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A READER'S GUIDE

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Understanding Brazil: a reader's guide



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Introduction

Capistrano de Abreu said that to have an intelligent overview of Brazil one first had to read a series of "conscientious monographs". An intelligent overview, therefore, however individual it may be, is always the result of a collective effort that seeks to understand the country's unity within the diversity of its political, social, economic and cultural processes, through its various analyses and interpretations. Without any pretensions to define the canon of studies on Brazil, in this book the Alexandre de Gusmão Foundation recommends some of the most important works on the long list of such studies. This translation of the volume *Understanding Brazil: A Reader's Guide*, originally published in 2006, has now been recast and broadened. It provides not only information about the selected works but also biographical notes on their authors, since these biographies are also an essential source for those who wish to understand the history and identity of a country*.

*Translator's Note

Where editions of the books exist in English, these are listed by their English title in the contents list. Within the text, the title is followed by an asterisk, followed by place and date of publication in English. Otherwise, translation of titles is unofficial, and provided only to guide the reader.

1 - History of Brazil 1500-1627

Frei Vicente do Salvador (1564-1639)

1st Edition: 1627 / Current edition: Ed. Itatiaia, 1982

Ilustração Sérgio Toledo e Klaus Novais



Vicente Rodrigues Palha, known as Father Vicente, was born in Matuim, Bahia. He studied with the Jesuits in their São Salvador School, then in Coimbra, at which university he gained a doctorate in Law and Theology. On his return to Bahia in 1587, he was ordained priest, and was canon, vicar-general and Governor of the bishopric. At 35 years of age he became a friar in the order of Saint Francis, changing his name to Father Vicente do Salvador. He conducted a mission in Paraíba state, lived in Pernambuco state, and directed the Foundation of

the Convent of Santo Antônio in Rio de Janeiro. He lectured on Philosophy in Olinda, where he was Custodian of the order. He was also Preacher and Guardian of the order in Bahia. In 1618 he traveled to Europe, returning to Brazil in 1621. His History of Brazil, concluded in December 1627, was unpublished until 1886. The originals of his *Crônica da Custódia do Brasil* [Chronicle of the Custody of Brazil] (1584-1618) were lost.

“The first History of Brazil written by a Brazilian, Father Vicente do Salvador, born in Bahia, dates from the early 17th century but was only published in the late 19th century (...). What led Brother Vincent’s book to wait so long for publication? Research into and reading of the work show that not only was it because the author was Brazilian, but because he narrated the history of his country from an entirely Brazilian viewpoint, including many criticisms of the Portuguese metropolis and its administration”.

2 - Culture and Opulence of Brazil

André João Antonil (1649-1716)

1st Edition: 1711 / Current edition: 3rd, Ed. Itatiaia/Edusp, 1982

João Antônio or Giovanni Antonio Andreoni, who adopted the name André João Antonil, was an Italian Jesuit. He entered the Society of Jesus aged eighteen, in Rome, graduated in Civil Law from the University of Perugia and went to Brazil in 1681, where he became Rector of the College and Provincial of Salvador. Despite his friendship with Father Antonio Vieira, he held different opinions on the enslavement of indigenous people, the Jews and the new Christians (he translated an anti-semitic Italian work). He was against the favoring of Portuguese members of the Society of Jesus. Although publication of *Culture and Opulence of Brazil* was completely licensed, the book was confiscated by order of the king; its tales of drugs and mines, with various curious notes about how to make sugar, plant and refine tobacco, how to extract gold from mines and discover silver; of the vast rewards that this conquest in America was giving to the kingdom of Portugal, thanks to these products and others, as well as royal contracts, meant that it was considered harmful to State interests, due to its detailed description of Brazil's riches.

“The work of André João Antonil, alias João Antonio Andreoni, was published for the first time in Lisbon in 1711. With its circulation banned by the government of El-Rei Dom João V, it became extremely rare until it was reprinted in 1837, in Rio de Janeiro. It is certainly the most complete known description of economic life in Brazil in Colonial times, which makes it indispensable for historians (...). Although it was written and published in the 18th century, the conditions it describes can be almost completely applied to the 1600s, especially with regard to sugarcane, tobacco plantations and livestock”. (Alice Canabrava and Rubens Borba de Moraes).

3 - General History of Brazil

Francisco Adolfo de Varnhagen (1816-1878)

1st Edition: 1854 / Current edition: Melhoramentos, 1975



Son of a German military engineer in the service of the Portuguese government in Brazil, at eight years of age he went to Portugal, where he started his training in the Royal Military College in Lisbon. He fought as a volunteer in the troops of Dom Pedro I, in defense of the constitutional restoration of the kingdom. After training as a military engineer and already a member of the Academy of Sciences of Lisbon, he returned to Brazil in 1840. In 1844 he acquired Brazilian nationality and was admitted into the diplomatic career. He served in Lisbon, Madrid, Venezuela, Nova Granada (now Colombia), Ecuador, Chile, Peru and the Netherlands. He received the titles of Baron and Viscount of Porto Seguro. He ended his career as Plenipotentiary Minister in Vienna, where he died. Considered the father of the History of Brazil, he published about 100 titles, among which the *História Geral do Brasil* [General History of Brazil] stands out. He is the holder of chair number 39 in the Brazilian Academy of Letters.

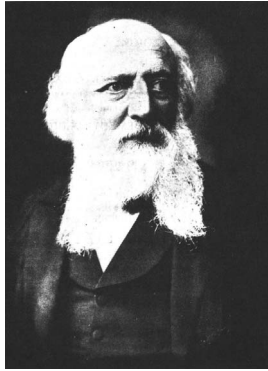
“Varnhagen stands out (...) particularly for his General History, which created a form and a model for the description of the national trajectory. After Vicente do Salvador in the 17th century, Rocha Pita in the 18th and Robert Southey in the early 19th, Varnhagen is the first to attempt a systematic work that aims to synthesize (...) Varnhagen has a mastery of sources that were until then unknown. (...) He was capable of creating a work and a vision of the whole, although he lacked a theory that would have enriched him as an interpreter”. (Francisco Iglésias)

História Geral do Brasil [General History of Brazil] (1854-1857);
História das Lutas contra os Holandeses no Brasil desde 1624 a 1654 History of the Battles against the Dutch in Brazil from 1624 to 1654 (1871);
A Questão da Capital: Marítima ou no Interior? [The Question of the Capital: on the Coast or in the Interior?] (1877);
História da Independência do Brasil [History of the Independence of Brazil] (1916).

4 - History of Brazil

Heinrich Handelmann (1827-1891)

1st Edition: 1860 / Current edition: 4th, Ed. Edusp/Itatiaia, 1982



Gottfried Heinrich Handelmann, German historian, studied History and Philology in Heidelberg, Kiel, Berlin and Göttingen. He was professor of History at the University of Kiel and Director of the Museum of Antiquities of Schleswig-Holstein. His History of Brazil, translated into Portuguese and published in 1931, as the 108th number of the Journal of the Brazilian Historical and Geographical Institute, became famous for its conception, range and critical interpretation, and it influenced authors such as Capistrano de Abreu and Nelson Werneck Sodré.

Handelmann emphasizes regional history and devotes special attention to European emigration, which he considers as a way to end slave-labor. Among his many works the History of Haiti and a History of the colonization and Independence of America are especially notable.

“In the period considered here (1838-1931) there is the appearance of another significant foreigner devoted to our issues. Not British like Southey or Armitage, but German like Martius. This was Gottfried Heinrich Handelmann, who published his History of Brazil, a work of overall synthesis, in 1860, shortly after Varnhagen. It is interesting how a German, who had never been to Brazil, was able to accumulate such a body of knowledge. (...) Handelmann wrote a wide-ranging book, dealing with politics and administration, society and economy. (...) Handelmann has a special place among Brazilianists, since his History of Brazil is a milestone in the sense of its overview”. (Francisco Iglésias)

Die letzten Zeiten hansischer Übermacht im skandinavischen Norden (1853);
Geschichte der Vereinigten Staaten (1856).

5 - The American Illusion

Eduardo Prado (1860-1901)

1st Edition: 1893 / Current Edition: 7th, Senado Federal, 2003



Eduardo Paulo da Silva Prado, politician, writer, historian, traveler and student of the history and culture of several peoples, graduated in Law from the Faculty of São Paulo. He was attached to the Brazilian legation in London. He was a member of a Luso-Brazilian literary group, along with Eça de Queiroz, Rio Branco, Oliveira Martins and Ramalho Ortigão. He took part in the publication of *Lê Brésil* 1889, a work published on the occasion of the International Exhibition in Paris in 1889, in the chapters on art and immigration. In the magazine

Revista de Portugal, led by Eça de Queiroz, he published a series of articles against the Republic, under a pseudonym; these were later put together in the book *Fatos da ditadura militar no Brasil* [Facts of the military dictatorship in Brazil] (1890). Once back in Brazil, he became one of the leaders of the Brazilian monarchist movement. His book *The American Illusion* was one of the highlights of the anti-republican campaign.

“Broadsheet against North-American tendencies in the Republic, written in 1893. The author shows that there is no reason for us to imitate the United States, as we are different from them in nature, language, history and tradition. He reviews the history of relations between the United States and countries of Latin America, from the political, economic and moral point of view, occupying himself most with relations with Brazil from the time of the Empire; he concludes that the facts do not show any existence of a friendship between the United States and the Latin-American republics, nor any north-American influence on the civilization of the continent”. (Alice Canabrava and Rubens Borba de Morais).

