Brazil,” in *Happiness Across Cultures*, ed. Helaine Selin and Gareth Davey, vol. 6 of *Science Across Cultures: the History of Non-Western Science* (Netherlands: Springer, 2012), 227–240.

³⁶⁴ Volker Poelzl, “Chapter 2: A Look at Brazil: Urbanisation,” in *Culture Shock! Brazil: A Survival Guide to Customs and Etiquette*, 3rd ed. (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish, 2009), 62.

³⁶⁵ Volker Poelzl, “Chapter 2: A Look at Brazil: Urbanisation,” in *Culture Shock! Brazil: A Survival Guide to Customs and Etiquette*, 3rd ed. (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish, 2009), 96–97.

³⁶⁶ Jeanette S. Marin and Lillian H. Chaney, “Chapter 8: Conversational Customs and Manners,” in *Global Business Etiquette* (Santa Barbara, CA: Praeger/ABC-CLIO, 2012), 146.

³⁶⁷ Fernando Henrique Cardoso, *The Accidental President of Brazil: A Memoir*, with Brian Winter (New York: Public Affairs/Perseus, 2006), 97.

³⁶⁸ Vinod Thomas, *From Inside Brazil: Development in a Land of Contrasts* (Stanford University Press/World Bank, 2006), 28.

³⁶⁹ Maxine L. Margolis, Maria Enequina Bezerra, and Jason M. Fox, “Brazil,” in *Countries and Their Cultures*, ed. Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference USA, 2001), 1:291–292.

³⁷⁰ Jessica Moore, “Caetano Veloso: Tropicalia,” Online NewsHour with Jim Lehrer, Public Broadcasting Service, 26 December 2002, <http://www.pbs.org/newshour/bb/entertainment/veloso/tropicalia.html>

³⁷¹ Richard Follett, “The Spirit of Brazil: Football and the Politics of Afro-Brazilian Cultural Identity,” in *Recharting the Black Atlantic: Modern Cultures, Local Communities, Global Connections*, ed. Annalisa Oboe and Anna Scacchi (New York: Routledge, 2008), 86.

Race and Ethnicity

Ethnic Background

Brazil's racial and ethnic diversity reflects its history of colonialism and immigration. Amerindian, European, African, and Asian groups have mingled and married for hundreds of years, while maintaining hierarchies of economic, social, and political inequality.³⁷²



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Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva

Brazil's surviving indigenous peoples, sometimes known collectively as Amerindians, have a small presence throughout the country.³⁷³ In Brazil's 2010 census, Amerindians declared themselves members of 305 ethnic groups speaking 274 languages and occupying 505 indigenous lands.³⁷⁴ A few groups remain isolated, but most maintain some form of contact with the larger Brazilian society.³⁷⁵

The populations of primarily European descent have Portuguese, Italian, Spanish, German, Dutch, and Polish ancestors.³⁷⁶ The Portuguese first settled the region in the early 16th century. Other European groups arrived during large-scale immigration that began in the late 19th century after the decline of the slave trade; they settled mainly in the southeast.³⁷⁷

Many Afro-Brazilians—descended from African slaves brought to work on sugar plantations during the colonial era—continue to practice African cultural traditions in Brazil. They are heavily concentrated in the northeast.^{378, 379}

Additional immigrant groups include Middle Eastern and Asian communities.³⁸⁰ Brazil counts more citizens of Syrian extraction than Syria's capital Damascus, and a larger population of Lebanese heritage than in all of Lebanon.³⁸¹ Brazilian Japanese are concentrated in São Paulo and form the largest Japanese population outside Japan.^{382, 383} Chinese and Korean numbers also

³⁷² Volker Poelzl, "Chapter 2: A Look at Brazil: Urbanisation," in *Culture Shock! Brazil: A Survival Guide to Customs and Etiquette*, 3rd ed. (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish, 2009), 20.

³⁷³ Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), "Censo 2010: Características Gerais Dos Indígenas [map]," n.d., <http://www.censo2010.ibge.gov.br/terrasindigenas/>

³⁷⁴ Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), "Census 2010: Indian Population Is 896,000, and Has 305 Ethnic Groups Speaking 274 Languages [translation]," 10 August 2012,

³⁷⁵ Associated Press, "Brazilian Court Ruling Backs Indian Reservation," NBCNews.com, 19 March 2009, http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/29779273/ns/world_news-americas/t/brazilian-court-ruling-backs-indian-reservation/#.UA1wbLJgLT0

³⁷⁶ Volker Poelzl, "Chapter 2: A Look at Brazil: Urbanisation," in *Culture Shock! Brazil: A Survival Guide to Customs and Etiquette*, 3rd ed. (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish, 2009), 20.

³⁷⁷ Teresa A. Meade, *A Brief History of Brazil* (New York: Facts on File, 2004), 110–113.

³⁷⁸ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Brazil," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/78101/Brazil>

³⁷⁹ Tom Phillips, "Brazil's Census Offers Recognition at Last to Descendants of Runaway Slaves," *Guardian* (UK), 25 August 2010, <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2010/aug/25/brazil-2010-census-kalunga>

³⁸⁰ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Brazil," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/78101/Brazil>

³⁸¹ Larry Luxner, "The Arabs of Brazil," *Saudi Aramco World*, September/October 2005, <http://www.saudiaramcoworld.com/issue/200505/the.arabs.of.brazil.htm>

³⁸² DipNote Bloggers, "President Obama Speaks to the People of Brazil," DipNote (blog), U.S. Department of State, 21 March 2011, http://blogs.state.gov/index.php/site/entry/obama_remarks_rio_de_janeiro

are growing; the 2010 census reported a 173% increase in Brazil's Asian population during the past 10 years: from 761,000 to more than 2 million.³⁸⁴

Many Brazilians are of mixed European and African descent (*mulatos*), mixed European and Amerindian descent (*caboclos* or *mamelucos*), or mixed African and Amerindian descent (*cafusos*).^{385, 386} (The term “caboclozation” signifies a reversal of fortune to subsistence in hard times.^{387, 388} Former president Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva (“Lula”), often described as Brazil's first working-class president, is descended from mixed European and Amerindian ancestry (*caboclos*), a marked success for a mixed race person.³⁸⁹) The category of *pardo* (“brown”) historically designated European–Africans who rose to supervisory positions on plantations, and later moved to the cities where they learned trades and entered professions. *Pardos* have enjoyed opportunities for upward mobility denied to those of full African ancestry.³⁹⁰

³⁸³ Akemi Nakamura, “Japan, Brazil Mark a Century of Settlement, Family Ties,” *Japan Times*, 15 January 2008, <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/text/nn20080115i1.html>

³⁸⁴ BBC News, “Brazil 2010 Census Shows Changing Race Balance,” 16 November 2011, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-15766840>

³⁸⁵ Sandra Branco, “Chapter 1: Land and People,” in *Culture Smart! Brazil: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London: Kuperard, 2005), 29.

³⁸⁶ Jon S. Vincent, *Culture and Customs of Brazil* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2003), 21.

³⁸⁷ Eugene Parker, “The Amazon Caboclo: An Introduction and Overview,” in *The Amazon Caboclo: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives* (Studies in Third World Societies, vol. 32) (Williamsburg, VA: College of William and Mary, 1985), xvii–li, http://www.umbc.edu/ges/people/parker_pdf/The%20Amazon%20Caboclo.pdf

³⁸⁸ Raul Reis, “Cultural Changes in the Brazilian Amazon: A Caboclo Community Copes with Mass Media,” *World Communication* 29, no. 1 (2000): 8–10, http://fiu.academia.edu/RaulReis/Papers/469355/Cultural_Changes_in_the_Brazilian_Amazon_A_Caboclo_Community_Copes_with_Mass_Media_World_Communication_Journal_vol_29_1_2000

³⁸⁹ Thomas Alvares de Azevedo e Almeida, “Brazil's President Lula is Coming to Washington,” Council on Hemispheric Affairs, 26 March 2007, <http://www.coha.org/brazil%E2%80%99s-president-lula-is-coming-to-washington/>

³⁹⁰ Carl N. Degler, “Chapter 5: The Roots of Difference,” in *Neither Black Nor White: Slavery and Race Relations in Brazil and the United States* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1971), 223–232.

Racial Categories and Relations

Although Brazilians describe themselves with many terms, they are officially categorized by the government (e.g., for the census) as White (*Branco*), Brown (*Pardo*), Black (*Preto*), Yellow (*Amarelo*), and Indigenous (*Indígena*).^{391, 392, 393, 394} Brazilians are proud of their laws against racial discrimination and their tolerant cultural traditions, but open discussion of racial inequalities can be considered “un-Brazilian.”³⁹⁵



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Chief Raoni, Caiapo tribe

Race has been described as a continuum rather than a discrete category in Brazilian thinking.³⁹⁶ But in practice, Brazil’s “racial democracy” is discriminatory, if often in subtle or masked forms.³⁹⁷ The economic and political elite of Brazil is dominated by light-skinned people of European ancestry. Successful Brazilians are routinely described as *branco*, regardless of their ethnic or racial heritage.³⁹⁸ There are widespread, long-term correlations between dark skin and poor health, inadequate education, and low income.^{399, 400} Nevertheless, Brazil’s 2010 census reported that, for the first time since the census began in 1872, less than half the population identified themselves as white (47.7%, a 3% drop from the previous census in 2000). Mixed race and *black* populations increased (from 38.5% to 50.7%, and from 6.2% to 7.6%, respectively).⁴⁰¹

³⁹¹ Claudia Travassos et al., “Comparison Between Two Race/Skin Color Classifications in Relation to Health-Related Outcomes in Brazil,” *International Journal for Equity in Health* 10, no. 35 (2011), <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3189864/>

³⁹² Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), “IBGE Releases the Results of a Study about Color or Race,” 22 July 2011, http://www.ibge.gov.br/english/presidencia/noticias/noticia_imprensa.php?id_noticia=1933

³⁹³ Roger Sanjek, “Brazilian Racial Terms: Some Aspects of Meaning and Learning,” in *American Anthropology, 1971–1995*, ed. Regna Darnell (Lincoln, NE: American Anthropological Association, 2002), 65–92.

³⁹⁴ Paulo José Bastos Barbosa et al., “Influence of the Self-Reported Skin Color on the Prevalence of Metabolic Syndrome in an Urban Brazilian Population,” *Arquivos Brasileiros de Cardiologia* 94, no. 1 (January 2010), http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?pid=s0066-782x2010000100007&script=sci_arttext&tlng=en

³⁹⁵ African American Policy Forum and Ford Foundation, “Affirmative Action Summit Narrative (Niterói Retreat [Brazil]),” 21 June 2007, <http://aapf.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/06/niteroi-report-eng.doc>

³⁹⁶ Claudia Travassos et al., “Comparison Between Two Race/Skin Color Classifications in Relation to Health-Related Outcomes in Brazil,” *International Journal for Equity in Health* 10, no. 35 (2011), <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3189864/>

³⁹⁷ Donald R. Sawyer, “Chapter 2: The Society and Its Environment,” in *Brazil: A Country Study*, 5th ed., ed. Rex A. Hudson (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1997), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/brtoc.html>

³⁹⁸ Jeffrey Lesser, “Negotiating National Identity: Middle Eastern and Asian Immigrants and the Struggle for Ethnicity in Brazil (Working Paper 8),” Center for Comparative Immigration Studies, University of California, San Diego, April 2000, 4, <http://www.escholarship.org/uc/item/7s65b9d6#page-1>

³⁹⁹ Jan Rocha, “Analysis: Brazil’s ‘Racial Democracy,’” BBC News, 19 April 2000, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/719134.stm>

⁴⁰⁰ Tom Phillips, “Brazil Census Shows Afro-Brazilians in the Majority for the First Time,” *Guardian* (UK), 17 November 2011, <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2011/nov/17/brazil-census-african-brazilians-majority>

⁴⁰¹ Tom Phillips, “Brazil Census Shows Afro-Brazilians in the Majority for the First Time,” *Guardian* (UK), 17 November 2011, <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2011/nov/17/brazil-census-african-brazilians-majority>

Language

Nearly all Brazilians speak Portuguese, the country's official language. It is one of the major forces unifying the nation's diverse peoples. Portuguese settlers, whose new experiences required new vocabulary, had extensive contact with indigenous tribal languages and, later, those of enslaved Africans as well as Italian, German, and Japanese immigrants.⁴⁰² In contrast to other New World colonial powers, Portugal banned institutions of higher learning, printing presses, and newspapers in its colony. By the time independent Brazil established its own Academy to oversee linguistic standards in the 1890s, Brazilian Portuguese had diverged from Continental Portuguese to form two distinct varieties of the language.⁴⁰³ Today, a Brazilian can follow a broadcast from Portugal, but Portuguese people may object to the "incorrect" language in a Brazilian soap opera or song lyric.⁴⁰⁴ In 1990, Portuguese-speaking (Lusophone) countries began to work toward a common spelling system for Portuguese that accords legitimacy to New and Old World orthographies. Brazil is scheduled to complete its transition to the common system in 2012.⁴⁰⁵



© Andrea Matarazzo
Men having a conversation

Many Brazilians speak or understand Spanish, which is a Romance language like Portuguese and the predominant language of most adjoining countries. Some Brazilians speak and/or understand English. Among segments of Brazil's historic immigrant community, many still speak Italian, German, and Japanese.⁴⁰⁶ Although many indigenous Amerindian groups retain their native languages, these groups are typically small in number and are at risk of extinction.⁴⁰⁷

Religion

Although Brazil is overwhelmingly Christian, indigenous spiritual customs survive, and descendants of Brazil's slaves and historic immigrant communities practice African religions, Buddhism, Judaism, and Islam.⁴⁰⁸

Portuguese colonization and large waves of immigration from Spain, Italy, and Poland have made Roman Catholicism the



© Ricardo Giaviti
Roman Catholic Church

⁴⁰² *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Brazil," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/78101/Brazil>

⁴⁰³ Academia Brasileira de Letras, "Quem Somos," n.d., <http://www.academia.org.br/abl/cgi/cgilua.exe/sys/start.htm?sid=536>

⁴⁰⁴ Lyris Wiedemann, "Portuguese Translation: What Clients Need to Know," Necco, August 1998, http://www.necco.ca/faq_what_clients_need_to_know.htm

⁴⁰⁵ Necco, "Differences Between European and Brazilian Portuguese," n.d., http://www.necco.ca/faq_european_brazilian_port.htm

⁴⁰⁶ Central Intelligence Agency, "Brazil," in *The World Factbook*, 11 September 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/br.html>

⁴⁰⁷ M. Paul Lewis, ed., "Languages of Brazil," in *Ethnologue: Languages of the World*, 16th ed. (Dallas: SIL International, 2009), http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.asp?name=BR

⁴⁰⁸ Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, "International Religious Freedom Report 2009: Brazil," 26 October 2009, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2009/127381.htm>

predominant religion in Brazil. With about 123 million followers, Brazil continues to have the largest Catholic population of any country (and about 65% of its population). Brazil has the fourth-largest Protestant population after the U.S., Nigeria, and China, and the second-largest Christian population after the U.S.^{409, 410} Evangelical churches, particularly Pentecostal, have become increasingly influential. The drama of Pentecostal services, with speaking in tongues and miraculous healings, has been paralleled by the development of a Charismatic Catholic movement in Brazil.^{411, 412, 413}

Former slaves sometimes became Catholics, but they also retained elements of their native belief systems. They equated African gods with Catholic saints, creating an indigenous variant of Catholicism known as Candomblé.⁴¹⁴ Religious and government persecution dogged Candomblé until the 1970s. Today, the official number of followers is small (0.3% of the 2010 population).⁴¹⁵ Spiritism, a system of beliefs in spirits and their survival after death that Frenchman Allan Kardec advanced in the 19th century, has a larger official presence in Brazil, at 3.8 million followers in 2010.^{416, 417}

Brazil's clergy were instrumental in the development of liberation theology, a Latin American movement that demanded that the Roman Catholic Church take a social activist stance in support of the poor.⁴¹⁸ The Vatican denounced the movement as Marxist; governments arrested some priests and others were killed. Recently, some observers pointed to President Lula da Silva's advocacy of a "Zero Hunger" agenda after his election in 2002 as evidence that the Catholic Church has been successful in promoting the interests of the poor.^{419, 420}

⁴⁰⁹ Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), "2010 Census: Number of Catholics Falls and Number of Protestants, Spiritists and Persons without Religion Records Increase (Social Communication)," 29 June 2012, http://www.ibge.gov.br/english/presidencia/noticias/noticia_visualiza.php?id_noticia=2170&id_pagina=1#sub_pesquisas

⁴¹⁰ Pew Forum on Religion and Public Life, "Global Christianity: Spotlight on Brazil," Pew Research Center, 19 December 2011, <http://www.pewforum.org/Christian/Global-Christianity-brazil.aspx>

⁴¹¹ Alexei Barrionuevo, "Fight Nights and Reggae Pack Brazilian Churches," *New York Times*, 14 September 2009, <http://www.nytimes.com/2009/09/15/world/americas/15evangelicals.html?scp=7&sq=brazil%20catholic&st=cse>

⁴¹² Andrew Downie, "Behind Brazil's Catholic Resurgence," *Time*, 8 May 2007, <http://www.time.com/time/world/article/0,8599,1618439,00.html>

⁴¹³ Maxine L. Margolis, Maria Eneida Bezerra, and Jason M. Fox, "Brazil," in *Countries and Their Cultures*, ed. Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference USA, 2001), 1:297–299.

⁴¹⁴ Raimundo C. Barreto Jr. and Devaka Premawardhana, "Chapter 16: Protestantism and Candomblé in Bahia: From Intolerance to Dialogue (and Beyond)," in *The World's Religions after September 11*, ed. Arvind Sharma (Westport, CT: Praeger Publishers, 2009), 3:142.

⁴¹⁵ BBC News, "History of Candomblé," 15 September 2009, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/candomble/history/history.shtml>

⁴¹⁶ Alex Bellos, "Chico Xavier," *Guardian* (UK), 11 July 2002, <http://www.guardian.co.uk/news/2002/jul/11/guardianobituaries.booksobituaries1>

⁴¹⁷ Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), "2010 Census: Number of Catholics Falls and Number of Protestants, Spiritists and Persons without Religion Records Increase (Social Communication)," 29 June 2012, http://www.ibge.gov.br/english/presidencia/noticias/noticia_visualiza.php?id_noticia=2170&id_pagina=1#sub_pesquisas

⁴¹⁸ Leonardo Boff and Clodovis Boff, "A Concise History of Liberation Theology," in *Introducing Liberation Theology* (Maryknoll, NY: Orbis Books, 1987), 66–77, <http://www.landreform.org/boff2.htm>

⁴¹⁹ Adele Stan, "Benedict in Brazil," *The American Prospect*, 9 May 2007, http://www.prospect.org/cs/articles?article=benedict_in_brazil

Gender Issues

Despite religious heritage and contemporary attitudes favoring promiscuity, the relationship between men and women in Brazil was characterized by “horrific acts of conquering, kidnapping, and raping” during the colonial era and is plagued by problems of domestic violence and sex trafficking.^{421, 422}



© Carlos Reis
Brazilian man and woman

Brazilian society is traditionally patriarchal, meaning that men generally enjoy greater authority and freedom than women.

The idea of *machismo*, a cultural construction of exaggerated masculinity, shapes gender relations in Brazil (and throughout Latin America).^{423, 424} Machismo implies a complementary femininity that is passive, submissive, and dependent.^{425, 426} Men can demonstrate machismo through sexual promiscuity, while women emulate the Virgin Mary through chastity.⁴²⁷

Historically, death was the penalty for a woman caught in extramarital relations. Until 1991, Brazilian men were acquitted of murdering their adulterous wives on the grounds of “legitimate defense of honor.”⁴²⁸

In urban areas, progressive attitudes toward gender roles and sexuality are increasingly common, to the extent that a trio of a man and two women recently was granted government recognition as a civil union.^{429, 430}

Feminine sensuality and beauty also are marketed to consumers, and many Brazilian women wear clothing that emphasizes their physical features.⁴³¹ Because Brazilian men openly stare at

⁴²⁰ Monte Reel, “An Abiding Faith in Liberation Theology,” *Washington Post*, 2 May 2005, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2005/05/01/AR2005050100821.html>

⁴²¹ Hazel Onsrud, Silvane Nichols, and Sue Paixao, “Women and Land Reform in Brazil (Technical Report No. 239),” Department of Geodesy and Geomatics Engineering, University of New Brunswick, May 2006, 12, <http://gge.unb.ca/Pubs/TR239.pdf>

⁴²² Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. State Department, “Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2011: Brazil,” n.d., <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm?dliid=186495>

⁴²³ Gonzalo Bacigalupe, “Machismo,” in *Encyclopedia of Multicultural Psychology*, ed. Yo Jackson (Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 2006), 291–292.

⁴²⁴ Alfredo Mirandé, “Macho: Contemporary Conceptions,” in *Hombres y Machos: Masculinity and Latino Culture* (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1997), 28–38 (reprint).

⁴²⁵ John Baldwin and Eros DeSouza, “Modelo de María and Machismo: The Social Construction of Gender in Brazil,” *Interamerican Journal of Psychology* 35, no. 1 (2001), 9–29, <http://redalyc.uaemex.mx/pdf/284/28435101.pdf>

⁴²⁶ Eros R. DeSouza et al., “Chapter 3: A Latin American Perspective on the Study of Gender,” in *Praeger Guide to the Psychology of Gender*, ed. Michele A. Paludi (Westport, CT: Praeger Publishers, 2004), 41–68.

⁴²⁷ Marshall C. Eakin, “Chapter 3: Lusotropical Civilization: A Spectrum of Colors,” in *Brazil: The Once and Future Country* (New York: St. Martin’s Press, 1997), 135–138.

⁴²⁸ James Brooke, “‘Honor’ Killing of Wives Is Outlawed in Brazil,” *New York Times*, 29 March 1991, <http://www.nytimes.com/1991/03/29/us/honor-killing-of-wives-is-outlawed-in-brazil.html?pagewanted=1?pagewanted=1>

⁴²⁹ MercoPress, “Brazil Breaks Ground: Grants Civil Union to a Trio under a ‘Polyfidelitous’ Relationship,” 1 September 2012, <http://en.mercopress.com/2012/09/01/brazil-breaks-ground-grants-civil-union-to-a-trio-under-a-polyfidelitous-relationship>

⁴³⁰ Jorge Amado, *Doña Flor and Her Two Husbands* (New York: Vintage International, 2006).

and comment upon women as they pass in the street, Rio's subway runs cars for women only.⁴³² Despite religious and legal restrictions on birth control (including a ban on abortion), Brazilian women have taken control of their fertility, resulting in a drop in the national birth rate—1.9 in 2009—that is below replacement levels.^{433, 434, 435} Females also have closed the education gap and currently outnumber males in college.⁴³⁶ Yet unemployment among Brazilian women is greater than among men, and the average woman worker earns 71% of her male counterpart's salary.⁴³⁷

Although Brazil tolerates homosexuality more than the rest of Latin America does, allegations of homosexuality are a serious attack upon Brazilian *machismo*.⁴³⁸ Hundreds have been killed annually in Brazil in violence connected with their sexual orientation, prompting the government to increase efforts promoting tolerance.^{439, 440}

Cuisine

The hybrid cuisine of Brazil reflects the country's multicultural heritage, with indigenous, Portuguese, African, Asian, and other European influences. The national dish in Brazil, *feijoada*, is a pork, bean, and beef stew served with rice. The origins of *feijoada* were leftover meat parts from the plantation master's table that made their way into the meals of slaves during the colonial era.⁴⁴¹



© Todd Jordan
Traditional feijoada

The primary staple of indigenous peoples was manioc, a

⁴³¹ C. Vergera, reviser, "Brazilians," in *Worldmark Encyclopedia of Cultures and Daily Life, Vol. 2—Americas*, 2nd ed., ed. Timothy L. Gall and Jeneen Hobby (Detroit: Gale Cengage, 2009), 106.

⁴³² Phyllis A. Harrison, "Conversational Concerns," in *Behaving Brazilian: A Comparison of Brazilian and North American Social Behavior* (Cambridge, MA: Newberry House Publishers, 1983), 29.

⁴³³ Cynthia Gorney, "Birth of a New Brazil: Brazil's Girl Power," *National Geographic*, September 2011, <http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2011/09/girl-power/gorney-text>

⁴³⁴ Fabiana Frayssinet, "Moves to Legalise Abortion Shut Down by Campaign," Inter Press Service News Agency, 5 May 2010, <http://ipsnews.net/news.asp?idnews=51322>

⁴³⁵ Regina Madalozzo, "Transitions in Fertility for Brazilian Women: An Analysis of Impact Factors," *PLOS One* 7, no. 7 (13 July 2012), <http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0040756>

⁴³⁶ Central Intelligence Agency, "Brazil," in *The World Factbook*, 11 September 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/br.html>

⁴³⁷ Ben Taverner, "Rousseff and 2010 Brazil Census Results," *Rio Times*, 22 November 2011, <http://riotimesonline.com/brazil-news/front-page/rousseff-and-2010-brazil-census-results/>

⁴³⁸ Marshall C. Eakin, "Chapter 3: Lusotropical Civilization: Family, Gender, and Sexuality," in *Brazil: The Once and Future Country* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1997), 137–138.

⁴³⁹ Jerrold S. Greenberg, Clint E. Bruess, and Sarah C. Conklin, "Chapter 10: Homophobia," in *Exploring the Dimensions of Human Sexuality*, 4th ed. (Sudbury, MA: Jones and Bartlett, 2011), 373.

⁴⁴⁰ Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, "Brazil: The Situation of Homosexuals; Availability of Support Groups and State Protection," 3 September 2008, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/492ac7c72d.html>

⁴⁴¹ Maxine L. Margolis, Maria Enequina Bezerra, and Jason M. Fox, "Brazil," in *Countries and Their Cultures*, ed. Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference USA, 2001), 1:291–292.

starchy food made from a type of tuber. One way of processing manioc yields *farinha*, a flour similar to coarse cornmeal, which is used as a basic ingredient.⁴⁴² Indigenous fish and seafood, tropical fruits, and chilies (including the habañero) also figure prominently in Brazilian cuisine. Portuguese traders brought Asian spices, salt cod (*bacalao*), and fried shrimp. Brazilian barbecue, *churrasco*, comes from the country's cattle-herding gauchos. African slaves incorporated foods familiar to them—including yams, okra, coconut milk, and beans—into dishes that became part of the dominant diet.⁴⁴³

Brazil's national cocktail, the *caipirinha*, also originates with the colonial-era popularity of *cachaça*, a spirit distilled from sugarcane juice.⁴⁴⁴ Exports of *cachaça* have grown rapidly since 1999, and Brazil is currently trying to establish a national monopoly for the alcohol and its name through the World Trade Organization.⁴⁴⁵ The other national drink, coffee, is most often served as *cafézinho*, a small cup of dark, sweet hospitality.⁴⁴⁶

Arts

Brazil is rich in traditions of folk, popular, and “high” culture. Pre-Columbian cave paintings more than 25,000 years old are preserved at the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Serra da Capivara National Park.⁴⁴⁷ Oscar Niemayer's architecture in the modern capital of Brasília became a UNESCO World Heritage Site only a few decades after the city's construction began.⁴⁴⁸

Brazil is perhaps best known for inventive music and dance. The samba, which evolved from African and Portuguese music in 19th-century Rio, has become the main soundtrack of the city's annual Carnival, a multiday extravaganza that precedes the self-denial of Lent. A combination of samba and jazz yielded the bossa nova, which made “The Girl from Ipanema” world famous in the 1960s.⁴⁴⁹ Later that decade, *tropicalismo* drew on musical styles from around the world to critique the rise of military rule. The pioneers of *tropicalismo*, Caetano Veloso and Gilberto Gil,

⁴⁴² *The Perfect Pantry*, “Brazil Food: Manioc, Mandioca, Cassava,” 6 October 2009,

<http://www.theperfectpantry.com/2009/10/brazil-food-manioc-cassava-mandioca-recipe-farofa.html>

⁴⁴³ Eve Zibart, “South America: Brazil, Peru, and Argentina,” in *The Ethnic Food Lover's Companion: Understanding the Cuisines of the World* (Birmingham, AL: Menasha Ridge Press, 2001), 403–404.

⁴⁴⁴ Robert Simonson, “Cachaça: Beyond a One-Note Samba,” *New York Times*, 10 July 2012,

<http://www.nytimes.com/2012/07/11/dining/cachaca-and-caipirinha-from-the-drink-lexicon-of-brazil.html>

⁴⁴⁵ Brian Morgan, “Brazilian Cachaça (TED Case Study 721),” 6 April 2004,

<http://www1.american.edu/ted/cachaca.htm>

⁴⁴⁶ Volker Poelzl, *Culture Shock! Brazil: A Survival Guide to Customs and Etiquette*, 3rd ed. (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish, 2009), 178–179.

⁴⁴⁷ UNESCO, “Serra da Capivara National Park,” *World Heritage List*, 2012, <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/606>

⁴⁴⁸ UNESCO, “Brasília,” *World Heritage List*, 2012, <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/445>

⁴⁴⁹ Volker Poelzl, *Culture Shock! Brazil: A Survival Guide to Customs and Etiquette*, 3rd ed. (Tarrytown, NY: Marshall Cavendish, 2009), 202–5.

were jailed in 1968 and exiled until 1972.^{450, 451} Their music endured, and Gil served as Minister of Culture from 2003 to 2008.^{452, 453}

Capoeira

The “fight of ballet dancers” or “dance of gladiators,” *capoeira* combines martial arts-type moves with acrobatics, set to music. According to Brazilian lore, *capoeira* is a transplanted successor to an African warrior dance found in Angola. Gesture and motion were important means of communication for slaves from tribes of different linguistic traditions.⁴⁵⁴ The universal language of music served to strengthen the bonds of solidarity, and *capoeira* came to embody resistance against the slave master. After slavery ended, *capoeira* was passed down as recreation. The basic *capoeira* position is known as *ginga*, in which the body sways in a circular fashion while the dancer steps forward and backward.⁴⁵⁵ In a competition, two dancers approach each other and, as the tempo of the music picks up, scissors kick toward one another with the feet as they stand on their arms, dodging each other’s blows. When it is over, the competitors shake hands and are replaced by a new pair.



© Sebi Ryffel
Capoeira

Sports

Soccer, or *futebol*, is the national sport of Brazil. It began in Rio as a gentlemen’s amateur sport that excluded darker-skinned, working-class youths, who formed their own neighborhood and factory teams. In the 1930s, Brazilian President Getúlio Vargas promoted the game to build national solidarity and bridge Brazil’s ethnic and class divisions, although he permitted a ban on women’s soccer that was not lifted until 1979.^{456, 457}



© Allan Patrick
Women's soccer team

The Brazilian passion for the game leads many observers to

⁴⁵⁰ “Caetano Veloso—Tropicalia (Live),” YouTube video, 3:51, posted by Jazzy Simpleton, 26 July 2007, <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9754NizSyIA>

⁴⁵¹ Jessica Moore, “Caetano Veloso: Tropicalia,” Online NewsHour with Jim Lehrer, Public Broadcasting Service, 26 December 2002, <http://www.pbs.org/newshour/bb/entertainment/veloso/tropicalia.html>

⁴⁵² BBC News, “Brazil Musician Leaves Government,” 31 July 2008, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/7534323.stm>

⁴⁵³ Techdirt, “New Minister of Culture in Brazil Brings Hope of Return to Earlier Enlightened Copyright Policy,” 21 September 2012, <http://www.techdirt.com/articles/20120920/07315220449/new-minister-culture-brazil-brings-hope-return-to-earlier-enlightened-copyright-policy.shtml>

⁴⁵⁴ “Brazil in Black and White—Handbook: Capoeira,” Wideangle, Public Broadcasting Service, 4 September 2007, <http://www.pbs.org/wnet/wideangle/episodes/brazil-in-black-and-white/handbook-capoeira/2108/>

⁴⁵⁵ Richard Follett, “The Spirit of Brazil: Football and the Politics of Afro-Brazilian Cultural Identity,” in *Recharting the Black Atlantic: Modern Cultures, Local Communities, Global Connections*, eds. Annalisa Oboe and Anna Scacchi (New York: Routledge, 2008), 86.