Viagens [Travels] (1886, 1902);

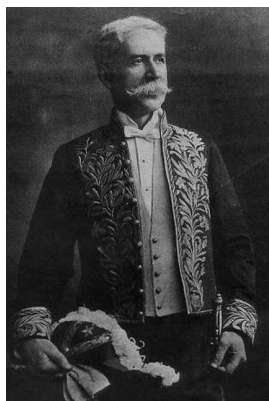
Os fatos da ditadura militar no Brasil [Facts of the military dictatorship in Brazil] (1890);

Anulação das liberdades públicas [Annulment of public liberties] (1892).

6 - A Statesman of the Empire

Joaquim Nabuco (1849-1910)

1st Edition: 1896 / Current edition: 5th, Ed. Topbooks, 1997



Joaquim Nabuco, son of Senator José Tomás Nabuco de Araújo, graduated from the Faculty of Law of Recife. Elected Member of Congress for the province of Pernambuco, in 1878, he started a campaign against the migratory policy of governments, in defense of religious freedom and of the direct and universal right to vote, and especially of Abolition. He became the key abolitionist leader of the Chamber of Deputies in the Brazilian Congress, being mainly responsible for Abolition in 1888. Dedicating himself to journalism and literature, he wrote at this time *Um Estadista do Império* [A Statesman of the Empire] and *Minha formação* [My training]. He later headed the Brazilian Embassy in London and was nominated Ambassador in Washington, occupying this position until his death. He was a founding member of the Brazilian Academy of Letters.

“At the moment, the task is to proceed towards a survey of the history of the book that is basic to all Brazilian historical-political bibliography. So much has already been written about the Statesman, since the first articles of José Veríssimo, that it seems unnecessary, pretentious, to try to make new criticisms and interpretations of this work. On the other hand, as far as I know, no one has thought of making a longer study of the making of this book. I modestly intend to fill this gap in the pages that follow”. (Afonso Arinos de Melo Franco).

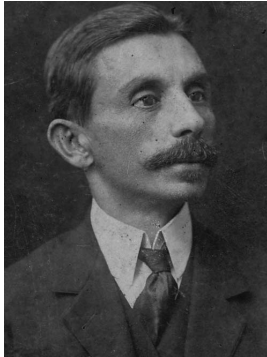
Campanha abolicionista no Recife [Abolitionist Campaign in Recife] (1885);
Minha formação [My training] (1900);
Um Estadista do Império, Nabuco de Araújo, sua vida, suas opiniões, sua época [A Statesman of the Empire, Nabuco de Araújo, his life, his opinions, his era] (1897);
O abolicionismo [Abolitionism] (1883).

7 - Rebellion in the Backlands*

Euclides da Cunha (1866-1909)

*Edition in English: University of Chicago Press, 1944, 1957

1st Edition: 1902 / Current edition: 32nd, Francisco Alves, 2002



Positivist and republican activist from his early youth, Euclides da Cunha graduated in Military Engineering, Mathematics, and Physical and Natural Sciences from the Higher School of Warfare. Despite the protection of Floriano Peixoto he had few links with the Army and worked as an engineer on the Central Railway of Brazil. Leaving the Army in 1896, he devoted himself to engineering and wrote for the newspaper *O Estado*, which sent him to cover the campaign of Canudos. On his return, he wrote *Os Sertões* [The Backlands] (1902), which became nationally famous, giving him a seat in the Brazilian Academy of Letters. In 1905 the Baron of Rio Branco designated him Chief of the Commission of Recognition of Alto Puros. The result of this Amazon expedition is the Report on the Alto Puros and *À margem da História* [On the Edges of History]. In 1909 he became professor of Logic at the D. Pedro II College, in Rio de Janeiro, and was murdered soon afterwards for reasons of honor.

“A masterly description of the campaign of Canudos. The author was witness to the last phase of the campaign; the work is not only of historical worth, but is above all a statement of great sociological, anthropological and geographical value. The first part focuses on the geographical; the second on the human element; the third part contains the history of the various expeditions sent against Canudos, until its final destruction in 1897”. (Alice Canabrava and Rubens Borba de Morais).

Os Sertões (1902);

O relatório sobre o Alto Puros [The report on Alto Puros] (1906);

Contrastes e Confrontos [Contrasts and Confrontations] (1907);

Peru Versus Bolívia (1907);

À Margem da História [On the Edges of History] (1909).

8 - Latin America. The evils of origin

Manoel Bonfim (1868-1932)

1st Edition: 1905 / Current Edition: Topbooks, 1993



A Graduate of the Faculty of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro, he also studied psychology in Paris with Georges Dumas and Alfred Binet. He set up the first Brazilian laboratory of experimental psychology (1906). He lectured at the Escola Normal in Rio de Janeiro, in which he took on the chair in Pedagogy and Psychology, was a Federal Congressman and Director General of Public Instruction of the Federal District. His vast work covers various fields of knowledge, such as Psychology, History, Sociology, Medicine, Zoology, Botany and Education.

As a psychologist, Bonfim was the precursor of some ideas that were later adopted by scientists such as Vigotski and Piaget. He is considered to be one of the pioneers in the application of Marxism to the analysis of the history of Brazil. He dealt with purportedly scientific racial prejudice, a colonial heritage among the Brazilian elites, who considered tropical man inferior. He defended the need to invest in education and in social transformation as a condition of Brazil's development.

“Latin America would stay as it was – a backward continent, turbulent, disorganized, because it was peopled by Indians, blacks and mixed races incapable of reaching the level of its white colonizers. Manuel Bonfim refuses this hypothesis, affirming that mixing races does not mean inferiority and can even be a factor in superiority. For him, the “evils of origin, as we call them, are a result of the social characteristics of the colonizer countries, which are reflected in the colonization process. This was marked by parasitism, a key concept in my mind, which I brought from biology”. (Antonio Cândido)

Lições de Pedagogia [Lessons of Pedagogy] (1915);

Noções de Psychologia [Notions of Psychology] (1916);

Pensar e Dizer: estudo do símbolo no pensamento e na linguagem [Thinking and Saying: study of the symbol in thought and language] (1923).

9- Nation Brazil: Reality of Brazilian Sovereignty

Manoel Bonfim (1868-1932)

1st edition: 1931 / Current edition: 2nd, Ed. Topbooks, 1996



A Graduate of the Faculty of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro, he also studied psychology in Paris with Georges Dumas and Alfred Binet. He set up the first Brazilian laboratory of experimental psychology (1906). He lectured at the Escola Normal in Rio de Janeiro, in which he took on the chair in Pedagogy and Psychology, was a Federal Congressman and Director General of Public Instruction of the Federal District. His vast work covers various fields of knowledge, such as Psychology, History, Sociology, Medicine, Zoology, Botany and Education. As a psychologist, Bonfim was the precursor of some ideas that were later adopted by scientists

such as Vigotski and Piaget. He is considered to be one of the pioneers in the application of Marxism to the analysis of the history of Brazil. He dealt with purportedly scientific racial prejudice, a colonial heritage among the Brazilian elites, who considered tropical man inferior. He defended the need to invest in education and in social transformation as a condition of Brazil's development.

“Whoever reads the work of Manoel Bonfim, especially this *O Brasil Nação, Realidade da Soberania Brasileira* [Nation Brazil: Reality of Brazilian Sovereignty]—published in 1931 and since then forgotten—will not only find the best analysis of development (or the lack of development) of the Brazilian nation until the 1920s, but will also discover that unfortunately almost nothing has changed since then. Read today, the book is still modern: the portrait that Bonfim painted more than 60 years ago reveals the same image of Brazil at the end of the 20th century, with its social, economic and political problems”. (Luiz Paulino Bonfim)

O methodo dos testes [The method of tests] (1926);

Cultura do povo brasileiro [Culture of the Brazilian people] (1932).

10 - Chapters in Colonial History

Capistrano de Abreu (1853-1927)

1st edition: 1907 / Current edition: Senado Federal, 1999



Born in the province of Ceará, Capistrano de Abreu read humanities in Recife. He was one of the founders of the French Academy in Fortaleza, a progressive and anti-clerical body for culture and debates (1872-1875). In 1875 he moved to Rio, gaining a job at the Garnier publishing house. As a writer for the *Gazeta de Notícias* he devoted himself to literary criticism. In 1879 he moved to the National Library. He lectured in Chorography and History of Brazil at the College Pedro II, after a public contest in which he presented

his thesis on the Discovery of Brazil and its development in the 16th century. He dedicated himself to the study of Brazilian colonial history, developing a theory of national literature with a positivist stamp. He translated important geographical texts and carried out linguistic and ethnographical research. Elected to the Brazilian Academy of Letters, he refused to take his seat.

“If one had to choose one great merit of the book, only one, I would say that it simply moved the focus of the history of Brazil and rethought the object itself. For if the history of colonial Brazil had been until then, since Varnhagen, the history of Portuguese colonization, the *Capítulos* made the colony – the colonial society – into the protagonist of the story. A multiple and diverse society, with its contrasts and tensions. Fernando Novais was right, then (...) to say that the *Capítulos* was a bridge between the first Brazilian historiography (that of the Brazilian Historical and Geographical Institute, 19th century and monarchist) and the third generation, expressed by Gilberto Freyre, Sérgio Buarque de Holanda and Caio Prado Júnior; it is indeed, this most analytical and free of institutional benchmarks”. (Ronaldo Vainfas)

Estudo sobre Raimundo da Rocha Lima [Study on Raimundo da Rocha Lima] (1878); José de Alencar (1878); *A Língua dos Bacaeris* [The Language of the Bacaeris] (1897).