⁴⁵⁶ Tim Vickery, “Brazilian Soccer is No Carnival,” *Sports Illustrated*, 4 March 2009, http://sportsillustrated.cnn.com/2009/writers/tim_vickery/03/03/brazil.carnaval/index.html

⁴⁵⁷ Carmen Rial, “Women’s Soccer in Brazil,” *Revista*, Spring 2012, <http://www.drclas.harvard.edu/publications/revistaonline/spring-2012/womens-soccer-brazil>

describe it as more of a religion than a sport for Brazilians.⁴⁵⁸ Its national team, *a seleção* (the selection), is the only team in the world that has played in all 19 World Cup competitions, the sport's highest level of international competition that is held every 4 years. Brazil also is the only team to win the tournament five times.⁴⁵⁹ In 2012, the Brazilian men's soccer team advanced to the finals in the London Olympics but lost the gold medal to Mexico 2–1.⁴⁶⁰

Males of all classes and backgrounds widely play soccer, and pretty women might earn USD 250 to 2,500 monthly on a professional team.⁴⁶¹ The game's limited equipment demands—a ball (or even a makeshift ball) and some open space—contribute to its ongoing popularity. *Peladas*, or pick-up games, are common, especially on Sundays. For spectators, national team games draw the attention of the entire nation. Work essentially halts while Brazilians gather to watch the game in homes, offices, bars, and other venues.⁴⁶²

Other popular sports in Brazil include auto racing, skateboarding, and surfing. In 2009, Rio de Janeiro was awarded the 2016 Summer Olympic Games, a great source of national pride. Rio's annual Carnival celebration was presented as evidence that the city is logistically capable of hosting a mass event for people from all over the world. Like Japan in 1964, South Korea in 1988, and China in 2008, Brazil views the 2016 Games as a coming-out party signaling that the host has joined the ranks of the industrialized nations.

⁴⁵⁸ Sandra Branco and Rob Williams, "Chapter 1: Land and People," in *Culture Smart! Brazil: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (London, UK: Kuperard, 2005), 79.

⁴⁵⁹ ESPN Soccernet, "Team Profile: Brazil," World Cup 2010, 2010, <http://soccernet.espn.go.com/world-cup/team/history?id=205&ver=us&cc=5901>

⁴⁶⁰ Paul Fletcher, "Olympics Football: Mexico Shock Brazil to Win Gold," BBC Sports, 11 August 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/0/olympics/18912627>

⁴⁶¹ Carmen Rial, "Women's Soccer in Brazil," *Revista*, Spring 2012, <http://www.drclas.harvard.edu/publications/revistaonline/spring-2012/womens-soccer-brazil>

⁴⁶² Volker Poelzl, "Chapter 4: Socialising: National Passions," in *Culture Shock! Brazil: A Survival Guide to Customs and Etiquette* (Tarrytown, New York: Marshall Cavendish, 2009), 93–94.

Chapter 4 Assessment

1. Brazil has the largest Catholic population of any country.

True

Portuguese colonization and large waves of immigration from Spain, Italy, and Poland have made Roman Catholicism the predominant religion in Brazil. With some 123 million followers, Brazil continues to have the largest Catholic population of any country.

2. Soccer began in Brazil as a sport of the working class.

False

Soccer began in Rio as a gentleman's amateur sport that excluded darker-skinned, working-class youths, who formed their own neighborhood and factory teams. In the 1930s, the government promoted the game to build national solidarity and bridge ethnic and class divisions.

3. Africans forced into slavery were unable to maintain their own cultural practices in Brazil.

False

Many Afro-Brazilians—descended from African slaves brought to work on sugar plantations during the colonial era—continue to practice African cultural traditions in Brazil.

4. The macho behavior of Brazilian males, which includes sexual promiscuity, gives Brazil one of the world's highest birth rates.

False

Although birth control is restricted and the exaggerated masculinity known as *machismo* promotes male promiscuity and shapes gender relations in Brazil, the national birth rate has dropped below replacement levels.

5. In linguistic terms, Brazilian Portuguese and European Continental Portuguese have diverged into two distinct varieties of the language.

True

By the time independent Brazil established its own Academy to oversee linguistic standards in the 1890s, Brazilian Portuguese had diverged from Continental Portuguese to form two distinct varieties of the language.

CHAPTER 5: SECURITY

Introduction

Brazil's size, wealth, and stability have made it South America's leading power. It has the largest economy and military in the region, and the country currently is investing in military upgrades—including the development of drones to patrol its expansive borders, the third-longest in the world.^{463, 464, 465}

President Dilma Rousseff has described Brazil's security challenge as the maintenance of sovereignty over its large territory, long borders, and abundant natural resources.⁴⁶⁶



DoD Image: Jeremy Lock
Brazilian peacekeeper

While differing from its 10 neighbors in size and language, Brazil shares with them an Iberian colonial past and a 20th-century legacy of military dictatorships. In recent decades, Brazil has worked to strengthen regional cooperation through economic integration. In 1980 it became a founding member of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), and in 1991 it joined the Mercosur Customs Union of Southern Cone Nations (which since 2004 has been part of the Union of South American Nations, a regional body that aims to function similarly to the European Union).^{467, 468, 469} In late 2011, Brazil and 33 countries joined the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, a new group characterized by Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez as a direct challenge to the U.S.-backed Organization of American States.^{470, 471}

To its economic advantage, Brazil faces fewer external threats than other BRICS (Russia, India, China, and South Africa).^{472, 473} But the large South American nation faces internal problems

⁴⁶³ Dom Phillips, "With No Enemies in Sight, Brazil Eyes Defense Boom," *Bloomberg*, 1 March 2012, <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2012-03-01/with-no-enemies-in-sight-brazil-eyes-defense-boom-dom-phillips.html>

⁴⁶⁴ Yana Marull, "Brazil's Defense Industry Booms," AFP, 22 August 2012, <http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5geR560TRmRWxL217q5M5QkD76Hgg?docId=CNG.cfd6db87af5b4a9cf141593a81c8c958.171>

⁴⁶⁵ Reuters, "Brazil's Borders (Interactive: Video)," 13 April 2012, <http://www.reuters.com/article/interactive/idUSBRE83C0KB20120413?view=large>

⁴⁶⁶ Infosur Hoy, "Brazil's Defense Industry Booms," 23 August 2012, http://infosurhoy.com/cocoon/saii/xhtml/en_GB/newsbriefs/saii/newsbriefs/2012/08/23/newsbrief-03

⁴⁶⁷ Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración, "¿Quiénes Somos?" n.d., http://www.aladi.org/nsfaladi/arquitec.nsf/VSTITIOWEB/quienes_somos

⁴⁶⁸ MERCOSUR, "Acerca del MERCOSUR," n.d., http://www.mercosur.int/t_generic.jsp?contentid=3862&site=1&channel=secretaria&seccion=2

⁴⁶⁹ UNASUR, "UNASUR Paso a Paso," n.d., http://www.unasur.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=293&Itemid=341

⁴⁷⁰ Ben Tavener, "Brazil Joins CELAC, a Non-U.S. LatAm Bloc," *Rio Times*, 6 December 2011, <http://riotimesonline.com/brazil-news/rio-politics/brazil-joins-celac-non-us-bloc/>

⁴⁷¹ *Economist*, "Peaks and Troughs," 26 November 2011, <http://www.economist.com/node/21540319>

⁴⁷² Dom Phillips, "With No Enemies in Sight, Brazil Eyes Defense Boom," *Bloomberg*, 1 March 2012, <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2012-03-01/with-no-enemies-in-sight-brazil-eyes-defense-boom-dom-phillips.html>

⁴⁷³ Infosur Hoy, "Brazil's Defense Industry Booms," 23 August 2012, http://infosurhoy.com/cocoon/saii/xhtml/en_GB/newsbriefs/saii/newsbriefs/2012/08/23/newsbrief-03

including domestic poverty and crime (particularly drug-related). The Amazon region poses a security threat because of the lack of governmental authority in border areas, where drug trafficking and illegal logging and mining operations flourish.⁴⁷⁴

Nongovernmental organizations that monitor the area are sometimes presumed to be acting in ways that undermine Brazil's sovereignty.⁴⁷⁵ In 2008, the army chief for the Amazon warned that foreign aid workers could infiltrate Brazil through indigenous communities on the border.⁴⁷⁶ An unresolved issue among Brazil's citizens is distrust of security forces in the aftermath of military rule. President Rousseff recently signed into law a truth commission intended to address the legacy of dictatorship.^{477, 478, 479, 480, 481}

U.S.–Brazil Relations

In 1824, the United States became the first government to recognize Brazil's 1822 declaration of independence (preceding even Portugal).^{482, 483} For more than a century, the U.S. dominated the development of an "inter-American system" of commercial, legal, and security concerns through mechanisms such as the Organization of American States.^{484, 485} Recently, the United States has recognized Brazil's growing importance in continental, hemispheric, and world affairs through a series of Presidential Dialogues on global partnership, economic and financial issues, strategic energy, and defense cooperation.^{486, 487}



DoD Image: Laura K. Deckman
US soldiers in Brazil

⁴⁷⁴ Oliver Stuenkel, "Strategic International Threats Surrounding Brazil," KAS International Reports, October 2010, 115, http://www.gppi.net/fileadmin/gppi/Stuenkel_KAS_Report_2010_.pdf

⁴⁷⁵ Mongabay, "Brazil Prepares to Crackdown on Foreign NGOs in the Amazon," 27 April 2008, <http://news.mongabay.com/2008/0428-amazon.html>

⁴⁷⁶ Raymond Colitt, "Brazil Moves to Oust Foreign NGOs in Amazon," Reuters, 10 March 2009, <http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5294FW20090310>

⁴⁷⁷ BBC News, "Brazil Truth Commission Begins Rights Abuse Inquiries," 16 May 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-18087390>

⁴⁷⁸ BBC News, "Brazil Creates Truth Commission to Probe Rights Abuses," 27 October 2011, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-15473622>

⁴⁷⁹ Simon Romero, "An Uneasy Search for Truth as Ghosts from Military Rule Start to Stir," *New York Times*, 20 December 2011, <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/12/21/world/americas/brazil-uneasily-searches-for-truth-on-military-rule-abuses.html?pagewanted=all>

⁴⁸⁰ Dom Phillips, "Brazil's Truth Commission May Find Inconvenient Answers," *Bloomberg*, 18 May 2012, <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2012-05-18/brazil-s-truth-commission-may-find-inconvenient-answers.html>

⁴⁸¹ Infosur Hoy, "Brazil's Defense Industry Booms," 23 August 2012, http://infosurhoy.com/cocoon/saii/xhtml/en_GB/newsbriefs/saii/newsbriefs/2012/08/23/newsbrief-03

⁴⁸² U.S. Department of State, *Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, Part 1* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1909), 117–118.

⁴⁸³ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Brazil," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/78101/Brazil>

⁴⁸⁴ Organization of American States, "Our History," 2012, http://www.oas.org/en/about/our_history.asp

⁴⁸⁵ Peter J. Meyer, "Organization of American States: Background and Issues for Congress (R42639): Summary," Congressional Research Service, 31 July 2012, <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R42639.pdf>

⁴⁸⁶ Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, U.S. Department of State, "U.S. Relations with Brazil: Fact Sheet," 15 August 2012, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/35640.htm>

⁴⁸⁷ MercoPress, "Obama Praises Brazil but Falls Short of Backing Bid for UN Security Council," 20 March 2011, <http://en.mercopress.com/2011/03/20/obama-praises-brazil-but-falls-short-of-backing-bid-for-un-security-council>

Top security issues for the two countries are transnational drugs, arms, and human trafficking, as well as nuclear nonproliferation and environmental protection. In 2010 the countries signed their first major defense cooperation agreement in decades.⁴⁸⁸ The 2012 Defense Cooperation Dialogue prioritized Brazilian wishes for military technology transfer and cyber-security assistance, particularly to strengthen the management of Brazil's borders.⁴⁸⁹ The security agreement also reflected U.S. support for Brazil's expanding participation in international humanitarian, disaster-response, and peacekeeping efforts, particularly in Africa.⁴⁹⁰

The two countries also work together to advance multilateral security cooperation. 2011 examples include a counternarcotics program with Bolivia, training for the Dominican Republic Air Force, and a navy exercise with Chile.⁴⁹¹ Also, Brazilian and U.S. defense contractors collaborate on a variety of systems and equipment.^{492, 493} Brazil's defense spending has risen steadily for the past decade, and U.S. manufacturers would like to increase their share of orders for arms and services.⁴⁹⁴

Yet Brazil increasingly limits U.S. influence in regional affairs by working through South American organizations such as Mercosur and Unasur.^{495, 496} Some observers see a developing rivalry between the two hemispheric powers.^{497, 498, 499} For example, Brazil has supported Iran's right to develop nuclear power, presumably in line with Brazil's own nuclear programs for energy plants and submarines.^{500, 501}

⁴⁸⁸ Sara M. Llana and Andrew Downie, "Why Brazil Signed a Defense Agreement with the U.S.," *Christian Science Monitor*, 13 April 2010, <http://www.csmonitor.com/World/Americas/2010/0413/Why-Brazil-signed-a-military-agreement-with-the-US>

⁴⁸⁹ Brian Winter, "Special Report: Brazil's 'Gringo' Problem: Its Borders," Reuters, 13 April 2012, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/04/13/us-brazil-borders-idUSBRE83C0KB20120413>

⁴⁹⁰ Zachary Keck, "With Eye on Asia, U.S. Seeks Greater Global Security Role for Brazil (Briefing)," *World Politics Review*, 3 May 2012, <http://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/articles/11913/with-eye-on-asia-u-s-seeks-greater-global-security-role-for-brazil>

⁴⁹¹ U.S. Southern Command, "Posture Statement of General Douglas M. Fraser before the 112th Congress, House Armed Forces Committee," 6 March 2012, 16–22, http://www.southcom.mil/newsroom/Documents/SOUTHCOM_2012_Posture_Statement.pdf

⁴⁹² Luke Heselden, "U.S.-Brazil Relations and the Role of the Defense Industry," *DIIG Current Issues* (Center for Strategic and International Studies) 29, 28 August 2012, http://csis.org/files/publication/120828_DIIG_Current_Issues_29_Brazil_Defense.pdf

⁴⁹³ Joe Leahy, "Boeing and Embraer in Military Alliance," *Financial Times*, 26 June 2012,

<http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/817aaf46-bfb1-11e1-bb88-00144feabdc0.html-axzz25oG5B88H>

⁴⁹⁴ E. Richard Downes, "Trust, Engagement, and Technology Transfer: Underpinnings for U.S.-Brazil Defense Cooperation," *Strategic Forum* (Institute for National Strategic Studies) 279 (August 2012), National Defense University, 2–5, <http://www.ndu.edu/press/lib/pdf/StrForum/SF-279.pdf>

⁴⁹⁵ In Portuguese, these organizations are Mercosul and Unasul. Most English language publications use the Spanish language names of such Latin American groups.