11 - National Organization

Alberto Torres (1865-1917)

1st Edition: 1914 / Current edition: 3rd Ed. Nacional, Editora Universidade de Brasília, 1982



Alberto de Seixas Martins Torres, Bachelor in Law from the Law Faculty of Recife, entered politics when elected state deputy (1892) and then federal deputy by the state of Rio de Janeiro (1896). At the invitation of Presidente Prudente de Moraes he became Minister for Justice (1896-1897). He was also president of the State of Rio and minister of the Supreme Federal Court. Leaving public life at 43 years of age, he dedicated himself to the study of Brazilian political and sociological problems. His books were to come out of articles published in the *Gazeta de Notícias* and the *Jornal do Comércio*, in which he dealt with issues such as

Constitutional reform, the formation of nationality in colonized countries, criticism of racist theories, agrarian questions and politics in modern societies. His ideas were in vogue in the 1930s, with the integralist movement.

“The most vivid and characteristic sign of much that Alberto Torres wrote is the sense of objectivity, the denouncement of alienation, of mimesis of strange forms, of indiscriminate importation of an ideological arsenal elaborated elsewhere and with no link to reality. He insisted on this, showing the need to organize the country in function of its own physiognomy, to avoid disorder and other damage. He developed a way of thinking, almost self-taught, since he only did one course (...) His thinking was formed in activism, in the campaign for abolition and for the republic”. (Francisco Iglésias).

O Problema Nacional Brasileiro [The Brazilian National Problem] (1912);
As Fontes da Vida no Brasil [The Sources of Life in Brazil] (1915).

12 - Meridional Populations of Brazil

Oliveira Viana (1883-1951)

1st Edition: 1920 / Current edition: Senado Federal, 2005



Francisco José de Oliveira Viana, a graduate of the Faculty of Law of Rio de Janeiro, was professor of Criminal Law in the Law Faculty of the State of Rio, in Niterói. He held various state and federal-level public posts. As a consultant to the Ministry of Work he played an important part in the drafting of labor laws. From 1940 onwards he acted as Minister at the General Auditing Office of the Republic. He was one of the first people to apply sociological criteria to historical studies, valuing, for example, the role of the great

landowners in the national past. Some of his work has had strong repercussions, such as the controversial *Raça e assimilação* [Race and assimilation] (1932), in which he defends the need to absorb the black race: he considered it vital for the black to be integrated into national society.

“In 1920, aged 37, Oliveira Viana published his first book, *Populações Meridionais do Brasil*, now reissued by the Federal Senate, a work in which he distinguished three types in the formation of our country, going against the tradition of considering the Brazilian people as a homogeneous mass. He started from three different societies: the scrubby backlands, the forests and the savannahs. He described the backlander, the forester and the gaucho. (...) He was the original creator of a new phase in the interpretation of Brazilian studies?”

Pequenos Estudos de Psicologia Social [Small studies in Social Psychology] (1921);
O Idealismo na Evolução Política do Império e da República [Idealism in the Political Evolution of the Empire and the Republic] (1922);
Evolução do Povo Brasileiro [Evolution of the Brazilian People] (1923);
O Ocaso do Império [The Decline of the Empire] (1925);
Problemas de Política Objetiva [Problems of Objective Politics] (1930);
Raça e Assimilação [Race and Assimilation] (1932).

13 - The Decline of the Empire

Oliveira Viana (1883-1951)

1st Edition: 1925 / Current Edition: Senado Federal, 2004



Francisco José de Oliveira Viana, a graduate of the Faculty of Law of Rio de Janeiro, was professor of Criminal Law in the Law Faculty of the State of Rio, in Niterói. He held various state and federal-level public posts. As a consultant to the Ministry of Work he played an important part in the drafting of labor laws. From 1940 onwards he acted as Minister at the General Auditing Office of the Republic. He was one of the first people to apply sociological criteria to historical studies,

valuing, for example, the role of the great landowners in the national past. Some of his work has had strong repercussions, such as the controversial *Raça e assimilação* [Race and assimilation] (1932), in which he defends the need to absorb the black race; he considered it vital for the black to be integrated into national society.

“Oliveira Viana wrote *O ocaso do Império* em 1925, when the capital of the Republic was mired in a huge controversy resulting from the celebration of the centenary of Dom Pedro II’s birth, which threw monarchists and disillusioned republicans against the old republicans. There is no nostalgia for the Empire in this book, except perhaps in its admiration for the figure of the Emperor, but nor is there a negative evaluation. Its promise, of a non-partisan analysis, was fulfilled. The author maintains the positive evaluation of the civilizing role played by the regime, which he proposed in *Populações Meridionais*, which is now invading the country as a result of the draining of any hope of change after the latest elections and of the corrosion of republican values linked to respect for the public machine, which gives the 80-year-old text of Oliveira Viana unexpected relevance”. (José Murilo de Carvalho).

Pequenos Estudos de Psicologia Social [Small studies in Social Psychology] (1921); *O Idealismo na Evolução Política do Império e da República* [Idealism in the Political Evolution of the Empire and the Republic] (1922); *Evolução do Povo Brasileiro* [Evolution of the Brazilian People] (1923); *Problemas de Política Objetiva* [Problems of Objective Politics] (1930); *Raça e Assimilação* [Race and Assimilation] (1932).

14 - The Masters and the Slaves*

Gilberto Freyre (1900-1987)

* Edition in English: Random House, 2000

1st Edition: 1993 / Current edition: 47th Ed. Global, 2003

Folha Imagem



Gilberto de Melo Freyre, sociologist and writer, pioneer of culturalism in the study of the formation of Brazilian society, defended his Master's thesis on Brazilian society in the mid 19th century, while at the University of Columbia, New York, in 1922. He was one of the organizers of the 1st Brazilian Congress on Regionalism (1926), which supported the values of regional cultures against the importation of European cultural manifestations. In *Casa-Grande e Senzala* [literally, *The Big House and the Slave Quarters*], going against the racism of the time, he attributed the wealth and the strength of Brazilian culture

to the mixture of races. He was the precursor in dealing with various topics in cultural studies and in the history of mentalities, such as fashion, customs, diet, sex. His idealization of the Portuguese colonization and of the slave-owning society (the myth of the kind master and the contented slave) provoked Marxist reactions, which criticized its conservative character.

“Casa Grande e Senzala is the greatest of Brazilian books and the most Brazilian of the essays we have written (...) Gilberto Freyre, in some ways, founded – or at least mirrored – Brazil on the cultural plane, like Cervantes did for Spain, Camões for Lusitania, Tolstoy for Russia, Sartre for France. It is certain that in our case, as in the others, there were other gestures of this kind; a few came before, like Aleijadinho; others came later – today the Brasilia of Oscar Niemeyer – but it is certain that among them is Gilberto”. (Darcy Ribeiro)

Casa-Grande & Senzala (1933);

Interpretação do Brasil [Interpretation of Brazil] (1947);

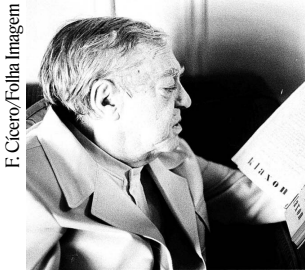
Inglês no Brasil [The English in Brazil] (1948);

Brasis, Brasil e Brasília [Brazils, Brazil and Brasília] (1968).

15 - Roots of Brazil

Sérgio Buarque de Holanda (1902-1982)

1st Edition: 1936 / Current edition: 27th, Companhia das Letras, 2006



F. Cicero/Folha Imagem

One of the greatest Brazilian historians and intellectuals of the 20th century, he was born in São Paulo, and graduated in Legal and Social Sciences at the Law Faculty in Rio de Janeiro. In 1929 he went to Germany as a journalist. On his return to Brazil, he became professor at the University of the Federal District, exercised director's functions in the National Institute of the Book and at the National Library, among others. In 1958 he took

on the chair in History of Brazilian Civilization at the University of São Paulo. Unlike Gilberto Freyre, who had exalted the role of the Portuguese in the tropics, Sérgio Buarque emphasizes their purposeful neglect of letters, the press and education, which strategically left Brazil in dire ignorance for three centuries. His interpretations of Brazil unite a huge historical, philosophical and cultural knowledge with the hallmark style of one of the greatest Brazilian essayists.

“Sérgio Buarque de Holanda starts a synthesis of what would be his future book, published in 1936, *Raízes do Brasil*, by affirming that the main Brazilian contribution to civilization would be cordiality. Starting from an analysis by Ribeiro Couto, with regard to the Latin specificity, Sérgio Buarque emphasizes the importance of the notion of the “cordial man”. This presupposes amiability in one’s dealings, hospitality, generosity, virtues characteristic of the Brazilian. We need to be aware of the development of the notion of the “cordial man” in *Raízes do Brasil* to the extent that this points us towards the path chosen by Sérgio Buarque in order to characterize a national identity.” (Elisa Goldman)

Da escravidão ao trabalho livre [From slavery to free work] (1948);

Índios e mamelucos na expansão paulista [Indians and half-breeds in São Paulo state’s expansion] (1949);

Caminhos e fronteiras [Roads and frontiers] (1957).

16 - Economic History of Brazil 1500-1820

Roberto Simonsen (1889-1948)

1st Edition: 1937 / Current edition: 8th, Ed. Nacional, 1978



Industrialist, politician and historian, an engineering graduate from the Polytechnic School of São Paulo, Simonsen was general director of works in the City Hall of Santos and founder of the Companhia Construtora de Santos. He took part actively in the Movimento Constitucionalista de São Paulo [The Constitutionalist Movement of São Paulo] (1932). He lectured in the economic history of Brazil at the School of Sociology and Politics of São Paulo. He was a member for the Constitutionalist Party in the Assembléia

Nacional Constituinte [National Constituent Assembly] (1934-1935) and, after the war, a federal deputy and senator for the PSD. He helped create the industrial/educational/social entities known now as Senai and Sesi, was president of the National Confederation of Industry (CNI) and of the Federation of Industries of the state of São Paulo (FIESP), and supported the industrialization of Brazil and government protection for industries. As author of numerous works on economic history, he was elected a member of the Brazilian Academy of Letters in 1946.