⁴⁹⁶ Peter J. Meyer, "Brazil-U.S. Relations (RL33456)," Congressional Research Service, 7 March 2012, 11–13, <https://www.hsdl.org/?view&did=9693>

⁴⁹⁷ Nikolas Kozloff, "Is Obama Wary of Brazil and Dilma Rousseff?" *Al-Jazeera*, 5 May 2012, <http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/2012/04/2012428134850333757.html>

⁴⁹⁸ Mar G. Aguado, "Brazil: Playing Chess in Latin America," Council on Hemispheric Affairs, 6 August 2012, <http://www.coha.org/brazil-playing-chess-in-latin-america/>

⁴⁹⁹ Lt. Col. Lawrence T. Brown, "Restoring the 'Unwritten Alliance' in Brazil-United States Relations" (master's paper, U.S. Army War College, 2012), 17–18, <http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA560773>

⁵⁰⁰ United Press International, "Brazil Pushing Iran for Nuclear Accord," 16 May 2010, http://www.upi.com/Top_News/US/2010/05/16/Brazil-pushing-Iran-for-nuclear-accord/UPI-35561274038531/

Despite this political divergence, the United States continues to invest heavily in Brazil, announcing plans in September 2012 to loan Brazil's Petrobrás oil company USD 10 billion to develop offshore hydrocarbon reserves.^{502, 503} Brazil is one of the United States top trading partners and newest suppliers of oil and natural gas.⁵⁰⁴

Relations with Neighboring Countries

Argentina

Argentina is Latin America's third major power after Brazil and Mexico. Although Brazil and Argentina fought over territory during their early years of independence, Brazil's military regime supported the Argentine war for the Falkland Islands during 1982–1983. Argentina's loss in the war to Great Britain soon led to the return of Argentine civilian governance. Brazil's civilian government continues to support Argentina's claim, to the extent that British ships have been denied harbor in Brazilian ports.^{505, 506}



© Emilia Garassino
Argentina war memorial

Today, Brazil and Argentina cooperate on a range of issues, from nuclear containment to space rockets.^{507, 508} Although trade disputes between the nations have been frequent as Mercosur rules evolve, Brazil remains Argentina's largest export market while Argentina ranks third for Brazilian exports (behind the United States and China).^{509, 510} The 1,261-km (783-mi) Argentine-Brazilian border runs between two tri-boundary points, with Paraguay to the north and Uruguay to the south. The four countries (and Bolivia upstream) periodically struggle over the shared water resources of the La Plata River basin.⁵¹¹ The Argentina-Brazil-Paraguay "Tri-Border Area"

⁵⁰¹ E. Richard Downes, "Trust, Engagement, and Technology Transfer: Underpinnings for U.S.-Brazil Defense Cooperation," *Strategic Forum* (Institute for National Strategic Studies) 279 (August 2012), National Defense University, 10, 13, <http://www.ndu.edu/press/lib/pdf/StrForum/SF-279.pdf>

⁵⁰² *Latin American Herald Tribune*, "U.S. Government to Loan Brazil's Petrobras \$10 Billion," 25 September 2012, <http://www.laht.com/article.asp?ArticleId=340859&CategoryId=10718>

⁵⁰³ Central Intelligence Agency, "Brazil: Economy," in *The World Factbook*, 11 September 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/br.html>

⁵⁰⁴ Simon Romero and Jackie Calmes, "Brazil and U.S. Accentuate the Positive," *New York Times*, 9 April 2012, <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/04/10/world/americas/in-dilma-rousseff-visit-brazil-and-us-accentuate-positive.html>

⁵⁰⁵ *Daily Express* (UK), "Falkland Ship Ban by Brazil," 12 January 2011, <http://www.express.co.uk/posts/view/222613/Falklands-ship-ban-by-Brazil>

⁵⁰⁶ Graciela Rodriguez-Ferrand, "Mercosur: Member Countries Block Entrance of Ships with Falkland Islands Flags," 30 December 2011, http://www.loc.gov/lawweb/servlet/lloc_news?disp3_l205402930_text

⁵⁰⁷ Wilson Center, "NPIHP Partner Hosts Conference on Brazil's and Argentina's Nuclear History," 26 March 2012, <http://www.wilsoncenter.org/article/npiphp-partner-hosts-conference-brazils-and-argentinass-nuclear-history>

⁵⁰⁸ *USA Today*, "Brazil, Argentina Launch Space Rocket," 16 December 2007, http://www.usatoday.com/news/topstories/2007-12-16-369182213_x.htm

⁵⁰⁹ UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database, "Snapshot: Argentina 2011," n.d., <http://comtrade.un.org/db/ce/ceSnapshot.aspx?r=32>

⁵¹⁰ UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database, "Snapshot: Brazil 2011," n.d., <http://comtrade.un.org/db/ce/ceSnapshot.aspx?r=76>

⁵¹¹ Aaron T. Wolf and Joshua T. Newton, "Case Study of Transboundary Dispute Resolution: The La Plata Basin," Transboundary Freshwater Dispute Database, Program in Water Conflict Management and Transformation, Oregon State University, 2007, http://www.transboundarywaters.orst.edu/research/case_studies/La_Plata_New.htm

(TBA), which began as a free-trade development zone by Brazil and Paraguay, has become a center of drugs and arms smuggling, human trafficking, and money laundering—making the region a multinational security concern.^{512, 513}

Paraguay

Brazil's last significant military conflict was with Paraguay in the 19th century over sea access.⁵¹⁴ After independence from Spain in 1811, Paraguay lost the War of the Triple Alliance against Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay during 1864–1870.⁵¹⁵ Strong-man presidents and military dictators ruled through much of the country's independent history, culminating in the 35-year regime of Gen. Alfredo Stroessner. His overthrow in 1989 began an era of increasing democratic governance for Paraguay. Brazil granted asylum to Stroessner, where he remained until his death in 2006.⁵¹⁶ Brazil later took in Paraguayan president Raul Cubas Grau, who was impeached on suspicion of involvement in the assassination of his vice president in 1999.^{517, 518}



© Expert Infantry / flickr.com
Paraguayan armed forces

In 2012, the Paraguayan legislature impeached the nation's president, Fernando Lugo, and the vice president stepped in to govern until the next election scheduled for 2013.^{519, 520} In response, Brazil and other Latin American nations recalled their ambassadors to protest Lugo's lack of time to mount a defense.^{521, 522} Regional groups Mercosur and Unasur suspended Paraguay's membership until the 2013 elections but did not impose economic sanctions.^{523, 524}

⁵¹² Clare R. Seelke et al., "Latin America and the Caribbean: Illicit Drug Trafficking and U.S. Counterdrug Programs (R41215)," Congressional Research Service, 12 May 2011, <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R41215.pdf>

⁵¹³ Joshua T. Hoffman, "Tri-Border Area (TBA)," Ridgway Research, Matthew B. Ridgway Center for International Security Studies, University of Pittsburgh, 15 May 2012, <http://research.ridgway.pitt.edu/blog/2012/05/15/tri-border-area-tba/>

⁵¹⁴ Infosur Hoy, "Brazil's Defense Industry Booms," 23 August 2012, http://infosurhoy.com/cocoon/saii/xhtml/en_GB/newsbriefs/saii/newsbriefs/2012/08/23/newsbrief-03

⁵¹⁵ BBC News, "Timeline: Paraguay," 3 July 2012, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/country_profiles/1224216.stm

⁵¹⁶ Diana J. Schemo, "Stroessner, Paraguay's Enduring Dictator, Dies," *New York Times*, 16 August 2006, <http://www.nytimes.com/2006/08/16/world/americas/16cnd-stroessner.html?pagewanted=all>

⁵¹⁷ *CNN World*, "Paraguay's Expresident Now in Exile in Brazil," 30 March 1999, http://articles.cnn.com/1999-03-30/world/9903_30_paraguay.02_1_president-raul-cubas-lino-oviedo-colorado-party?_s=PM:WORLD

⁵¹⁸ Federal Research Division, Library of Congress, "Country Profile: Paraguay," October 2005, <http://memory.loc.gov/frd/cs/profiles/Paraguay.pdf>

⁵¹⁹ Daniela Desantis and Guido Nejamkis, "Paraguay's Leftist President Ousted by Congress," Reuters, 22 June 2012, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2012/06/22/us-paraguay-idUSBRE85L16M20120622>

⁵²⁰ *Economist*, "Out Lugo," 25 June 2012, <http://www.economist.com/blogs/americasview/2012/06/paraguayan-politics>

⁵²¹ Mariano Castillo, "Paraguay Gets Cold Shoulder from Neighbors after Impeaching President," *CNN*, 25 June 2012, <http://www.cnn.com/2012/06/25/world/americas/paraguay-president/index.html>

⁵²² James Bosworth, "Paraguay Impeaches President Fernando Lugo: Reactions at Home and Abroad," *Christian Science Monitor*, 25 June 2012, <http://www.csmonitor.com/World/Americas/Latin-America-Monitor/2012/0625/Paraguay-impeaches-President-Fernando-Lugo-reactions-at-home-and-abroad>

⁵²³ MercoPress, "OAS Mission in Paraguay to Follow Electoral Process and Political Conditions," 28 August 2012, <http://en.mercopress.com/2012/08/28/oas-mission-in-paraguay-to-follow-electoral-process-and-political-conditions>

⁵²⁴ Guido Nejamkis and Ana Flor, "Mercosur Won't Slap Sanctions on Paraguay, Eyes China," Reuters Africa, 29 June 2012, <http://af.reuters.com/article/worldNews/idAFBRE85S02720120629>

Landlocked Paraguay depends on Brazil and other neighbors to buy much of its agricultural exports and to provide access to international transportation routes.⁵²⁵ With Brazil, Paraguay operates the 14,000-megawatt Itaipú Dam along the Paraná River. Paraguay is contractually obliged to sell any unused portion of its half of the dam's energy to Brazil.⁵²⁶ The sales price of this energy creates periodic friction between the two countries.^{527, 528}

Paraguay's weak laws and borders cause it to endure the most negative effects among the TBA countries.^{529, 530, 531} Paraguay's Ciudad del Este, the largest of the three TBA cities, houses many money-laundering banks and exchange houses.^{532, 533} Paraguay also contributes to Brazil's drug problems because it is a major marijuana supplier and Andean cocaine shipper.⁵³⁴

Uruguay

Uruguay revolted against Spain in 1811 only to be annexed by Portuguese Brazil in 1821. After gaining freedom from Brazil with the help of Argentina, Uruguay became a fully independent nation through the 1828 Treaty of Montevideo. In the mid-20th century, the political violence of Marxist urban guerrillas triggered a period of military dictatorship that ended in 1985.⁵³⁵



DoD Image: Ashley Van Dien
Uruguayan war ship

Uruguay, the “Switzerland of Latin America,” is an active member of all the major regional and global organizations as

⁵²⁵ Thomas C. Bruneau, “Chapter 4: Government and Politics,” in *Paraguay: A Country Study*, 2nd ed., eds. Dennis M. Hanratty and Sandra W. Meditz (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1990), 192,

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/pytoc.html>

⁵²⁶ Todd Benson, “Brazil to Triple Price it Pays Paraguay for Energy,” Reuters, 25 July 2009,

<http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSN2540431820090725>

⁵²⁷ MercoPress, “Brazil Reminds Paraguay that Itaipu Power is Jointly Shared and Managed,” 10 August 2012,

<http://en.mercopress.com/2012/08/10/brazil-reminds-paraguay-that-itaipu-power-is-jointly-shared-and-managed>

⁵²⁸ United Press International, “Paraguay Row Threatens Itaipu Power Deal,” 13 August 2012,

http://www.upi.com/Business_News/Energy-Resources/2012/08/13/Paraguay-row-threatens-Itaipu-power-deal/UPI-54221344862701/

⁵²⁹ Christine Folch, “Trouble on the Triple Frontier,” *Foreign Affairs*, 6 September 2012,

<http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/138096/christine-folch/trouble-on-the-triple-frontier>

⁵³⁰ Joshua T. Hoffman, “Tri-Border Area (TBA),” Ridgway Research, Matthew B. Ridgway Center for International Security Studies, University of Pittsburgh, 15 May 2012, <http://research.ridgway.pitt.edu/blog/2012/05/15/tri-border-area-tba/>

⁵³¹ Felipe Umaña, “Revisiting the Crime-Terrorism Nexus in the Tri-Border Area,” Fund for Peace, 2012,

<http://www.fundforpeace.org/global/library/ttcvr1208-threatconvergence-triborder-04e.pdf>

⁵³² Christine Folch, “Trouble on the Triple Frontier,” *Foreign Affairs*, 6 September 2012,

<http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/138096/christine-folch/trouble-on-the-triple-frontier>

⁵³³ Joshua T. Hoffman, “Tri-Border Area (TBA),” Ridgway Research, Matthew B. Ridgway Center for International Security Studies, University of Pittsburgh, 15 May 2012, <http://research.ridgway.pitt.edu/blog/2012/05/15/tri-border-area-tba/>

⁵³⁴ Central Intelligence Agency, “Paraguay: Transnational Issues,” in *The World Factbook*, 11 September 2012,

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pa.html>

⁵³⁵ Melinda W. Cooke, “Chapter 5: National Security,” in *Uruguay: A Country Study*, eds. Rex A. Hudson and Sandra W. Meditz (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1992),

<http://memory.loc.gov/frd/cs/uytoc.html>

well as international diplomatic efforts, yet two boundary disputes between Brazil and Uruguay remain unresolved.^{536, 537, 538} Uruguay's strict banking secrecy laws sometimes enable illegal financial activities. Border controls along the Brazilian frontier are weak.⁵³⁹

Bolivia

Bolivia is the namesake of the “Liberator of South America,” Simón Bolívar, who freed the country from Spanish rule in 1824.⁵⁴⁰ In its first 150 years of independence, the republic endured nearly 200 regime changes.⁵⁴¹ Wars with Chile (1879–1883) and Paraguay (1932–1935) cost the nation ocean access. “Cocaine dictator” Gen. Luis García Meza eventually took refuge in Brazil after a 1981 coup but was extradited to Bolivia in 1995 after his 1993 conviction *in absentia* for the crimes of his regime.^{542, 543, 544} Evo Morales, an Aymara Indian and former coca growers union leader, is serving his second elected term through 2014 as Bolivia's first indigenous president.^{545, 546}

Brazil was Bolivia's top trade partner in 2011. Brazil's southern states depend on Bolivian natural gas, and Brazil's Petrobrás is a major foreign natural gas company in Bolivia. Tensions over natural gas occasionally flare between the two countries.^{547, 548} Cocaine is another flashpoint. Andean coca cultivation, a traditional adaptation to life at high altitudes, exploded in the 1980s, probably in response to economic crisis at home and demand for cocaine from the

⁵³⁶ Christoph Blocher, “Uruguay and Switzerland—Cultural and Economic Benefits from New Market Opportunities,” (speech, MERCOSUR, Lausanne, 17 April 2007),

http://www.ejpd.admin.ch/ejpd/en/home/dokumentation/red/archiv/reden_christoph_blocher/2007/2007-04-17.html

⁵³⁷ Geographer, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, U.S. Department of State, “International Boundary Study No. 170, Brazil-Uruguay Boundary,” 23 November 1979,

<http://www.law.fsu.edu/library/collection/limitsinseas/ibs170.pdf>

⁵³⁸ Rex A. Hudson and Sandra W. Meditz, eds., “Country Profile,” in *Uruguay: A Country Study*, 2nd ed. (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1992), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/uytoc.html>

⁵³⁹ Central Intelligence Agency, “Uruguay: Transnational Issues,” in *The World Factbook*, 11 September 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/uy.html>

⁵⁴⁰ John Charles Chasteen, *Born in Blood and Fire: A Concise History of Latin America*, 3rd ed. (New York: Norton, 2011), 107.