“This is a highly informative work, revealing research done in published documents or books. The judgment and intelligence of the author explain its high quality. Following a traditional line, he studies what are inaccurately called booms, presenting the fullest possible picture of sugar, cattle, and condiments from the backlands. The chapter about Amazonia was original for its time. It is a pity that it only studies the colonial period, stopping in 1820. Objective, with no theorizing digressions, it prepares us for later developments. This work had a wide influence. It sank out for sight, inexplicably, for many years, but has been reissued several times, to deserved success”. (Francisco Iglésias).

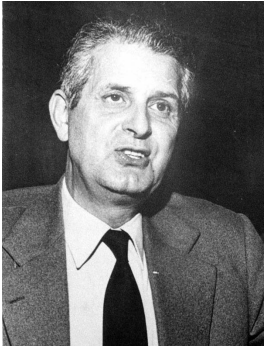
O Município de Santos [The Municipality of Santos] (1912); A Orientação Industrial Brasileira [Brazilian Industrial Orientation] (1928); As Finanças e a Indústria [Finances and Industry] (1931); Ensaios Sociais Políticos e Econômicos [Social, Political and Economic Essays] (1943); O Plano Marshall e a América Latina, relatório [The Marshall Plan and Latin America, report] (1947).

17 - Formation of Contemporary Brazil – Colony

Caio Prado Jr. (1907-1990)

1st Edition: 1942 / Current edition: 26th, Ed. Brasiliense, 1994

Folha Imagem



A graduate in Law and teacher of Political Economy from the Faculty of Largo de

São Francisco, in São Paulo, he was one of the founders of the Association of Brazilian Geographers, in 1934. He took part in the Revolution of 1930, and in the Aliança Nacional Libertadora [National Liberation Alliance], as president of the São Paulo section. He was elected State Deputy in São Paulo for the Brazilian Communist Party (1945) and constituent in 1947. In 1970 the military regime revoked his political rights. He was one of the

main representatives of Marxism in Brazilian political theory and in its application in the analysis of the history of Brazil. His book *A revolução brasileira* [The Brazilian Revolution] (1966), an analysis of the situation of the country after 1964, received the Juca Pato Prize, awarded by the Brazilian Writers Union.

“His second text is the most important that he produced - *Formação do Brasil Contemporâneo*, of 1942 – and one of the key works of our historiography. (...) It was enormously successful, and was reissued several times. His influence is huge, taking into account the whole national scene, not just one area; the whole picture of production, not just the successes of the exporter economy; the people in their entirety, needing to produce to survive (...) It is already not a study based on race or climate, on national characteristics established by the subjective viewpoint of the author, but rather rich understanding of the whole, in its social dynamic, delicately and deeply grasped. The historian gains force and the ability to explicate, until now ignored, (...) It is the most important work on the Colony even today”. (Francisco Iglésias)

Evolução Política do Brasil [Political Evolution of Brazil] (1953);

Diretrizes para uma Política Econômica Brasileira [Guidelines for a Brazilian Economic Policy] (1954).

18 - Anthology of Brazilian Folklore

Luís da Câmara Cascudo (1898-1986)

1st Edition: 1944 / Current edition: 4th, Editora Global, 2002



Edson Franco/Folha Imagem

Brazilian folklorist and writer, author of a basic work for ethnographic and anthropological studies in Brazil, he was born and lived in Natal (RN), devoting himself especially to the study of Brazilian popular culture. He graduated in Legal and Social Science from the Law Faculty of Recife. He was an activist in the Brazilian Integralist Action, which he left in 1938. As a journalist, he wrote a daily column in the newspaper *A República* and worked with several press entities in Recife and other capitals. He was a professor of International Public Law at the University of Rio

Grande do Norte. He was author of about 150 titles, among them the *Dictionary of Brazilian Folklore*, an international work of reference and of *Geografia dos Mitos Brasileiros* [*Geography of Brazilian Myths*], for which he was awarded the João Ribeiro prize by the Brazilian Academy of Letters.

“Author of numerous works considered essential for Brazilian folklore, Luís da Câmara Cascudo, in a piece of historical-literary research, first investigates the writings left by the chroniclers of the 16th to 18th centuries. In the interest of publicizing investigations into folklore in an anthology, the author also selects the significant works left by foreign travelers and students of Brazil in the 19th and 20th centuries. *Anthology of Brazilian Folklore* collects valuable information arranged chronologically so as to make it easier to make a literary-scientific study of the Brazilian people”. (Laura Della Monica)

Alma Patrícia (1921);

Vaqueiros e Cantadores: Folclore Poético do Sertão de Pernambuco, Paraíba, Rio Grande do Norte e Ceará [*Cowboys and Singers: Poetic Folklore of the Backlands of Pernambuco, Paraíba, Rio Grande do Norte and Ceará*] (1939);

Contos tradicionais do Brasil [*Traditional Tales of Brazil*] (1946).

19 - Brazilian Culture – Introduction to the study of culture in Brazil

Fernando de Azevedo (1894-1974)

1st edition: 1945 / Current edition: 6th, Editora UnB, Editora UFRJ, 1996



Educator, sociologist, historian and literary critic, he was among those responsible for the reforms and development of teaching in Brazil. Azevedo promoted broad educational reform in Rio de Janeiro, with the intention of extending teaching to all children of school age. He wrote and published, with other educators and intellectuals, the “Manifesto dos Pioneiros da Educação Nova” [Manifesto of the Pioneers of the New Education] (1932) and participated intensely in the organization of teaching institutions, among them the University of São Paulo, where he was also

professor of Educational Sociology and Director of the Faculty of Philosophy. He held the positions of general director of Public Instruction of the Federal District (1926-1930) and Secretary of Education and Health of the state of São Paulo (1947, 1959-1961), among others. He organized and led two important publishing initiatives: “the Brazilian Pedagogic Library and the Brasiliiana collection, aiming to let Brazilians discover Brazil” (Anísio Teixeira), both published in 1931.

“The aim of the author in this work was to carry out an analysis of Brazilian culture, in the sense of showing that even though Brazil has faced severe problems of a political, economic, social and cultural nature, and especially in education, both in the colonial years and later (Independence, the 1st and 2nd reigns and in the separate Republican periods), it has accumulated a cultural, scientific, technological and educational heritage of extreme relevance in building a democratically representative model of culture and scientific thought”. (Geraldo M. Prado)

Novos Caminhos e Novos Fins – A Nova Política da Educação no Brasil [New Paths and New Ends – The New Educational Policy in Brazil] (1935);
 A Educação e seus Problemas [Education and its Problems] (1952);
 As Ciências no Brasil [The Sciences in Brazil] (1956).

20 - The Baron of Rio Branco: personal biography and political history

Álvaro Lins (1912-1970)

1st Edition: 1945 / Current edition: 3rd, Editora Alfa Omega /FUNAG, 1996

A cervo UH/Folha Imagem



Álvaro de Barros Lins, graduate of the Law Faculty of Recife, started his political career as secretary of the State Government of Pernambuco (1934-1937) and then dedicated himself to a career in journalism, teaching and research. He was sub-editor and director of the Pernambuco newspaper *Diário de Manhã*. On moving to Rio de Janeiro, he directed the *Correio da Manhã* (1940-1956) and wrote for the Literary Supplement of the *Diário de Notícias* and for *Diários Associados*. He was professor of Brazilian Literature in D. Pedro II College and taught Brazilian studies at the University of Lisbon.

In 1955 he was elected a member of the Brazilian Academy of Letters. President Juscelino Kubitschek invited him to head the Office of the Presidency of the Republic and he was then sent as Ambassador of Brazil to Lisbon. His opposition to the Salazar dictatorship and to some decisions of the Brazilian government resulted in a break with President Juscelino and his replacement at the Embassy in Portugal.

“Álvaro Lins produced a scrupulous and well-sourced document. However, he never let himself be overcome by a mania for documents. He outlines admirable confrontations between Rio Branco and some figures who surrounded him in life, such as his father or Rui Barbosa, Nabuco or Capistrano. These are quick-fire parallels, but lively and full of good sense. As the book progresses, and as the figure of the Baron of Rio Branco grows, the pages themselves also grow with personal, vigorous, correct commentary, perfectly integrated into the whole and already standing out as future pages for an anthology”. (Tristão de Ataíde)

Alguns Aspectos da Decadência do Império [Some Aspects of the Decline of the Empire] (1939);

Poesia e Personalidade de Antero de Quental [Poetry and Personality of Antero de Quental] (1942).

21 - The Geography of Hunger – the Brazilian dilemma: bread or steel

Josué de Castro (1908-1973)

1st Edition: 1946 / Current edition: 17th, Editora Civilização Brasileira, 2001

Arquivo UH/Folha Imagem



Soon after graduating from the Faculty of Medicine in Rio de Janeiro, Josué Apolônio de Castro made a study of the living conditions among the poorest classes in Recife. As a teacher of Physiology in the Faculty of Medicine in Recife and, later, professor of Human Geography in the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, he became nationally and internationally known for his work on hunger and under-development in Brazil and the world. He was President of the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), of the

committee of the UN Campaign to Combat Hunger, formed on his initiative, and of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migrations. Exiled after the Military Coup of 1964, he lived in Paris, where he directed the International Center for Development and was a teacher at the University of Paris.