⁵⁴¹ Central Intelligence Agency, “Bolivia: Introduction,” in *The World Factbook*, 11 September 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bl.html>

⁵⁴² David Kohut and Olga Vilella, *Historical Dictionary of the Dirty Wars*, 2nd ed. (Plymouth, UK: Scarecrow Press, 2010), xxii, 168.

⁵⁴³ John Charles Chasteen, *Born in Blood and Fire: A Concise History of Latin America* (New York: Norton, 2001), 176

⁵⁴⁴ William R. Long, “Some Bolivians Fear Return of Ex-Dictator,” *Los Angeles Times*, 21 March 1994, http://articles.latimes.com/1994-03-21/news/mn-36804_1_garcia-meza

⁵⁴⁵ BBC News, “Profile: Bolivia's President Evo Morales,” 12 January 2011, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-12166905>

⁵⁴⁶ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, “Evo Morales,” 2012,

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/1003403/Evo-Morales>

⁵⁴⁷ Hal Weitzman, “Petrobras Invests \$5bn in Bolivia's Gas Sector,” *Financial Times*, 13 February 2006, <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/df218918-9c35-11da-8baa-0000779e2340.html#axzz27gRS44AA>

⁵⁴⁸ Walter Brandimarte, “Brazil Petrobras Upbeat About Bolivia Refinery Deal,” Reuters, 28 April 2007, <http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSN2836475320070428>

U.S. and Brazil.⁵⁴⁹ Cocaine production estimates continued to rise in the 2000s, ranking Bolivia third after Colombia and Peru.⁵⁵⁰ In 2012, Bolivia objected to Brazilian interference in drug control on Bolivian territory. Bolivian villagers have burned to death alleged Brazilian drug traffickers out of anger over their murderous activities.^{551, 552, 553}

Peru

Peru encompasses the geographic extremes of the Andes and the Amazon.⁵⁵⁴ In the 21st century, high-level government meetings and economic exchanges between Brazil and Peru have grown.^{555, 556, 557} As co-stewards of Amazonia, Brazil and Peru have experienced the mixed blessings of mining, international highways, and dam construction.^{558, 559, 560}



DoD Image
Peruvian soldier

One of the continent's most fearsome guerrilla insurgencies, the Shining Path (*Sendero Luminoso*), emerged in Peru in 1980.

The Maoist group soon took advantage of the surge in Andean coca production, and also "taxed" illegal Brazilian logging operations.^{561, 562} Peru is currently the world leader in cocaine

⁵⁴⁹ Daniel J. Seyler, "Chapter 3: The Economy," in *Bolivia: A Country Study*, 3rd ed., eds. Rex A. Hudson and Dennis M. Hanratty (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1991), <http://memory.loc.gov/frd/cs/botoc.html>

⁵⁵⁰ Central Intelligence Agency, "Bolivia: Transnational Issues," in *The World Factbook*, 11 September 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bl.html>

⁵⁵¹ *CBS News*, "Bolivian Mob Lynches 2 Brazilian Murder Suspects," 15 August 2012, http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-501715_162-57494229/bolivian-mob-lynches-2-brazilian-murder-suspects/

⁵⁵² Arnaud Koehl, "Brazilian Intervention in Regional War on Drugs at Stake," Council on Hemispheric Affairs, 27 August, 2012, <http://www.coha.org/brazilian-intervention-in-regional-war-on-drugs-at-stake/>

⁵⁵³ Infosur Hoy, "Bolivian Mob Burns Suspected Brazilian Drug Traffickers Alive," 16 August 2012, http://infosurhoy.com/cocoon/saii/xhtml/en_GB/newsbriefs/saii/newsbriefs/2012/08/16/newsbrief-02

⁵⁵⁴ John Crabtree, "Peru's Ollanta Humala: A Lula Look-Alike," *New Statesman* (UK), 26 July 2011, <http://www.newstatesman.com/south-america/2011/07/humala-lula-peru-brazil-garcia>

⁵⁵⁵ *Andean Air Mail & Peruvian Times*, "Alan García: Peru-Brazil Relations at 'Highest and Most Creative Point in History,'" 8 September 2009, <http://www.peruviantimes.com/tag/peru-brazil-relations>

⁵⁵⁶ *Andean Air Mail & Peruvian Times*, "Peru, Brazil Sign 12 Agreements; Presidents Call on Greater Regional Integration," 17 June 2010, <http://www.peruviantimes.com/peru-brazil-sign-12-agreements-presidents-call-on-greater-regional-integration/176537>

⁵⁵⁷ *Economist*, "Regional Integration in Latin America: The Pacific Players Go to Market," 7 April 2011, <http://www.economist.com/node/18529807>

⁵⁵⁸ Paul L. Doughty, "Chapter 2: The Society and Its Environment," in *Peru: A Country Study*, 4th ed., ed. Rex A. Hudson (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1993), 87, <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/petoc.html>

⁵⁵⁹ Council on Foreign Relations, "Peru's Mineral Wealth and Woes," 10 February 2010, http://www.cfr.org/publication/21408/development_in_peru.html

⁵⁶⁰ Maxine L. Margolis, Maria Enedina Bezerra, and Jason M. Fox, "Brazil," in *Countries and Their Cultures*, eds. Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference USA, 2001), 1: 283–301.

⁵⁶¹ Reuters, "Peruvian Rebels Tax Smugglers," *Al-Jazeera*, 13 October 2003, <http://www.aljazeera.com/archive/2003/10/20084101631975435.html>

⁵⁶² BBC News, "Peruvian Shining Path Rebels Kill Soldiers in Ambush," 16 August 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-19291520>

production.^{563, 564} Unlike Bolivia, Peru has welcomed Brazilian help in cross-border eradication efforts.^{565, 566, 567, 568}

Colombia

Colombia is Latin America's third-most populated nation. East of the Andes that split the country, Colombia borders Brazil in a sparsely populated Amazonian region. In its early years of independence after 1810, Gran Colombia included Venezuela, Panama, and Ecuador. Upon independence, political conflict arose between the first president Simón Bolívar and his vice-president, leading to two civil wars. Recent decades have seen guerrilla destabilization that spills across borders.^{569, 570, 571}

Brazil has been a haven and safe release point for hostages of the Marxist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (or FARC, *Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia*) and other groups.^{572, 573} Colombia entered into the international drug trade as a coca processor and shipper in the 1980s. Its turn to coca cultivation further supplied Brazil with cocaine to meet growing demands of addicts. Brazil tried to moderate the objections of neighbors about the U.S. military presence in Colombia and has increased its cooperative antidrug efforts. Brazil has allowed mutual overflight privileges during drug trafficking operations.^{574, 575, 576}

⁵⁶³ Washington Office on Latin America, "UN and U.S. Estimates for Cocaine Production Contradict Each Other," 31 July 2012,

http://www.wola.org/commentary/un_and_us_estimates_for_cocaine_production_contradict_each_other

⁵⁶⁴ Agence France-Presse (AFP), "Brazil Cracks Down on Cocaine Trafficking," 27 August 2012,

<http://www.france24.com/en/20120827-brazil-cracks-down-cocaine-trafficking>

⁵⁶⁵ Jeremy McDermott, InSight Crime, "Brazil Eradicates Drug Crops in Peru," Brazil Portal, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, 21 August 2012, <http://brazilportal.wordpress.com/2012/08/21/brazil-eradicates-drug-crops-in-peru/>

⁵⁶⁶ *Andean Air Mail and Peruvian Times*, "Peru Eyes Brazil for Anti-Drug Support," 29 December 2011,

<http://www.peruviantimes.com/29/peru-eyes-brazil-for-anti-drug-support/14575/>

⁵⁶⁷ Arnaud Koehl, "Brazilian Intervention in Regional War on Drugs at Stake," Council on Hemispheric Affairs, 27 August, 2012, <http://www.coha.org/brazilian-intervention-in-regional-war-on-drugs-at-stake/>

⁵⁶⁸ BBC News, "Peru's Coca Cultivation Increases Again, Says UN Study," 26 September 2012,

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-19737984>

⁵⁶⁹ Central Intelligence Agency, "Colombia: Introduction," in *The World Factbook*, 11 September 2012,

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/co.html>

⁵⁷⁰ BBC News, "Colombia Country Profile," 14 August 2012,

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/country_profiles/1212798.stm

⁵⁷¹ BBC News, "Colombia Timeline," 14 August 2012, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/1212827.stm>

⁵⁷² BBC News, "Profiles: Colombia's Armed Groups," 28 August 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-11400950>

⁵⁷³ Ann C. Mason, "Chapter 5: National Security," in *A Country Study: Colombia*, 5th ed., ed. Rex A. Hudson (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 2010), http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/pdf/CS_Colombia.pdf

⁵⁷⁴ Reuters, "Factbox: Friction between Colombia and Its Neighbors," 10 August 2009,

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2009/08/10/us-ecuador-summit-tensions-factbox-idUSTRE57943Z20090810>

⁵⁷⁵ Brazilian Ministry of Defense, "Brazil, Colombia, and Peru to Expand Military Cooperation," *Diálogo*, 1 June 2012, http://dialogo-americas.com/en_GB/articles/rmisa/features/regional_news/2012/06/01/feature-ex-3192

⁵⁷⁶ Samuel Logan, "South America Security Paradigm," International Relations and Security Network, 24 March 2009, <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/Current-Affairs/Security-Watch/Detail/?lng=en&id=98146>

Venezuela

Venezuela, another country that emerged from the collapse of Gran Colombia, was ruled by military strongmen for about 100 years, followed by elected presidents since the late 1950s.^{577, 578, 579} In 2009, presidential term limits were abolished, paving the way for a longer rule by President Hugo Chavez.^{580, 581} Brazil has tried to moderate Chavez's opposition to United States influence in Latin America, and Venezuela so far has remained silent about Brazil's recent defense cooperation agreement with the United States.^{582, 583} In 2012, Brazil accepted Venezuela's accession to full membership in Mercosur, made possible when dissenting member Paraguay was temporarily suspended from the group.^{584, 585}



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The late President Chavez

The Guyanas

Brazil's three northeastern neighbors—Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana—differ from their South American neighbors in cultural and linguistic heritage. English, Dutch, and French colonists settled the region, bringing slaves from Africa and indentured servants from Asia.^{586, 587, 588, 589} In 1966 Guyana became independent from Britain, and Dutch Guiana achieved

⁵⁷⁷ Central Intelligence Agency, "Venezuela: Introduction," in *The World Factbook*, 13 September 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ve.html>

⁵⁷⁸ BBC News, "Venezuela Country Profile," 12 June 2012, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/country_profiles/1229345.stm

⁵⁷⁹ BBC News, "Timeline: Venezuela," 1 August 2012, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/1229348.stm>

⁵⁸⁰ AS-COA, "Election Guide: Venezuela's 2012 Vote," no date, <http://www.as-coa.org/election-guide-venezuelas-2012-vote>

⁵⁸¹ BBC News, "Profile: Hugo Chavez," 29 February 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-10086210>

⁵⁸² Reuters, "Factbox: Friction between Colombia and Its Neighbors," 10 August 2009, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2009/08/10/us-ecuador-summit-tensions-factbox-idUSTRE57943Z20090810>

⁵⁸³ Francine Jácome, "Venezuela's Leading Role and Its Relations with Brazil," in *Current Challenges for Disarmament and Peace Operations on the Political Agenda*, eds. Peter Fischer-Bollin and Thomas Knirsch (VII Conference of Forte de Copacabana: International Security: A European-South American Dialogue, Rio de Janeiro, 3–4 November 2010) (Rio de Janeiro: Konrad-Adnauer-Stiftung, 2011), 84–88, <http://www.kas.de/wf/doc/5326-1442-5-30.pdf>

⁵⁸⁴ Guido Nejamkis and Ana Flor, "Mercosur Welcomes Venezuela, Suspends Paraguay," *Chicago Tribune*, 29 June 2012, http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2012-06-29/news/sns-rt-us-mercosurbre85s1jt-20120629_1_trade-bloc-uruguay-and-paraguay-mercosur

⁵⁸⁵ Mac Margolis, "Latin America's Paraguayan Hangover," *Foreign Policy*, 9 July 2012, http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2012/07/09/latin_americas_paraguayan_hangover?page=full

⁵⁸⁶ Central Intelligence Agency, "Guyana: Introduction," in *The World Factbook*, 12 September 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/gy.html>

⁵⁸⁷ Central Intelligence Agency, "Suriname: Introduction," in *The World Factbook*, 11 September 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook//geos/ns.html>

⁵⁸⁸ BBC News, "Regions and Territories: French Guiana," 29 August 2012, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/country_profiles/3516572.stm

⁵⁸⁹ "Dutch, French, and British Guiana," in *Peopling North America: Population Movements and Migration* (tutorial), Applied History Research Group, University of Calgary, 22 June 2001, http://www.ucalgary.ca/applied_history/tutor/migrations/five2b.html

independence as Suriname in 1975.^{590, 591} French Guiana, a penal colony from 1852–1952, is now an administrative department of France.⁵⁹²

Guyana has looked to Brazil for military training and material, which is contingent upon Guyana's refusal to accept any form of military aid from Cuba.⁵⁹³ In 2009, a USD 5 million bridge financed by Brazil opened across the Takutu River and is "expected to facilitate tourism and trade between the two countries and give seaport access to the landlocked Brazilian state of Roraima."^{594, 595} A road to Suriname remains in negotiations.⁵⁹⁶

The mineral-rich Guiana Highlands separate these lands from Brazil, and gold prospecting (usually illegal) by Brazilian *garimpeiros* is a problem.⁵⁹⁷ Suriname's relationship with Brazil was tested in 2009, when clashes between Brazilian gold miners and locals in the Suriname town of Albina left 1 man dead and 25 injured.⁵⁹⁸ The Brazilian and French governments have attempted to control illegal mining but have been unsuccessful because of the lack of effective cooperation at the transborder level.⁵⁹⁹ To combat illegal gold mining, which authorities fear is funding guerrilla activities, Brazil has deployed about 8,700 soldiers along its borders with Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana.⁶⁰⁰

⁵⁹⁰ BBC News, "Guyana Country Profile," 16 August 2012, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/country_profiles/1211325.stm

⁵⁹¹ BBC News, "Suriname Country Profile," 14 September 2012, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/country_profiles/1211306.stm

⁵⁹² Leland Barrows, "French Guiana and New Caledonia: How Much of the Myth Was Reality?" (review of *Beyond Papillon: The French Penal Colonies, 1854–1952*, by Stephen A. Toth), H-French-Colonial, H-Net Reviews, July 2007, <http://www.h-net.org/reviews/showrev.php?id=13446>

⁵⁹³ Georges A. Fauriol, "Chapter 4: Guyana: Government and Politics," in *Guyana: A Country Study*, 2nd ed., ed. Tim Merrill (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1993), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/gytoc.html>

⁵⁹⁴ *Americas Quarterly*, "Bridge Opens Linking Brazil and Guyana," 15 September 2009, <http://www.americasquarterly.org/taxonomy/term/1513>

⁵⁹⁵ Frank Jacobs, "The Loneliness of the Guyanas," *New York Times*, 16 January 2012, <http://opinionator.blogs.nytimes.com/2012/01/16/the-loneliness-of-the-guyanas/>

⁵⁹⁶ Johannes van de Ven, "A White Elephant for Suriname," *ecoAmazonia*, 27 December 2010, <http://www.oecoamazonia.com/en/articles/9-artigos/114-um-elefante-branco-para-o-suriname>

⁵⁹⁷ Damon Tabor, "Midnight Run with the Garimpeiros," Pulitzer Center on Crisis Reporting, 26 July 2010, <http://pulitzercenter.org/blog/untold-stories/midnight-run-garimpeiros>