“His book is not only a systematic collection of instructive facts. It is a profoundly attractive work because it is eminently alive. In this *Geography of Hunger*, the problem of malnutrition and of insufficient food is shown in all its reality, allowing the reader to understand its various aspects and its prime importance. A book such as this one awakens action and works as a guide. The reader will see that it is a book of immediate utility, and at the same time an intelligent and generous one”. (André Meyer)

O Problema Fisiológico da Alimentação no Brasil [The Physiological Problem of Diet in Brazil] (1932);

O Problema da Alimentação no Brasil [The Problem of Diet in Brazil] (1933);
Alimentação e Raça [Diet and Race] (1935);

Geopolítica da Fome [Geopolitics of Hunger] (1951);

Ensaios de Geografia Humana [Essays on Human Geography] (1957);

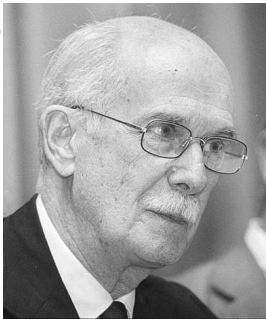
A explosão demográfica e a fome no mundo [The demographic explosion and hunger in the world] (1968).

22 - Formation of Brazilian Literature: decisive moments

Antônio Cândido (b. 1918)

1st Edition: 1959 / Current edition: Ouro Sobre Azul, 2007
1st Edition: 1854 / Current edition: Melhoramentos, 1975

Bel Pedrosa/Folha Imagem



Antônio Cândido de Mello e Souza, one of the greatest critics and historians of literature, is the author of several fundamental works of analysis, interpretation and critical evaluation of Brazilian literature and of the European legacy. Born in Rio de Janeiro, a graduate of Social Sciences from the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of São Paulo, in 1974 he became acting professor of Literary Theory and Comparative Literature at the same university. He was associate professor of Brazilian Literature at the University of Paris, and visiting professor

of Brazilian and Comparative Literature at the University of Yale. He was one of the founders of the Brazilian Socialist Party and of the Workers' Party. In 1998 he received the Camões Prize.

“With exemplary finesse, Antônio Cândido catalogued the study of national literature examining two basic aspects: the value of the works themselves and their function in the context of time. This is the singular importance of this book for the methodological study of our literature. It clearly places all the so-called problems that face the student of literature as a scientific system or phenomenon, presupposing not only the incorporation of literary works into our national heritage, but also their involvement in a certain period in the life of a people. It is a benchmark in this aspect, since the author insists that it is not an erudite work, but rather an interpretation of the Brazilian literary facts, covering more than a century (1750-1880) of decisive moments chosen by him”. (Vivaldi Moreira)

Introdução ao Método Crítico de Sílvio Romero [Introduction to the Critical Method of Silvio Romero] (1945);

Presença da Literatura Brasileira [Presence of Brazilian Literature] (with J. Aderaldo Castello) (1964).

23 - The Partners of Rio Bonito – a study on the peasant in São Paulo state and the transformation of his way of life

Antônio Cândido (b. 1918)

1st Edition: 1964 / Current edition: 9th, Editora Duas Cidades, 2001

Bel Pedrosa/Folha Imagem



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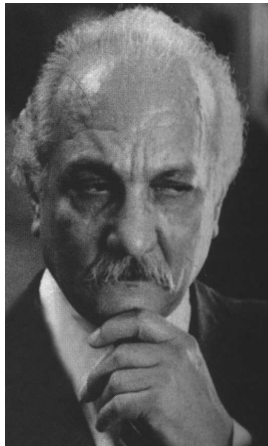
Paris, and visiting professor of Brazilian and Comparative Literature at the University of Yale. He was one of the founders of the Brazilian Socialist Party and of the Workers' Party. In 1998 he received the Camões Prize.

“This book [Os Parceiros do Rio Bonito] originated with the desire to analyze the relationship between literature and society; it was born out of research into popular poetry, as manifested in the Cururu – a sung dance from the Paulista countryside – whose basis is an improvisation on an immense variety of themes, in constantly rhyming verse, which changes after each round (...) This research sharpened in the researcher the sense of those problems that afflict the peasant in this transition phase. Wishing to understand the basic aspects needed to understand him, I came to economic problems and took, as a kind of crutch, the elementary problem of subsistence. And that is how the work, having departed from literary theory and folklore, threw out a branch towards the sociology of ways of life; and when that was complete, it ended with the wish to take up a position in the face of the conditions described”. (Antonio Cândido)

24 - Colonels, hoes and votes: the municipality and the representative regime in Brazil

Victor Nunes Leal (1914-1985)

1st Edition: 1949 / Current edition: 6th, Editora Nova Fronteira, 1999



Victor Nunes Leal was a graduate in Legal and Social Sciences from the University of Brazil and started teaching there in 1947 after presenting his thesis. This was later published under the title of *Coronelismo, enxada e voto, uma análise do fenômeno do coronelismo brasileiro* [Colonels, hoes and votes: an analysis of the phenomenon of Brazilian boss politics]. He held the position of Head of the Office of the Presidency of the Republic (1956-1959) and was nominated minister of the Supreme Federal Court (1960) and of the High Electoral Court (1966). In the former, he was particularly noted for his work on the Jurisprudence Commission, setting up the “List of Cases in the Predominant

Jurisprudence of the Supreme Court” in 1963.

“This book by Victor Nunes Leal has, since its appearance, become valued as a classic in our political literature. It is not an agglomeration of personal impressions, but a profound analysis of realities, which have their roots in agrarian organization, as a spontaneous product of vast rural properties. His study took into account the presence of the Municipality, as well as the relationship with other public powers in the country, the state and federal ones. The power base comes, if not from property, then from wealth. (...) Victor Nunes Leal is right when he observes that “Coronelismo” is one stage in the evolution of our people. (...) The pyramid of transitory ties arising from political interests is still with us. (...) And so “Coronelismo”, under new auspices, continues in a natural evolution. . . and to follow this evolution we need Victor Nunes Leal’s excellent book, as an indispensable parallel”. (Barbosa Lima Sobrinho)

Cinco Estudos [Five Studies] (1955);

Três Ensaios de Administração [Three Essays on Administration] (1958).

25 - Bandeirantes and Pioneers – a Parallel between two Cultures

Vianna Moog (1906 -1988)

1st Edition: 1954 / Current edition: 21st, Graphia, 2006



Clodomir Vianna Moog was born in São Leopoldo, graduated in Law and, after taking part in the Constitutionalist Revolution of 1932, was taken prisoner and transferred to Manaus and Teresina. In 1945 he was elected to the Brazilian Academy of Letters. Between 1946 and 1950 he served in the Brazilian Treasury Delegation in New York. He was also the representative of Brazil in the United Nations and in the Organization of American States. Among his works, apart from *Bandeirantes e pioneiros*, the following stand out: *O ciclo de ouro negro* [The cycle of black gold], essays on Amazonia, *Novas cartas Persas* [New Persian letters], a satirical text on Brazilian culture, and a novel called *Um rio imita o Reno* [A river imitates the Rhein], which describes the conflicts in a community of German origin during the years when Nazism was on the rise.

“In *Bandeirantes e pioneiros*, the great work of his mature years, a courageously controversial book, the author studies the ethnic, geographical, religious, economic and social issues that are most responsible for the differences between Brazilian and North-American civilization. Putting them in opposition, he not only shows up the essential contrasts, but also investigates the reasons why the United States progressed in a “geometric rhythm of progress, while Brazil is still in an arithmetical rhythm of progress”. These six magnificent chapters could stand as autonomous essays without endangering the unity of the book. This notable book resulted from the long period that Vianna Moog spent in the United States, where he held several posts at the UN and at the OAS. *Bandeirantes e pioneiros* has often, and with reason, been compared to *Casa Grande e Senzala*, by Gilberto Freyre”. (Moacyr Scliar).

26 - Tristes Tropiques

Claude Lévi-Strauss (b. 1908)

1st Edition (in French): *Tristes tropiques*, 1955 / *English translation known as *Tristes Tropiques* or *A World on the Wane*: New York, Atheneum, 1963/
Brazilian edition: Companhia das Letras, 1996

Fernando Santos/Folha Imagem



Claude Lévi-Strauss, French anthropologist and sociologist, is one of the main representatives of structuralism in social anthropology. From 1935 to 1939 he lectured at the recently founded University of São Paulo and visited several indigenous groups of Brazil, an experience that was to lead to the book *Tristes tropiques*. During the Second World War he lived in exile in the United States. His numerous visits to indigenous tribes in the Americas supplied him with bases for his research, in which structuralism served to show the unity of mankind in the diversity of cultures, myths and religions in particular. Applying the methods of synchronic analysis, and leaving aside historical analyses, he became one of the main exponents of structuralism in the human sciences of the 20th century. In 1994 he published *Saudades do Brasil*, a book of memoirs with photographs of the period in which he lived in Brazil.

“Despite being well known in academic circles, it was only in 1955 that Lévi-Strauss became one of the best known French intellectuals when he published *Tristes Trópicos*, the autobiographical book about his exile in the 1930s. “However, I sense more personal reasons for the rapid aversion that distanced me from philosophy and tied me to ethnography as to a lifebelt. After spending a happy year in the lycée of Mont-de-Marsan preparing my course and teaching, I was horrified to discover at the start of the next term in Laon, where I had been sent, that the rest of my life would be spent repeating it. (...) Today, I sometimes wonder if ethnography didn’t attract me, unsuspectingly, due to an affinity of structure between the civilizations that it studies and that of my own thought.” (Claude Lévi-Strauss)

Les Structures Élémentaires de la Parenté [The Elementary Structures of Kinship] (1949); *Anthropologie structurale* [Structural Anthropology] (1958, 1973).