⁵⁹⁸ BBC News, "Locals Clash with Brazilian Gold Miners in Suriname," 28 December 2009, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/8432254.stm>

⁵⁹⁹ World Wildlife Fund, "WWF to Closely Monitor Outcomes of Guiana Gold Mining Agreement," 30 January 2009, http://wwf.panda.org/who_we_are/wwf_offices/suriname/?155304/WWF-takes-watching-brief-on-Guiana-gold-agreement

⁶⁰⁰ Joao Fellet, "South America Sees New Gold Rush," BBC News, 6 June 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-18328202>

Ecuador and Chile

Ecuador and Chile lack borders with Brazil but share history, culture, and contemporary economic and political relations with South America and Latin America.^{601, 602} Today, Ecuador and Chile are associate members of Mercosur and full members of Unasur. They participated in MINUSTAH, the UN's Haiti operation under Brazilian command authorized through 15 October 2012.⁶⁰³ Ecuador and Brazil have announced plans to redevelop Haiti's military to replace UN forces—a move that some fear will hurt democracy in Haiti because of the brutal history of the Haitian military before it was disbanded in 1994.^{604, 605, 606, 607}



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Ecuador President Rafael Correa

Ecuador, once part of Gran Colombia, became independent in 1930. Subsequent border disputes with Brazil, Colombia, and Peru reduced its colonial-era territory by more than 50%.^{608, 609} In recent years, Brazil has provided economic and diplomatic support to ease Ecuador's internal political troubles and to mediate border disputes.^{610, 611, 612, 613}

Continued insurgent activities and organized narcotics operations of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) have penetrated Ecuador's borders with Peru and Colombia. Thousands of Colombians have crossed into Ecuador to escape their country's violence.^{614, 615, 616}

⁶⁰¹ BBC News, "Ecuador Country Profile," 16 August 2012,

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/country_profiles/1212882.stm

⁶⁰² BBC News, "Chile Country Profile," 14 August 2012,

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/country_profiles/1222764.stm

⁶⁰³ United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, "MINUSTAH Facts and Figures," n.d.,

<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/minustah/facts.shtml>

⁶⁰⁴ Joseph G. Delva, "Ecuador, Brazil to Help Set Up Haiti New Military," *Toronto Sun*, 31 July 2012,

<http://www.torontosun.com/2012/07/31/ecuador-brazil-to-help-set-up-haiti-new-military>

⁶⁰⁵ Larry Rohter, "Brazil Is Leading a Largely South American Mission to Haiti," *New York Times*, 1 August 2004,

<http://www.nytimes.com/2004/08/01/world/brazil-is-leading-a-largely-south-american-mission-to-haiti.html>

⁶⁰⁶ Joseph G. Delva, "Ecuador, Brasil Ayudarán a Crear Nuevo Ejército de Haití," *Reuters América Latina*, 30 July

2012, <http://lta.reuters.com/article/domesticNews/idLTASIE86U00O20120731?sp=true>

⁶⁰⁷ Jeb Sprague, "Reviving Haiti's Army Would Harm Democracy," *Miami Herald*, 6 September 2012,

<http://www.miamiherald.com/2012/09/06/2988432/reviving-haitis-army-would-harm.html>

⁶⁰⁸ Clare R. Seelke, "Ecuador: Political and Economic Situation and U.S. Relations (RS21687)," Congressional

Research Service, 21 May 2008, <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RS21687.pdf>

⁶⁰⁹ BBC News, "Ecuador Timeline," 16 August 2012, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/1212826.stm>

⁶¹⁰ Sara M. Llana, "Honduras Crisis: Brazil Grabs Leadership," *Christian Science Monitor*, 22 September 2009,

<http://www.csmonitor.com/World/Americas/2009/0922/p90s01-woam.html>

⁶¹¹ Wilson Center, "New Directions in Brazilian Foreign Relations," 28 September 2007, 23, 28,

<http://www.wilsoncenter.org/topics/pubs/english.brazil.foreignpolicy.pdf>

⁶¹² Marco Vieira, "Brazil in South America: The Awakening of the Giant," Institute for Defence Studies and

Analyses, 24 December 2008, http://www.idsa.in/idsastrategiccomments/BrazilinSouthAmerica_MVieira_241208

⁶¹³ Mac Margolis, "Brazil Leader Trying to Mediate Border Disputes," *Los Angeles Times*, 4 February 1995,

http://articles.latimes.com/1995-02-04/news/mn-28070_1_border-dispute

⁶¹⁴ Central Intelligence Agency, "Ecuador: Transnational Issues," in *The World Factbook*, 10 September 2012,

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ec.html>

In August 2012, FARC rebels in Colombia bombed an oil pipeline running from Ecuador to the port city of Tumaco, Colombia, after attacking the city's electrical grid.⁶¹⁷ Earlier in the year, Ecuador's armed forces captured several FARC members on the international bridge over the San Miguel River between Ecuador and Colombia.⁶¹⁸ Ecuador's President Rafael Correa has been accused of accepting almost half a million dollars in campaign contributions from FARC.⁶¹⁹

Emerging from Spanish rule with its stratified colonial society largely intact, Chile has been more politically and economically stable than its neighbors—except for the 1973 coup described as “one of the bloodiest in 20th-century Latin America.”^{620, 621} Declassified NSA documents reveal that Brazil (and the United States) supported the 1973 overthrow of Chile's President Salvador Allende.⁶²² During the subsequent rule of Gen. Augustin Pinochet, Brazil supported a group of South American dictatorships that perpetrated “Operation Condor,” which comprised covert international activities to “coordinate intelligence” and “find and kill terrorists.”^{623, 624, 625} Chile has since “assumed regional and international leadership roles befitting its status as a stable, once-again democratic nation,” and maintains cordial relations with Brazil.^{626, 627}

⁶¹⁵ Paul E. Saskiewiez, “The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia—People's Army (FARC-EP): Marxist-Leninist Insurgency or Criminal Enterprise?” (thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA, December 2005), <http://www.dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA443390>

⁶¹⁶ BBC News, “Profile: Colombia's Armed Groups,” 28 August 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-11400950>

⁶¹⁷ BBC News, “Colombian ‘Farc Rebels’ Blow Up Oil Pipeline in Narino,” 15 August 2012, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-19313952>

⁶¹⁸ Cindy Montoya, “‘FARC Members’ Deported from Ecuador,” *Colombia Reports*, 14 May 2012, <http://colombiareports.com/colombia-news/news/24020-border-security-farc-members-deported.html>

⁶¹⁹ CNN, “Ecuador to Investigate FARC Links to President,” 18 May 2011, http://articles.cnn.com/2011-05-18/world/ecuador.correa.farc_1_farc-leader-raul-reyes-quito?_s=PM:WORLD

⁶²⁰ BBC News, “Chile Country Profile,” 14 August 2012, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/country_profiles/1222764.stm

⁶²¹ BBC News, “Chile Timeline,” 14 August 2012, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/1222905.stm>

⁶²² National Security Archive, “Brazil Conspired with U.S. to Overthrow Allende,” NSA Electronic Briefing Book No. 282, 16 August 2009, <http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/NSAEBB/NSAEBB282/index.htm>

⁶²³ National Security Archive, “Document 5: ARA Monthly Report (July), The ‘Third World War’ and South America (3 August 1976),” in *The Case Against Pinochet*, 14 December 2004, <http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/NSAEBB/NSAEBB125/condor05.pdf>

⁶²⁴ BBC News, “Brazil Looks in Operation Condor,” 18 May 2000, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/753436.stm>

⁶²⁵ BBC News, “Profile: Augusto Pinochet,” 3 December 2006, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/3758403.stm>

⁶²⁶ Central Intelligence Agency, “Chile,” in *The World Factbook*, 10 September 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ci.html>

⁶²⁷ Embassy of Chile to Brazil, “Bilateral Relations,” n.d., <http://chileabroad.gov.cl/brasil/en/relacion-bilateral/comercio-relaciones-bilaterales/>

Military

The armed forces have played an active role in Brazil's politics and governance, from the overthrow of the monarchy in 1889 to the military dictatorship of 1964–1985.⁶²⁸ Currently, a civilian president holds the title of Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, subject to the authority of the legislature and the power of the three branch commanders.⁶²⁹ Total active forces—the largest in Latin America—number more than 390,000 personnel in the army (252,000), air force (77,000), and navy (63,000), spread across more than 50 military installations countrywide, as well as several international deployments.^{630, 631, 632} Military service is mandatory by age 21. Some 5–10% of each year's eligible conscripts (1.7 million in 2010) and volunteers receive training, thus maintaining a “sizable” reserve force.^{633, 634} Women have served in the armed forces since the 1980s.⁶³⁵ From the mid-20th century, Brazil's military expenditures fell to among the lowest in the world but are now slated to rise from 1.5% to 2.3% of GDP, in line with the spending of other BRICS countries (Russia, India, China, South Africa).^{636, 637} Brazil is in the midst of equipment upgrades begun in the early 2000s, including tanks, aircraft, and submarines.⁶³⁸



DoD Image: Kathryn Whittenberger
Brazilian Marine Corps

In 2008, a new National Defense Strategy set goals for sufficient “monitoring, mobility, and presence” capacities, including a “strategic reserve” in the country's center, and beginning plans for “space, cybernetic and nuclear sectors.”^{639, 640} To implement the strategy, Brazil is reorganizing the armed forces (with a new Joint Command of Armed Forces and an expanded Ministry of Defense), restructuring the defense industry toward domestic self-sufficiency and international export of equipment, and considering elimination of the draft. The army has

⁶²⁸ David V. Fleischer, “Chapter 4: Government and Politics,” in *Brazil: A Country Study*, 5th ed., ed. Rex A. Hudson (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1998), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/brtoc.html>

⁶²⁹ Jane's, “Armed Forces (Brazil),” in *Sentinel Security Assessment—South America*, 19 June 2012.

⁶³⁰ International Institute for Strategic Studies, “Chapter Ten: Country Comparisons,” in *The Military Balance* 111 (2011): 474–475.

⁶³¹ Jane's, “Armed Forces (Brazil),” in *Sentinel Security Assessment—South America*, 19 June 2012.

⁶³² International Institute for Strategic Studies, “Chapter Eight: Latin America and the Caribbean,” in *The Military Balance* 111 (2011): 343–394.

⁶³³ Julius Bernardes, “Compulsory Military Service in Brazil is Falling,” USP News Agency (Brazil), 27 July 2002, <http://translate.google.com/translate?sl=pt&tl=en&js=n&prev=t&hl=en&ie=UTF-8&layout=2&eotf=1&u=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.usp.br%2Fagen%2Fprepgs%2F2002%2Fpags%2F175.htm&act=url>

⁶³⁴ Central Intelligence Agency, “Brazil: Military,” in *The World Factbook*, 11 September 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/br.html>

⁶³⁵ Rita J. Simon and Mohamed Alaa Abdel-Moneim, “Chapter 5: Brazil,” in *A Handbook of Military Conscription and Composition the World Over* (Lanham, MD: Lexington Books, 2011), 57.

⁶³⁶ Scott D. Tollefson, “Chapter 5: National Security,” in *Brazil: A Country Study*, 5th ed., ed. Rex A. Hudson (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1998), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/brtoc.html>

⁶³⁷ Jane's, “Armed Forces, Brazil,” in *Sentinel Security Assessment—South America*, 19 June 2012.

⁶³⁸ E. Richard Downes, “Trust, Engagement, and Technology Transfer: Underpinnings for U.S.-Brazil Defense Cooperation,” *Strategic Forum* (Institute for National Strategic Studies) 279 (August 2012), 4, 12, <http://www.ndu.edu/press/lib/pdf/StrForum/SF-279.pdf>

⁶³⁹ International Institute for Strategic Studies, “Chapter Eight: Latin America and the Caribbean,” in *The Military Balance* 111 (2011): 345.

⁶⁴⁰ Infosur Hoy, “Brazil's Defense Industry Booms,” 23 August 2012, http://infosurhoy.com/cocoon/saii/xhtml/en_GB/newsbriefs/saii/newsbriefs/2012/08/23/newsbrief-03

participated in civic action programs (e.g., construction, education, healthcare,) at least since the 1930s, and the 2010 National Defense Law authorized all branches to protect borders and national resources against transnational crime.^{641, 642}

Brazil's uranium deposits and its nuclear-development program (reportedly dating to the 1930s) have made the nation nearly self-sufficient in the production of nuclear fuel.^{643, 644} Brazil has rejected nuclear weapons since the Tlatelolco Treaty made Latin America a nuclear weapons-free zone in 1969, but it also has resisted outside interference in its nuclear activities.^{645, 646} Plans for the nation's first nuclear-powered submarine, to be built with French technical assistance, are moving ahead.^{647, 648}

Internal Security Forces

Brazil's 1988 Constitution puts public order and safety in the hands of an estimated 400,000 federal and state police.^{649, 650}

Under the Ministry of Justice, 15,000 Federal Police investigate crime, protect national borders, and guard the president and other domestic and foreign political officials.

Agents of the Federal Highway Police handle traffic and crime on interstate roadways.⁶⁵¹ A National Public Security Force of

10,000, drawn from the military police forces of Brazil's 26

states, assists the Federal Police and state governors with situations beyond local capabilities, including prison riots, world sports events, and illegal operations in federally protected territories



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Police guards

⁶⁴¹ Scott D. Tollefson, "Chapter 5: National Security," in *Brazil: A Country Study*, 5th ed., ed. Rex A. Hudson (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1998), <http://leweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/brtoc.html>

⁶⁴² Jane's, "Armed Forces, Brazil," in *Sentinel Security Assessment—South America*, 19 June 2012.

⁶⁴³ Nuclear Threat Initiative, "Brazil: Overview," August 2012, <http://www.nti.org/country-profiles/brazil/>

⁶⁴⁴ United Press International, "Brazil Poised to Gain Autonomy in Uranium Processing," 25 May 2010, http://www.upi.com/Business_News/Security-Industry/2010/05/25/Brazil-poised-to-gain-autonomy-in-uranium-processing/UPI-22051274820793/

⁶⁴⁵ Nuclear Threat Initiative, "Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (LANWFZ) (Tlatelolco Treaty)," 2011, <http://www.nti.org/treaties-and-regimes/treaty-prohibition-nuclear-weapons-latin-america-and-caribbean-lanwfz-tlatelolco-treaty/>

⁶⁴⁶ CNN, "Brazil's Commitment to Nonproliferation Under Suspicion," 16 April 2004, <http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/brazil/nuclear-04.htm>

⁶⁴⁷ United Press International, "Brazil Poised to Gain Autonomy in Uranium Processing," 25 May 2010, http://www.upi.com/Business_News/Security-Industry/2010/05/25/Brazil-poised-to-gain-autonomy-in-uranium-processing/UPI-22051274820793/

⁶⁴⁸ E. Richard Downes, "Trust, Engagement, and Technology Transfer: Underpinnings for U.S.-Brazil Defense Cooperation," *Strategic Forum* (Institute for National Strategic Studies) 279 (August 2012), 8, <http://www.ndu.edu/press/lib/pdf/StrForum/SF-279.pdf>

⁶⁴⁹ Chamber of Deputies, "Constitution of the Federative Public of Brazil," 3rd ed., Biblioteca Digital da Camara dos Deputados, 2010, http://www.stf.jus.br/repositorio/cms/portaStfInternacional/portaStfSobreCorte_en_us/anexo/constituicao_ingles_3ed2010.pdf

⁶⁵⁰ Jane's, "Security and Foreign Forces, Brazil," in *Sentinel Security Assessment—South America*, 23 April 2012.

⁶⁵¹ Departamento de Polícia Rodoviária Federal, Ministério da Justiça, "Conheça a PRF," n.d., http://www.dprf.gov.br/PortalInternet/conhecaPRF.faces;jsessionid=9C0F408D87723901127EAE3A343305FB.nod_e30187P00

(logging, mining, and poaching).⁶⁵² Brasília's district force turned to the Federal Police in 2012 for help to contain a rise in car thefts and "flash kidnappings," in which victims were forced at gunpoint to withdraw funds from ATMs.⁶⁵³

States have both civil ($\approx 100,000$) and military ($\approx 350,000$) police forces.⁶⁵⁴ Historically, these "governors' armies" were powerful, independent organizations. The federal army began to absorb their power in the 1930s, and the state military police were part of the dictatorial apparatus during the era of military rule. Today these forces typically report to their state's secretariat for public security, although the military police are also a national army reserve.⁶⁵⁵

Civil police, like the federal police, are judicial forces that investigate crime (except military offenses) and provide evidence to prosecutors.⁶⁵⁶ State military police, also referred to as state militia, are uniformed, ranked soldiers and officers who receive training in policing procedures and urban warfare techniques. Oversight of dual civil and military state forces has proved difficult. Police brutality, vigilantism, and death-squad activities have been problematic for decades, particularly among the state military police.^{657, 658}

All Brazilian police forces carry arms, and some analysts see a growing (re)militarization of police as they work with military units against criminals in urban and frontier settings.^{659, 660} Low salaries led numerous federal and state police forces to stage work slowdowns and strikes in 2012.^{661, 662} In Rio, armed paramilitary groups, made up mostly of off-duty law enforcement officers, have taken control of shantytowns from drug factions and engaged in similar practices of extortion and murder.⁶⁶³ In 2012, a UN Human Rights Working Group suggested that Brazil eliminate its military police, provoking a range of Brazilian responses.^{664, 665, 666}

⁶⁵² Jane's, "Security and Foreign Forces, Brazil," in *Sentinel Security Assessment—South America*, 23 April 2012.

⁶⁵³ Associated Press, "Brazil's Capital Brasilia Asks for Federal Police to Help Fight Surge in Violence," 29 August 2012, <http://bigstory.ap.org/article/brazils-capital-asks-help-fight-violence>

⁶⁵⁴ M.J. da Silva, "Brazil," in *World Police Encyclopedia*, ed. Dilip K. Das and Michael J. Palmiotto (New York: Routledge, 2006), 129.

⁶⁵⁵ Scott D. Tollefson "Chapter 5: National Security," in *Brazil: A Country Study*, 5th ed., ed. Rex A. Hudson (Washington: Government Printing Office for the Library of Congress, 1997), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/brtoc.html>

⁶⁵⁶ Marcos Josegrei da Silva, "Brazil," in *World Police Encyclopedia*, ed. Dilip K. Das and Michael Palmiotto (New York: Routledge, 2006), 1: 129.

⁶⁵⁷ Scott D. Tollefson "Chapter 5: National Security," in *Brazil: A Country Study*, 5th ed., ed. Rex A. Hudson (Washington, DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1998), <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/brtoc.html>

⁶⁵⁸ Human Rights Watch, "World Report 2012: Brazil," 2012, <http://www.hrw.org/world-report-2012/world-report-2012-brazil>

⁶⁵⁹ Adam Elkus and John P. Sullivan, "Border Area Violence," *Borderland Beat*, 4 December 2009, <http://www.borderlandbeat.com/2009/12/border-area-violence.html>

⁶⁶⁰ Vania Maciel, "Brazilian Forces Take Complex do Alemão Favela," *Rio Times*, 28 November 2012, <http://riotimesonline.com/brazil-news/front-page/brazilian-forces-take-complexo-do-alemao-favela/>

⁶⁶¹ Simon Romeo, "Police Strike by Brazilians Makes Holiday Seem a Threat," *New York Times*, 9 February 2012, http://www.nytimes.com/2012/02/10/world/americas/as-police-strike-in-brazil-carnival-could-be-a-danger.html?_r=1

⁶⁶² Lucy Jordan, "Strike Ends Except for Federal Police," *Rio Times*, 28 August 2012, <http://riotimesonline.com/brazil-news/front-page/strikes-continue-as-federal-police-reject-offer/>

⁶⁶³ Amnesty International, "Annual Report 2011: Brazil," 2012, <http://www.amnesty.org/en/region/brazil/report-2011>

⁶⁶⁴ UN Human Rights Council, "Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic

Issues Affecting Internal Stability

Violent Crime, Drugs, and Terrorism

Crime is a widespread problem in Brazil.⁶⁶⁷ Brazil's murder rate is four times that of the rate in the United States, and the most firearm-related deaths in the world occurred in Brazil in 2010.^{668, 669} Efforts to combat crime in Brazil are complicated by mistrust between police forces and the public that stems from events of the 1964–1985 military era and recent events, such as the 2011 murder of Judge Patrícia Acioli, for which a state police officer later turned himself in.^{670, 671} Recent efforts to curb violent crime include improved gun legislation, special police units, a firearms amnesty program, and a witness-protection program.⁶⁷²



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Fighting protesters

In terms of the country's problem with illegal drugs, Brazil destroyed more than 1 million marijuana plants on 380 plantations in 2011, and the government is trying to limit coca cultivation in its Amazon region.⁶⁷³ The movement of Bolivian, Colombian, and Peruvian drugs through Brazil also underlies much of the weapons smuggling and money laundering in the country, particularly in the Tri-Border Area.^{674, 675} In 2012, Brazil was declared the world's

Review: Brazil," 9 July 2012, 18, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/Highlights25May2012am.aspx>

⁶⁶⁵ Vladimir Safatle, "By Extinction PM," *Folha de S. Paulo* (Brazil), 24 July 2012, http://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?act=url&depth=1&hl=en&ie=UTF8&prev=t&rurl=translate.google.com&sl=pt&tl=en&u=http://www1.folha.uol.com.br/colunas/vladimirsafatle/1124692-pela-extincao-da-pm.shtml&usg=ALkJrh7cmSNkW5ESTDuYNH1fPkIq-VEw

⁶⁶⁶ Danilo Ferreira, "What Will Replace the Military Police?" *Carta Capital* (Brazil), 14 September 2012, http://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?act=url&depth=1&hl=en&ie=UTF8&prev=t&rurl=translate.google.com&sl=pt&tl=en&u=http://www.cartacapital.com.br/sociedade/o-que-substituira-as-policias-militares/%3Fautor%3D366&usg=ALkJrhi-NsEoEbuV18VNCePCav_albYEQ

⁶⁶⁷ Overseas Security Advisory Council, Bureau of Diplomatic Security, U.S. Department of State, "Brazil 2010 Crime & Safety Report: São Paulo," 22 February 2010, <https://www.osac.gov/Reports/report.cfm?contentID=114056>

⁶⁶⁸ Jane's, "Security, Brazil," in *Sentinel Security Assessment—South America*, 23 April 2012.

⁶⁶⁹ U.S. Southern Command, "Posture Statement of Gen. Douglas M. Fraser before the 112th Congress, House Armed Forces Committee," 6 March 2012, http://www.southcom.mil/newsroom/Documents/SOUTHCOM_2012_Posture_Statement.pdf

⁶⁷⁰ *Encyclopædia Britannica Online*, "Brazil: Year in Review 2011," 2012, <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/1804180/Brazil-Year-In-Review-2011>

⁶⁷¹ Jane's, "Security, Brazil," in *Sentinel Security Assessment—South America*, 23 April 2012.

⁶⁷² United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, "Brazil: Crime, Police Effectiveness and State Response, Including Witness Protection (2003–2005)," 4 January 2006, <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/country,,IRBC,,BRA,,45f147042f.0.html>

⁶⁷³ Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, U.S. Department of State, "2012 INCSR: Country Reports: Brazil," 7 March 2012, <http://www.state.gov/j/inl/rls/nrcrpt/2012/vol1/184098.htm>

⁶⁷⁴ U.S. Southern Command, "Posture Statement of Gen. Douglas M. Fraser before the 112th Congress, House Armed Forces Committee," 6 March 2012, http://www.southcom.mil/newsroom/Documents/SOUTHCOM_2012_Posture_Statement.pdf

⁶⁷⁵ Central Intelligence Agency, "Brazil: Transnational Issues," in *The World Factbook*, 11 September 2012, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/br.html>

greatest consumer of crack cocaine, a social scourge that alarmed even Rio drug lords, who reportedly decided to ban crack sales on their home turf.⁶⁷⁶

Some analysts consider the greatest threat to Brazil's stability to be organized crime, particularly related to the cycle of illegal drug production, transportation, and consumption.^{677, 678} Gangs in major cities have considered working together to take their regional control national.⁶⁷⁹ Regional terrorist groups such as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) also have been working with Islamist terrorist organizations abroad. For example, FARC has been paying al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) to provide safe passage for drug shipments through North Africa.^{680, 681, 682} In addition to al-Qaeda, Hezbollah, Hamas, and other terrorist groups were alleged in 2011 to be fundraising, recruiting, and planning operations from bases in Brazil.^{683, 684}

Corruption and Human Rights Violations

Corruption is endemic in Brazil. From Cardoso's election through the military dictatorship, Brazil has had a history of corruption by public officials. But since 2004, the country has been making a concerted effort to reform its institutions. It opened a Transparency Portal that lists every dollar of public funds spent, including salaries.⁶⁸⁵ Brazil's Office of the Federal Solicitor General attempted to recover \$2.5 billion USD in corruption trials, of which \$566 million was in the private accounts of former and current mayors.⁶⁸⁶ Brazil successfully recovered \$390 million of public funds in 2010. But justice for corrupt official has moved at a glacial pace, with Fernando Collor, the president impeached for corruption, serving in senate, and others serving in congress.



© Joel Hay
Brazilian children

⁶⁷⁶ Juliana Barbassa, "Brazil: Drug Dealers Say No to Crack in Rio," Associated Press, 18 August 2012,

<http://bigstory.ap.org/article/brazil-drug-dealers-say-no-crack-rio>

⁶⁷⁷ Freedom House, "Freedom in the World 2012: Brazil," n.d., <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2012/brazil>

⁶⁷⁸ Transnational Institute, "Brazil and Drugs Overview," 7 February 2007,

http://www.tni.org/archives/drugsconflict-docs_brazil

⁶⁷⁹ Jane's, "Security, Brazil," in *Sentinel Security Assessment—South America*, 23 April 2012.

⁶⁸⁰ Robin Yapp, "South American Drug Gangs Funding al-Qaeda Terrorists," *Telegraph* (UK), 29 December 2010,

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/southamerica/colombia/8230134/South-American-drug-gangs-funding-al-Qaeda-terrorists.html>

⁶⁸¹ CNN, "Drug Trafficking, Kidnapping Fund al-Qaeda," 3 May 2011, http://articles.cnn.com/2011-05-03/opinion/ehrenfeld.al.qaeda.funding_1_islamic-maghreb-drug-trafficking-al-qaeda-central?s=PM:OPINION

⁶⁸² Scott Baldauf, "Air al-Qaeda: Are Latin America's Drug Cartels Giving Al Qaeda a Lift?" *Christian Science Monitor*, 15 January 2010, <http://www.csmonitor.com/World/2010/0115/Air-Al-Qaeda-Are-Latin-America-s-drug-cartels-giving-Al-Qaeda-a-lift>

⁶⁸³ Jaime Daremblum, "Al-Qaeda in Brazil?" The Blog [blog], *The Weekly Standard*, 7 April 2011,

http://www.weeklystandard.com/blogs/al-qaeda-brazil_556914.html

⁶⁸⁴ Reuters, Al Qaeda Members Hide in Brazil, Raise Money-Report, 2 April 2011,

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2011/04/02/oukwd-uk-brazil-qaeda-idAFTRE7312LT20110402>

⁶⁸⁵ Claire Lambrecht, "Can Open Data Prevent Public Corruption in Brazil?," Smart Planet.org, 12 September 2012, <http://www.smartplanet.com/blog/cities/can-open-data-prevent-public-corruption-in-brazil/5205>

⁶⁸⁶ Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2010, 8 April 2011, <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/2010/wha/154496.htm>

Allegations of corruption made against the Worker's Party surfaced in 2005, 2007, and the kickback scheme is being investigated for Lula's involvement. Trials lie ahead.^{687,688}

Security forces, faced with well-armed gangs and individuals, continue to violate civilians' rights.⁶⁸⁹ In 2009, Human Rights Watch reported that many of 11,000 people killed by police in Rio and São Paulo since 2003 were extrajudicial killings.^{690,691} Since 2008, *favelas* in Rio have had special police to insure permanent security. But despite this, militias made up of police control territory, committing crimes with impunity.⁶⁹² For example, only 2 convictions resulted from 7,800 complaints against Rio police from 2000–2009. In May 2011, five police officers were convicted of flash ATM robberies.^{693,694} Concerns have risen because human rights abuses are expected to increase with the Olympic Games being held in Rio in Brazil in 2016.

Trafficking in persons is rampant in Brazil. Brazilian authorities have evidence that foreign organized criminal networks (particularly from Russia and Spain) traffic Brazilians abroad, and two-way trafficking occurs between Brazil and neighboring countries such as Suriname, French Guiana, Venezuela, and Paraguay. Sex tourists seeking children frequent resorts at coastal areas in Brazil's northeast.⁶⁹⁵

The Tri-Border Area of Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay has also been alleged to harbor fundraisers for international extremist organizations such as Hezbollah, al-Qaeda, and Hamas.^{696,697} In particular, Paraguay's financial laws invite corrupt practices of money laundering. But the three countries deny terrorist activities within their borders.^{698,699}

⁶⁸⁷ Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2010, 8 April 2011, <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/2010/wha/154496.htm>

⁶⁸⁸ Brazil News.net, "Brazil Prosecutors to Investigate Ex-President Lula over Corruption Charges, 7 April 2013, <http://www.brazilnews.net/index.php/sid/213663825/scat/24437442923341f1>

⁶⁸⁹ Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2011: Brazil," 2011, <http://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm?dliid=186495>

⁶⁹⁰ Steve Inskeep, "Human Rights Watch: Brazil's Police Too Violent," NPR, 8 December 2009, <http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=121191185>

⁶⁹¹ Peter J. Meyer, "Brazil-U.S. Relations," Congressional Research Service, 7 March 2012, 27, http://digital.library.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metadc86652/m1/1/high_res_d/RL33456_2012Mar07.pdf

⁶⁹² Human Rights Watch, "Brazil: Country Summary: Police Security and Police Conduct," January 2011, <http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=121191185>

⁶⁹³ Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment, "Brazil: Security and Foreign Forces," 23 April 2012.