27 - The Dutch in Brazil 1624-1654

Charles Ralph Boxer (1904-2000)

*1st Edition in English, 1957 / Brazilian edition: Companhia Editora Nacional, 1961



Charles Ralph Boxer, a British historian, outstanding expert on Portuguese and Dutch colonial history, served as a professional soldier in Northern Ireland, China, Hong Kong and then in Japan, as a translator. During his military career, he published more than eighty books and papers on the history of the Orient. After retiring from the army in 1947 he became Professor of Portuguese Language and Literature and of the History of the Far East at the University of London. After 1967, he taught at the Universities of Indiana and Yale. As well as studies on Portuguese and Dutch expansion in the Orient, he was author of important books on the history of Brazil, and the Portuguese and Dutch presence there in particular.

“Despite the considerable volume and importance of the material that has become available in the last fifty years, there is still no adequate description in English of this colonial episode. The present work is a an attempt to fill this gap. (...) What kind of reader is it for? First, for all those who are interested in the impenetrable paths (or the dead-ends) of colonial history. But it may also deserve the attention of those who are interested in broader subjects, like the struggles between races and religions, or the influence of maritime power on colonial war”. (Charles Ralph Boxer)

Jan Compagnie in Japan, 1660-1817 (1936);
Salvador de Sá and the Struggle for Brazil and Angola, 1602-1686 (1952);
The Tragic History of the Sea (1959);
The Golden Age of Brazil, 1695-1750 (1962);
The Portuguese Seaborne Empire (1969).

28 - The Golden Age of Brazil: growing pains of a colonial society

Charles Ralph Boxer (1904-2000)

*1st Edition in English, University of California Press, 1962 / Brazilian edition: Companhia Editora Nacional, 1963



Charles Ralph Boxer, a British historian, outstanding expert on Portuguese and Dutch colonial history, served as a professional soldier in Northern Ireland, China, Hong Kong and then in Japan, as a translator. During his military career, he published more than eighty books and papers on the history of the Orient. After retiring from the army in 1947 he became Professor of Portuguese Language and Literature and of the History of the Far East at the University of London. After 1967, he taught at the Universities of Indiana and Yale. As well as studies on Portuguese and Dutch expansion in the Orient, he was author of important books on the history of Brazil, and the Portuguese and Dutch presence there in particular.

“The aim of Boxer in this book is to create a panorama of real Brazil between 1700 and 1750, from North to South. He records that in this period the Colony was divided between two “states” and their respective captaincies, the State of Brazil and the State of Maranhão, the latter covering much of the current Amazon region. The timeframe was very well chosen. In about 1700 gold prospecting began; 1750 brought the Treaty of Madrid, which sanctioned Portuguese expansion and superseded Tordesilhas. Between 1700 and 1750 there were more changes in the Colony than in the two previous centuries: the Brazil that we usually imagine was defined in this period”. (Arno Wehling)

Jan Compagnie in Japan, 1660-1817 (1936);
Salvador de Sá and the Struggle for Brazil and Angola, 1602-1686 (1952);
The Tragic History of the Sea (1959);
The Golden Age of Brazil, 1695-1750 (1962);
The Portuguese Seaborne Empire (1969).

29 - The Power Holders – formation of the Brazilian political boss class

Raymundo Faoro (1925-2003)

1st Edition: 1958 / Current edition: 2nd, 1975, Editora Globo, Editora USP, 1975

Américo vermelho/Folha Imagem



A Law graduate from the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Faoro was admitted by public contest as State Public Prosecutor for Rio de Janeiro (1963) and President of the Order of Advocates of Brazil (1977-1979). He fought for the redemocratization of the country, denounced cases of torture, defended the end of the military regime's Institutional Acts, and participated in the campaign for complete, general and unrestricted amnesty. Not only is *Os Donos do Poder* [The Power Holders] considered a classic, but it won the José Veríssimo Prize for essays and criticism from the Brazilian Academy of

Letters, in 1959. Faoro published other studies on Brazilian politics, legal essays and a study on Machado de Assis.

“The late Raymundo Faoro is among those thinkers who seek to interpret History through structuralism. The impact of *The Power Holders* on our intellectual milieu lies in the fact that instead of following the then predominant Marxist vision in structuralist historiography, it does not seek the explanations in the infrastructure or civil society, but rather in the superstructure or State. The long path through the centuries of Portuguese and Brazilian history shows that the haughty independence of the State from the nation is not an exception seen in only certain periods, nor a stage, or a step by which to reach another stage. It is simply the rule, and it has still not been broken.” (Fábio Konder Comparato)

Machado de Assis: *a Pirâmide e o Trapézio* [Machado de Assis: the Pyramid and the Trapezoid] (1975);

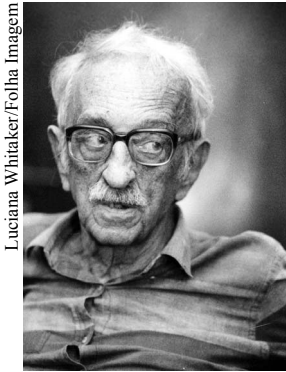
A Assembléia Constituinte: a legitimidade recuperada [The Constituent Assembly: legitimacy recovered] (1980);

Existe um Pensamento Político Brasileiro? [Does Brazilian Political Thinking exist?] (1994).

30- Introduction to Brazilian Cinema

Alex Viany (1918-1992)

1st Edition: 1959 / Current edition: Revan, 1993.



Luciana Whitaker/Folha Imagem

Almiro Viviani Fialho, known as Alex Viany, was a cineaste, producer, scriptwriter, actor, critic and historian of Brazilian cinema. In the 1940s he lived in the United States, working in Hollywood for the magazine *Cruzeiro*. Back in Brazil in 1950, he directed short films before producing his first three full length features (*Agulha no palheiro* [Needle in a Haystack], *Rua sem sol* [Sunless Street], *Sol sobre a lama* [Sun on the Mud]), marked by Italian neo-realism. In 1957 he directed one of the episodes of the film *Die Windrose*, produced by Joris Ivens. His *Introduction to Brazilian Cinema* presents a trajectory of Brazilian cinema from its birth at the end of the 19th century, provides a filmographic and biographical survey and an eye-witness report of the first steps taken by Cinema Novo.

to Brazilian Cinema presents a trajectory of Brazilian cinema from its birth at the end of the 19th century, provides a filmographic and biographical survey and an eye-witness report of the first steps taken by Cinema Novo.

“Embrafilme decided to reissue this book at a good moment, a book which in its time appears from contemporary reviews, even by very competent critics, to have been misunderstood – as misunderstood as Brazilian cinema itself. (...) Reread today, it is all the richer. (...) Chapter follows chapter almost like a story, dealing with people, things (films) and places in involving descriptions that provide us with a type of cinematographic-textual state of grace. Brazilian cinema reacquires today, in this edition, a nostalgic aura of purity which technological and thematic advances have made us forget”. (David Neves)

Agulha no Palheiro [director, scriptwriter, actor] (1953);

Cinco Vezes Favela [actor] (1962);

A noiva da Cidade [director, scriptwriter, producer] (1978);

Humberto Mauro: *Coração do Bom* [director] (1979).

31 - The Economic Growth of Brazil: A Survey from Colonial to Modern Times*

Celso Furtado (1920-2004)

*Edition in English: University of California Press, 1963

1st Edition: 1959 / Current edition: 33rd, Nacional, 2003



Celso Monteiro Furtado, Doctor of Economics from the Sorbonne, was one of the greatest Brazilian economists and intellectuals of the 20th century. He was director of the Division for Economic Development at the UN Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL) in 1949, Superintendent of Sudene and Minister for Planning in the João Goulart government. The 1964 military coup revoked all his political rights for ten years. He lived as an exile in Chile, the USA and France, teaching and doing research at the Universities of Yale, Paris, Washington and Columbia. In 1968 he returned to Brazil at the invitation of the Congress to debate the Brazilian economy. Reentering politics, he joined the PMDB in 1981. In the José Sarney government he was Minister of Culture. In his works he deals with issues of economic development in Brazil, amongst other subjects, also emphasizing social and political factors. Internationally recognized, his name was put forward for the 2003 Nobel Prize in Economics.

“The year 1959 signaled the appearance of the most resonant book of recent times in the field of social sciences and historiography: *The Economic Growth of Brazil* by Celso Furtado. Concise, objective, direct, it summarizes the national economic trajectory. Without being a historian, without original research, he saw in historical texts that which the authors themselves did not notice, for lack of training, thus creating a harmonious and dense book. It is aimed at a highly educated audience, since it does not explain the history or the theory of economics, assuming that the reader already understand these. (...) It apprehends the trajectory as a whole, sometimes in extremely original analyses, reaching broadly into history and coming out enriched and deepened”. (Francisco Iglésias)

32 - Amazonia and International Greed

Artur César Ferreira Reis (1906-1993)

1st Edition: 1960 / Current edition: 5th, Civilização Brasileira, 1982

A cervo UH/Folha Imagem



Artur César Ferreira Reis, born in Manaus, a graduate in Law from the Faculty of Law of Rio de Janeiro, was a professor, politician and historian. In 1961 he was sent to take up the position of Director of the Department of History and Documentation of the State of Guanabara. Governor of the State of Amazonas (1964-1967), he was also President of the Federal Council of Culture, Superintendent of the Plan to Add Economic Value to Amazonia (now SUDAM) and Director of the National Institute of Amazon Research (INPA/CNPq). He

published several studies on the history and situation of Amazonia, among which *The Amazon and International Greed* had the greatest impact.

“(…) Amazonia, crossed by legions of scientists, disputed for nearly four centuries, has still not revealed what it is worth or what it can provide as an economic reality; in a world submitted to the technical discipline of the 20th century it has not been a mere subject of interest to science. When we call it disputed, we place it in its exact history. Because what has been happening is intense greed all around it, greed whose story we try to tell in this book, which was not written to make a noise, but with the calm intention of alerting Brazil to the serious problem that the region represents”.

(Artur Cesar Ferreira Reis)

A Política de Portugal no Vale Amazônico [The Policy of Portugal in the Amazon Valley] (1940);

A Expansão Portuguesa na Amazônia nos séculos XVII e XVIII [The Portuguese Expansion in the 17th and 18th Centuries] (1959);

Aspectos da experiência portuguesa na Amazônia [Aspects of the Portuguese experience in Amazônia] (1966);

História de Óbidos [History of Óbidos] (1979).

33 - From Import Substitution to Financial Capitalism – essays on the Brazilian economy

Maria da Conceição Tavares (b. 1930)

1st Edition: 1972 / Current edition: 11th, Zahar, 1983



Patrícia Santos/Folha Imagem

Portuguese by birth, Maria da Conceição graduated in Mathematics from the University of Lisbon (1953), and came to Brazil, where she graduated in Economics from the University of Brazil. She was a professor at UFRJ and Unicamp and visiting professor at the Universities of Chile and Mexico. Elected Federal Deputy for the PT of Rio de Janeiro, she was also a titular member of the Commission of Finances and Taxation of the Chamber of Deputies of the Brazilian Congress. Among her books, *From Import Substitution to Financial Capitalism* and *Poder e dinheiro* [Power and money] stand out. Her studies are

devoted to the problems of development of Brazil and other ‘outsider’ countries, to economically excluded populations, and they have become an important reference in Brazilian economic thought.

“Maria da Conceição Tavares has bestowed on the understanding of the process of the Brazilian economy’s development one of its most important individual contributions. Here at last are essays collected together that form the main part of this contribution. The selection allows the reader to reconstitute the indefatigable effort of the author in interpreting the complex and unique process of Brazilian economic development. Each essay asks questions and presents subsequent material that fine-tunes and deepens previous statements”. (Carlos Lessa)

Ciclo e crise: o movimento recente da economia brasileira [Boom and bust: the recent movement of the Brazilian economy] (1978);

Acumulação de Capital e Industrialização no Brasil [Accumulation of Capital and Industrialization in Brazil] (1986);

Aquarela Collorizada. A Política Econômica do Governo Collor. [Watercollor. The Economic Policy of the Collor Government] (1991).

34 - Four centuries of large estates

Alberto Passos Guimarães (1908-1993)

1st Edition: 1963 / Current edition: 6th, Paz e Terra, 1989



Alberto Passos Guimarães, businessman, essayist and researcher from Alagoas state, settled in Rio de Janeiro at the end of the Estado Novo. He was an activist in the Communist Party of Brazil (PCB) from 1932, mainly in the Party's propaganda arm, in the newspapers *Imprensa Popular* and *Paratodos* (led by Jorge Amado and Oscar Niemeyer) and directed the newspaper *Hoje*. He worked

at the IBGE and in the Federal Railways Network. At the invitation of Antônio Huais, he took part in the production of the *Encyclopedia Mirador. Quatro séculos de latifúndio* [Four centuries of large estates], considered to be one of the first important land-reform monographs, played a key role in the discussions on the agrarian issue during the 1960s, contributing significantly to the constitution of the Left's interpretation of contemporary Brazil.

“If we study the process examined by Alberto Passos Guimarães in his book, it can be seen in three ways: first he analyzes and understands our four centuries of large estates as a struggle of the poorer classes to gain land (or a struggle of the richer classes to hold on to land) (...); secondly, he analyzes our four centuries of large estates as a historical process in which the great estate emerges, in which it reaches its apogee and, when the decline starts, what happens within the mode of production (...); thirdly he analyzes in our four centuries of great estates the social structure that allowed the estate to subsist as such”. (Antonio Huais)

Inflação e monopólio no Brasil: por que sobem os preços? [Inflation and monopoly in Brazil: why do prices rise?] (1962);

A Crise Agrária [The Agrarian Crisis] (1978);

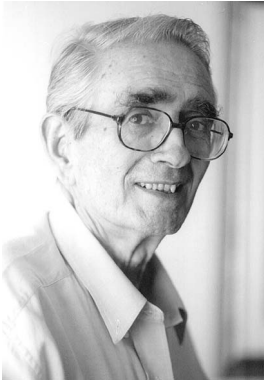
As classes perigosas: banditismo rural e urbano [The Dangerous classes: rural and urban banditry] (1982).

35 - Integration of the Negro in the Society of Classes

Florestan Fernandes (1920-1995)

1st Edition: 1964 / Current edition: 3rd, Ática, 1978

Elder Luiz Medeiros/Folha Imagem



Brazilian sociologist and politician, a graduate of the University of São Paulo, Florestan Fernandes is considered the founder of critical sociology in Brazil. Exiled by the military coup of 1964, he taught at Canadian and US universities. He returned to Brazil in 1977, lectured at PUC of São Paulo and became a professor at USP. In his studies on indigenous societies, of race relations, of education, or the bourgeois revolution and of revolutionary processes in Latin America, he sought to conciliate Marxist dialectics with functionalism and Weberian methods. Elected a

Constituent Federal Deputy by the Workers' Party (1987-1990), he stood out for his defense of Public Schooling and in his draft law of Guidelines and Bases for National Education.

“The abolition of slavery, among us, only had a legal meaning. The white world went on existing in a different world from that of the blacks. This continued to exist on the edges of history, suffering increasing degradation in its plundered conditions. (...) Florestan Fernandes’ book teaches us that the price paid for legal liberty brings the new bitterness of renouncement. The struggle of the black population to reach a new stage in inter-racial adjustments was terrible and dramatic. (...) The contribution of this book is notable in three main directions. First, in it we find the interpretation of the successive but interdependent historical-social constellations that show how a people emerges in history. (...) Second, (...) it shows the most daring and successful achievement of Brazilian sociology on the level of interpretation of our social dilemmas. Third, it includes the viewpoint that apprehends the ongoing uniformity, in an original way”.

Organização social dos Tupinambá [Social organization of the Tupinambá Indians] (1949); A função social da guerra na sociedade Tupinambá [The social function of war in the Tupinambá society] (1952).

36 - History of Positivism in Brazil

Ivan Lins (1904-1975)

1st Edition: 1964 / Current edition: 2nd, Companhia Editorial Nacional, 1967

Folha Imagem



Ivan Monteiro de Barros Lins, journalist, teacher and essayist, was a follower, student and disseminator of Positivism in Brazil. He graduated in Medicine (1930) and was nominated Secretary of the Experimental Station for Fuel and Minerals (1932). He taught History and Philosophy in the Faculty of Law at the University of Brazil. In 1942, he was nominated by President Getúlio Vargas to be Minister of the General Accounting Office, then becoming its vice-President and President. In 1958 he was elected to the Brazilian Academy of Letters. He worked on several newspapers and spoke at numerous

conferences, spreading the ideas of Positivism among others, which was for him above all a method to systematize scientific, philosophical and social knowledge, providing a base for scientific morality.

“This essay intends to survey what has heretofore been largely ignored – the penetration that Positivism has had among us. (...) It is already the moment to consider the influence of Positivism in Brazil as a social fact, and one to be faced and investigated with the historical criterion as put by Tacitus – without either hatred or love – that is, without grinding our teeth and without apologia. So the role of this essay is in documenting the facts as objectively as possibly about the spread of Positivism in Brazil”. (Ivan Lins)

Lope da Vega, (1935);

Católicos e Positivistas [Catholics and Positivists] (1937);

Tomás Morus e a Utopia [Thomas More and Utopia] (1938);

Um Aspecto Inédito na Obra de Martins Fontes [An original Aspect of the Work of Martins Fontes] (1938).

37 - Geopolitics of Brazil

Golbery do Couto e Silva (1911-1987)

1st Edition: 1967 / Current edition: 2nd, José Olympio, 1981

Folha Imagem



Golbery do Couto e Silva, Brazilian soldier and politician, was part of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force in the Second World War and fought in Italy. In 1952 he joined the Higher School of Warfare, developing the doctrine of national security, which served as an ideological basis for the military seizure of power in 1964. Director of the Institute for Social Studies and Research (IPES) and later of the National Information Service (SNI), General Couto e Silva was one of the main architects of the military coup in 1964 and, afterwards, of the politics of

expansion of President Ernesto Geisel, in whose government he became head of the Office of the Presidency of the Republic. In 1979, in Figueiredo's government, he articulated the end of the two-party system and proposed greater openness that would guarantee a conservative transition to democracy.

“General Golbery, in this work, presents us with a mature geopolitics, and deals with the topic without focusing on strict determinism, but rather on the conditioning that informs politics. (...) This is a valid examination of the situation, aiming to guide rationally the international behavior of Brazil and its foreign policy. Geopolitics of Brazil is the work of a man of experience, deep thinking and action. It is interesting for anyone who thinks of the country, from statesmen to students, and it will be a landmark among Brazilian documents”. (Heitor Ferreira)

Tiro de morteiro [Mortar strike] (1939);

Planejamento Estratégico [Strategic Planning] (1955).