⁶⁹⁴ Peter J. Meyer, "Brazil-U.S. Relations," Congressional Research Service, 7 March 2012, 27, http://digital.library.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metadc86652/m1/1/high_res_d/RL33456_2012Mar07.pdf

⁶⁹⁵ Under Secretary for Democracy and Global Affairs, U.S. Department of State, "Trafficking in Persons Report 2012: Country Narratives: Brazil," 19 June 2012, <http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2012/192366.htm>

⁶⁹⁶ United Press International, "Report: Al-Qaida Active in Latin America's 'Triple Frontier,'" 4 April 2011, http://www.upi.com/Business_News/Security-Industry/2011/04/04/Report-Al-Qaida-active-in-Latin-Americas-Triple-Frontier/UPI-87711301952723/

⁶⁹⁷ Clare Ribando Seelke et al., "Latin America and the Caribbean: Illicit Drug Trafficking and U.S. Counterdrug Programs (R41215)," Congressional Research Service, 12 May 2011, <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/R41215.pdf>

⁶⁹⁸ Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, U.S. Department of State, "Chapter 2: Country Reports: Western Hemisphere Overview," in *Country Reports on Terrorism 2011*, 31 July 2012, <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2011/195546.htm>

⁶⁹⁹ Felipe Umaña, "Revisiting the Crime-Terrorism Nexus in the Tri-Border Area," Fund for Peace, 2012, <http://www.fundforpeace.org/global/library/ttcvr1208-threatconvergence-triborder-04e.pdf>

Land Distribution and Reform

Brazil is one of many Latin American countries that face the colonial legacy of land distribution inequalities.^{700, 701} In 2012, a deadly land conflict contributed to the removal from office of Paraguay's president.⁷⁰² A 2009 analysis estimated that Brazil's large landholders, who are one-tenth of all Brazilian landholders, owned 85% of the land.⁷⁰³ In 2011 USAID reported that 5 million families are landless in Brazil.⁷⁰⁴ In 1975, clerical activists in the Catholic and Lutheran churches formed the Pastoral Land Commission, which gave rise to the *Movimento dos Trabalhadores Rurais Sem Terra* (MST) in 1985. Known as the Landless Workers Movement in English, it has become the largest social movement in Latin America with an estimated membership of 1.5 million throughout Brazil.^{705, 706} The MST organizes its followers to occupy unused tracts of land. The first occupation occurred in 1985 and generated a legal challenge from the absentee owner. The Brazilian Supreme Court ultimately ruled that it is not a crime to occupy unfarmed land.⁷⁰⁷



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Protest about river rights

In the Amazon Basin and other rural areas, land rivals drugs as the cause of violent crime. In addition to land ownership, experts say “the related issues of deforestation, logging, land grabbing, and the slave labor sometimes used by powerful landowners, are the key factors in making Brazil’s remote hinterlands such bloody places.”⁷⁰⁸ One Latin American newspaper estimated that land disputes had caused more than 1,200 murders since 1990.⁷⁰⁹

⁷⁰⁰ Edson Teofilo and Danilo Prado Garcia, “Brazil: Land Politics, Poverty and Rural Development,” in *Land Reform: Land Settlement and Cooperatives* 2003/3 (special ed.), ed. P. Groppo (Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2003), <http://www.fao.org/docrep/006/y5026e/y5026e04.htm>

⁷⁰¹ Maxine L. Margolis, Maria Enedina Bezerra, and Jason M. Fox, “Brazil,” in *Countries and Their Cultures*, ed. Melvin Ember and Carol R. Ember (New York: Macmillan Reference USA, 2001), 1: 283–301.

⁷⁰² *Telegraph* (UK), “Paraguayan President Fernando Lugo Impeached by Congress over Land Dispute,” 23 June 2012, <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/southamerica/paraguay/9350682/Paraguay-President-Fernando-Lugo-impeached-by-Congress-over-land-dispute.html>

⁷⁰³ Gary Duffy, “Changing Times for Brazil’s Landless,” BBC News, 23 January 2009, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/7845611.stm>

⁷⁰⁴ USAID, “Country Profile: Property Rights and Resource Governance: Brazil,” May 2011, 4, http://usaidlandtenure.net/sites/default/files/country-profiles/full-reports/USAID_Land_Tenure_Brazil_Profile.pdf

⁷⁰⁵ Tim Stoffel, “Brazil’s Landless Workers’ Movement: A Replicable Strategy for Social Change?” *International Relations*, 4 March 2010, <http://www.e-ir.info/?p=3365>

⁷⁰⁶ Miguel Carter, “The Landless Rural Workers’ Movement (MST) and Democracy in Brazil (Working Paper CBS-60-05),” Center for Brazilian Studies, University of Oxford, 2005, http://www.brazil.ox.ac.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0019/9361/Miguel20Carter2060.pdf

⁷⁰⁷ Laura Landertinger, “Brazil’s Landless Workers Movement (MST),” Centre for Research on Latin America and the Caribbean, York University, July 2009, <http://www.yorku.ca/ceclac/documents/Landertinger.pdf>

⁷⁰⁸ Andrew Downie, “Brazil’s Land-Reform Murders: Dark Side of an Economic Miracle,” *Time*, 4 April 2010, <http://www.time.com/time/world/article/0,8599,1977697,00.html>

⁷⁰⁹ Latin America News Dispatch, “Brazilian Land Rights Activist Killed by Gunmen,” 2 April 2010, <http://latindispatch.com/2010/04/02/brazilian-land-rights-activist-killed-by-gunmen/>

Water Security

Brazil has ample but poorly distributed freshwater resources. Water pollution is reducing the already limited reserves of the dry south. The economic and environmental costs of moving Amazonian waters elsewhere may prove to be prohibitive.⁷¹⁰

Brazil also has an extensive but poorly guarded coastline, as well as thousands of miles of rivers. A national coast guard does not yet exist. Piracy is a problem in both the Atlantic and the Amazon.^{711, 712}

Looking Forward

Will Brazil become a 21st-century superpower? It has the natural resources and the population to move into global economic prominence. The B in BRICS is under international pressure to bail out other world economies. Although Brazil seeks a permanent seat on the UN Security Council, some Brazilians object to the economic costs of international leadership.⁷¹³ The country is still struggling to improve the welfare of its citizens and protect its environment. Achieving sustainable national development will require political leadership as well.



© Candace Moses
Helicopter over Rio

Will Brazil's leaders follow the path of recent working-class president Lula? Many Americans were uncomfortable with Lula's relationships with Iran, Venezuela, and Cuba, and his criticisms of the Colombia-United States defense agreement.⁷¹⁴ But the path of international engagement may be preferable to that of the Brazilian army officer who would isolate his country from NGO "infiltration."⁷¹⁵ Brazil's continental dominance and nuclear capabilities make it a force to be reckoned with. Its internal civilian-military politics make its future as a security superpower difficult to predict.

Brazil's leadership of the UN mission in Haiti "has been seen as a test of its ambition to play a greater role in regional security as it seeks a permanent seat on the UN Security Council."⁷¹⁶

⁷¹⁰ USAID, "Country Profile: Property Rights and Resource Governance: Brazil," May 2011, 4,

http://usaidlandtenure.net/sites/default/files/country-profiles/full-reports/USAID_Land_Tenure_Brazil_Profile.pdf

⁷¹¹ Britta Rinehard, "International Maritime Piracy and Armed Robbery," Civil-Military Fusion Centre, April 2012, [https://www.cimicweb.org/cmo/medbasin/Holder/Documents/r014_CFC_Monthly_Thematic_Report_\(26-APR-12\).pdf](https://www.cimicweb.org/cmo/medbasin/Holder/Documents/r014_CFC_Monthly_Thematic_Report_(26-APR-12).pdf)

⁷¹² Tom Phillips, "Brazil Creating Anti-Pirate Force after Spate of Attacks on Amazon Riverboats," *Guardian* (UK), 17 June 2011, <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2011/jun/17/brazil-amazon-pirates>

⁷¹³ Peter J. Meyer, "Brazil-U.S. Relations (RL33456)," Congressional Research Service, 7 March 2012, 11–13, <https://www.hsdl.org/?view&did=9693>

⁷¹⁴ Thomas L. Friedman, "As Ugly as It Gets," *New York Times*, 25 May 2010, <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/05/26/opinion/26friedman.html>

⁷¹⁵ Raymond Colitt, "Brazil Moves to Oust Foreign NGOs in Amazon," Reuters, 10 March 2009, <http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE5294FW20090310>

⁷¹⁶ BBC News, "Brazil Plans Haiti Peacekeeping Withdrawal, Says Amorim," 6 September 2011, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-14812500>

Chapter 5 Assessment

1. Brazil has the largest military in South America.

True

Brazil's size, wealth, and stability have made it South America's leading power. It has the largest economy and military in the region, and currently is investing in military upgrades—including the development of drones to patrol its borders.

2. As part of the government's plan to improve regional security, Brazil has been a leading advocate for economic integration in Latin America.

True

Since 1980, Brazil has been a founding member of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) and is now part of the Union of South American Nations, a regional body that aims to function similarly to the European Union.

3. Crime is one the most serious threats to Brazil's internal security.

True

Brazil's murder rate is four times that of the rate in the United States, and the most firearm-related deaths in the world occurred in Brazil in 2010. Other internal security threats include drug trafficking and illegal logging and mining in uncontrolled border areas.

4. Regional terrorist groups in Brazil have been working with Islamist terrorist organizations abroad.

True

The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) has been paying al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) to provide safe passage for drug shipments through North Africa. Hezbollah and Hamas are allegedly active in Brazil.

5. Government-backed abuses of power against the general public came to an end in Brazil when military rule gave way to civilian governance in 1985.

False

The armed forces have played an active role in Brazil's politics and government, from the overthrow of the monarchy in 1889 to the military dictatorship of 1964–1985. Corrupt security officials continue to threaten the welfare and lives of Brazilians.

FINAL ASSESSMENT

1. Portuguese colonists established Brasília as the capital of Brazil in the 16th century.
True or False
Construction began in 1956 for the planned capital city of Brasília. Located in the upland savanna of the Central Plateau, the relatively young city was built as part of an effort to expand development from the eastern seaboard into the central interior.
2. The use of biofuels in Brazil has resulted in a net decrease in urban air pollution.
True or False
Although the use of biofuel-based ethanol is promising for improving air quality, pollution from the loss of rainforests used for cultivating biofuels and other practices offset any reduction in air pollution that the use of biofuels may provide.
3. The Amazon Basin is home to human populations that have remained isolated from contact with the rest of the world.
True or False
More than 30 million people now live in the Brazilian Amazon, most in urban areas. But in remote areas live a few hundred thousand indigenous peoples, some of whom have remained isolated since prehistoric times.
4. Brazil is prone to floods, but not droughts.
True or False
With its large geographic area and climatic variation, Brazil is subject to floods and droughts. Although flooding and its effects are the most deadly, droughts affect more Brazilians than any other natural hazard.
5. The Iguazu and Paraná rivers mark the tri-border point of Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay.
True or False
The Paraguay and Paraná rivers form the second-largest river system in Brazil. South of Itaipú, the Iguazu Falls mark the Brazil-Argentina border. The Iguazu and Paraná rivers demarcate the tri-border point of Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay.
6. In the 16th century, the Portuguese collaborated with local peoples to develop sugarcane plantations and to share labor and profits.
True or False
When the Portuguese failed to enslave enough indigenous labor, they imported African slaves to work their plantations and mines. As a result of these imported slaves, today Brazil has the largest African population of any country in the world outside of Africa.

7. Henry Ford was successful at developing a rubber plantation in the Amazon.
True or False
Ford's dream of "creating the biggest rubber plantation in the world" ultimately failed, primarily because industrialization, indigenous life and Ford's utopian vision did not mesh well.
8. Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva successfully developed and implemented social and economic policies emphasizing the reduction of poverty and hunger.
True or False
During the administration of Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva (2002–2010), millions of Brazilians rose out of poverty, according to estimates. Lula, a member of the Worker's Party, is popularly known as the country's first working-class president.
9. Brazil has never had a female president.
True or False
Dilma Rousseff, the first woman to be elected president in Brazil, assumed office in January 2011. As a member of an underground resistance movement as a teenager, she was jailed for 3 years in the early 1970s and reportedly tortured.
10. The alleged crimes of military officials accused of human rights violations and those of left-wing guerrillas accused of violence may never be prosecuted in Brazil.
True or False
In 2011, a 7-member commission was formed to investigate human rights abuses in Brazil between 1946 and 1988. But because of a 1979 amnesty law, military officials accused of torture and guerrillas accused of violence cannot be prosecuted.
11. Brazil is one of the United States' newest suppliers of oil and natural gas.
True or False
With the recent discovery of offshore oil, Brazil has become one of the United States' newest suppliers of oil and natural gas. The U.S. has invested heavily in Brazil, announcing in 2012 plans to loan Brazil's Petrobrás oil company USD 10 billion to develop hydrocarbon reserves.
12. Brazil's dependence on commodity exports has often led to economic suffering when world markets collapse.
True or False
The Brazilian economy has experienced several boom-and-bust cycles because of fluctuations in world demand for a succession of major exports: sugar, gold, diamonds, coffee, rubber, and oil. The government's policy of subsidizing producers also has created government debt.
13. To celebrate Brazil's long-awaited independence from Portugal, the Brazilian government introduced a new currency, the Brazilian real, in 1994.
True or False
Gold, silver, copper, sugar, cotton, cocoa, clove, tobacco, seashells, and paper backed by diamonds all have served as money in Brazil. Today's currency, the real (BRL), appeared in 1994 as part of the economic reforms that ended three decades of hyperinflation.

14. Brazil's size and terrain led to the early adoption of air travel.

True or False

Brazil was an early and eager adopter of air travel to overcome the country's challenging terrain and size. The 2014 World Cup of soccer and the 2016 Summer Olympics are driving more development of airports and other transportation infrastructure.

15. Brazil is one of the most socialist countries in South America and prides itself on the equal distribution of wealth and resources throughout society.

True or False

Brazil has long had one of the highest levels of wealth inequality in the world. The standard of living varies by class and by region, with the northeast being the poorest. Regional inequities are especially apparent in health and education.

16. *Tropicalismo* is a Latin American movement that demanded the church take a social activist stance in support of the poor.

True or False

Influenced by musical styles from around the world, *tropicalismo* emerged in the 1960s to critique the rise of military rule in Brazil. Liberation Theology is a Latin American movement that demanded the church take a social activist stance in support of the poor.

17. Pentecostal churches are becoming increasingly popular in Brazil.

True or False

Evangelical churches, particularly Pentecostal, have become increasingly influential. The drama of Pentecostal services, with speaking in tongues and miraculous healings, has been paralleled by the development of a Charismatic Catholic movement in Brazil.

18. The national dish of Brazil is a starchy food made from a type of tuber, a primary staple of the country's indigenous peoples.

True or False

The national dish in Brazil, *feijoada*, is a pork, bean, and beef stew served with rice. The origins of *feijoada* were leftover meat parts from the plantation master's table that made their way into the meals of slaves during the colonial era.

19. *Capoeira* is a hybrid of dance and martial arts that developed among African slaves in Brazil.

True or False

Capoeira combines martial arts-type moves with acrobatics, set to music. Evolved from an Angolan warrior dance, *capoeira* united slaves in Brazil speaking different African languages and came to embody resistance against the slave master.

20. Some of Brazil's ethnic minority populations rival the population sizes of their places of origin.

True or False

Brazil counts more citizens of Syrian extraction than Syria's capital and a larger population of Lebanese heritage than in Lebanon. Brazilian Japanese form the largest Japanese population outside of Japan.

21. Brazil's last significant military conflict occurred during 1982–1983.

True or False

Although Brazil supported the Argentine war for the Falkland Islands during the 1980s, Brazil's last significant military conflict was with Paraguay in the 19th century over sea access. Paraguay lost the war against Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay.

22. The Maoist Shining Path of Peru has profited from illegal logging operations in Brazil.

True or False

The Shining Path, a fearsome guerrilla insurgency that emerged in Peru in 1980, has "taxed" illegal Brazilian logging operations and profited from the surge in regional coca production. Peru is currently the world leader in cocaine production.

23. Brazil has not actively supported UN efforts regionally or internationally.

True or False

Brazil has led the UN's MINUSTAH operations in Haiti and increasingly has participated in international humanitarian, disaster-response, and peacekeeping efforts, particularly in Africa.

24. Paramilitary groups are responsible for much of the street violence in the shantytowns of Rio.

True or False

In Rio, armed paramilitary groups, made up mostly of off-duty law enforcement officers, have taken control of shantytowns from drug factions. The paramilitary groups have engaged in similar practices of extortion and murder.

25. Although Brazil supports Iran's nuclear ambitions, Brazil does not yet have a nuclear program.

True or False

Brazil's uranium deposits and its nuclear-development program (reportedly dating to the 1930s) have made the nation nearly self-sufficient in the production of nuclear fuel. Its support of Iran's right to develop nuclear power has been seen as challenging U.S. policy.

FURTHER READING AND RESOURCES

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