38 - Politics in Brazil 1930-1964: An Experiment in Democracy*

Thomas E. Skidmore (b. 1932)

* 1st Edition in English: Oxford, 1967

Current Brazilian Edition: 14th, Paz e Terra, 2007

Marcos Finotti/Folha Imagem



Thomas Elliot Skidmore, who read Philosophy, Politics and Economics at the University of Oxford, with a Doctorate in Modern European History from the University of Harvard, is a North-American historian specializing in Brazilian and Latin American topics. He was director of the Latin-American Studies Center at Brown University, president of the Latin American Studies Association and of the New England Council of Latin American Studies. His books about the Vargas Era and

the military period and about race and nationality in Brazilian thought are a reference point in Brazilian and international bibliographies, such as *Politics in Brazil 1930-1964: An Experiment in Democracy* (1967) and *Black into White: Race and Nationality in Brazilian Thought* (1974).

“*Politics in Brazil 1930-1964: An Experiment in Democracy* is the most complete picture of the Vargas Era, not only for its documentary wealth, but also for its clarity, providing layer by layer those details that make the mural truly great, vivid and colorful (...) The Economist considered Skidmore’s work to be the most important contribution by a foreign author to the knowledge of the Brazilian question, without which it would be impossible to evaluate with any certainty not only the role of the political elite but also that of economists and the military. Still less would it be possible to get to the roots of the instability which is, in fact, the main characteristic of the age seen as a whole”.

Black into White: Race and Nationality in Brazilian Thought (1974);
Television, Politics and the Transition to Democracy in Latin America (1993);
O Brasil Visto de Fora [not published in English; translates as ‘Brazil seen from the outside’] (1994);
Brazil: Five Centuries of Change (1999);
A History of Brazil (2000).

39 - The Politics of Military Rule in Brazil 1964-1985*

Thomas E. Skidmore (b. 1932)

* Current edition in English: Oxford, 1990

Current Brazilian edition: Paz e Terra, 1988

Marcos Finotti/Folha Imagem



Thomas Elliot Skidmore, who read Philosophy, Politics and Economics at the University of Oxford, with a Doctorate in Modern European History from the University of Harvard, is a North-American historian specializing in Brazilian and Latin American topics. He was director of the Latin American Studies Center at Brown University, president of the Latin American Studies Association and of the New England Council of

Latin American Studies. His books about the Vargas Era and the military period and about race and nationality in Brazilian thought are a reference point in Brazilian and international bibliographies, such as *Politics in Brazil 1930-1964: An Experiment in Democracy* (1967) and *Black into White: Race and Nationality in Brazilian Thought* (1974).

“Here Thomas Skidmore presents a report that is far more complete than one might expect from a Brazilianist and historian. This is the work of a sensitive political scientist who places the Brazilian situation in an international comparative light. The case of authoritarianism and the democratic transition gain new and original focus. The result of thorough research done by one of the most perceptive observers of history and politics in Brazil post 1930, *The Politics of Military Rule in Brazil 1964-1985* is therefore a vital tool for understanding the authoritarian regime, the Armed Forces, political opening and, most importantly, future scenarios”. (Mário Salviano Silva)

Black into White: Race and Nationality in Brazilian Thought (1974);
Television, Politics and the Transition to Democracy in Latin America (1993);
O Brasil Visto de Fora [not published in English; translates as ‘Brazil seen from the outside’] (1994);
Brazil: Five Centuries of Change (1999); *A History of Brazil* (2000).

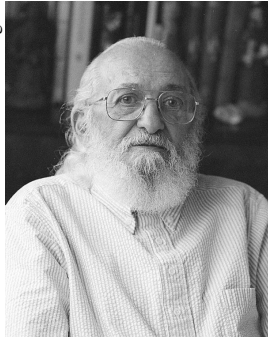
40 - Pedagogy of the Oppressed*

Paulo Freire (1921-1997)

*Edition in English: New York, 1970, 2007

1st edition: 1970 / Current edition: 20th, Paz e Terra, 1987

Bel Pedrosa/Folha Imagem



Considered one of the greatest educators and thinkers in the history of world pedagogy in the twentieth century, Paulo Reglus Neves Freire studied Law and Philosophy of Language at the University of Recife. As Director of the Cultural Extension Service of the University of Recife, he implemented a pilot plan for literacy in the town of Angicos (RN), in 1962. His method, relying on increasing political awareness and the use of texts with topics from the daily life of his students, was made official during the

Goulart government. Exiled because of the military coup of 1964, he lived in Chile and ran courses in the United States and in Europe. He worked as a consultant in educational reform in Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique. Returning to Brazil in 1980, he worked at Unicamp, joined the Workers' Party and in 1989 became Secretary for Education of the City of São Paulo.

“Paulo Freire is a thinker committed to life: he does not think ideas, he thinks existence. He is also an educator: he lives out his thought in a type of pedagogy where the totalizing force of human praxis is expressed in the “practice of liberty”... (Ermani Maria Fion)

Educação e atualidade brasileira [Education and Brazilian reality] (1959);
Educação como prática da liberdade [Education as the practice of liberty] (1967);
Cartas à Guiné-Bissau. Registro de uma experiência em processo [Letters to Guinea Bissau] (1977);
Educação e mudança [Education and Change] (1981).

41 - Dependency and Development in Latin America

Fernando Henrique Cardoso (b. 1931) and Enzo Faletto (1935-2003)

* Edition in English: University of California Press, 1979

1st edition: 1969 / Current edition: 8th, Civilização Brasileira, 2004

Fernando Henrique Cardoso/Folha Imagem



Fernando Henrique Cardoso studied Sociology at the University of São Paulo. Professor of Economic History at the same university, he went into exile during the military regime and lived in Argentina, Chile, France, England and the United States, teaching in the universities of these countries. He was co-founder of the Brazilian Social Democratic Party (PSDB), Minister of Foreign Relations in the Itamar Franco government and President of Brazil for two mandates, from 1995 to 2003. Ex-chair of Political Science and Emeritus Professor of USP, in 2003 he held the chair in Cultures of the South, in the Library of Congress

in Washington, and started teaching at Brown University. He was president of the Madrid Club. His publications include *Capitalismo e escravidão no Brasil meridional* [Capitalism and slavery in meridional Brazil] (1962), *Política e desenvolvimento em sociedades dependentes* [Politics and development in dependent societies] (1971), *Autoritarismo e democratização* [Authoritarianism and democratization] (1975), *A construção da democracia* [Building democracy] (1993) and *O presidente segundo o sociólogo* [The President according to the sociologist] (1998).

“(…) in this book we propose a scheme of interpretation with emphasis on the political dynamic between the classes and social groups in the interior of each country. We also give a more important role to the ideological options that the movement of history opened in each specific situation. At the same time, we insist on the variations, on the way relations are formed between peripheral countries with developed economies (...) it offers a synthesis on a diverse region, but with points of contact between the different countries (...) It innovates, and I say this from re-reading the book forty years after writing it, because it breaks with the oversimplification of considering all situations of dependency to be the same and submitted to the ‘logic of capital’ and because, in describing what we call ‘the new dependency’, it made one of the first descriptions of what is nowadays called ‘globalization’”. (Fernando Henrique Cardoso)

42 - Cinema: Trajectory in Underdevelopment

Paulo Emílio Sales Gomes (1916-1977)

1st Edition: 1980 / Current edition: Paz e Terra, 1997



Paulo Emílio Sales Gomes, critic and historian of Brazilian cinema, Communist activist in his youth, burst on to the literary scene when he organized, with the help of Oswald de Andrade, the magazine *Movimento* [Movement] (1935). He studied Philosophy at the University of São Paulo, where he founded the first Cinema Club. In 1946 he won a French government scholarship and lived in Europe for ten years studying cinema. He organized and directed the Film Library of the Museum of Modern Art in São Paulo, transformed into the Brazilian Film Library in 1956.

He was a great defender of Brazilian cinema and of Cinema Novo. In 1964 he organized the first higher course in cinema at the University of Brasília. As a result of the repression imposed by the military coup, he returned to São Paulo where, from 1968, he was Professor of the History of Cinema and of Brazilian Cinema at the School of Communication and Arts at USP.

“The studies in this book show to what extent his thought was original and penetrating. The publication of his writings, mostly dispersed, will show that he was one of our most coherent and profound essayists. It will show how he said things in such a necessary way that not to read him is to be deprived of an important intellectual experience in the clarification of Brazilian culture. Speaking nearly always about cinema, Paulo Emílio speaks through this of art, of society, of mankind – above all, of Brazil”. (Antônio Cândido)

Jean Vigo (1968);

70 Anos de Cinema Brasileiro, em co-autoria com Ademar Gonzaga [70 Years of Brazilian Cinema] (1966);

Humberto Mauro, *Cataguases, Cinearte* (1974);

Paulo Emílio: *Crítica de Cinema no Suplemento Literário* [Cinema Reviews in the Literary Supplement] (1982);

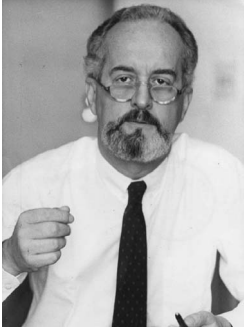
Três mulheres de três PPPês [Three women with three FFfeet] (1977).

43 - Ideology of Brazilian Culture (1933-1974)

Carlos Guilherme Mota (b. 1941)

1st Edition: 1977 / Current edition: 8th, Ática, 1994

Alexandre Tokitaka/Folha Imagem



Carlos Santos Serôa da Mota, Doctor in Modern and Contemporary History from the University of São Paulo (1970), is titular professor at the Mackenzie Presbyterian University, at the University of São Paulo and the Getúlio Vargas Foundation. He was visiting professor at the Universities of London and Texas and at the Haute École in Paris. He was Director of the São Paulo State Archive and one of the founders of the Memorial of Latin America. He is a member of the Editorial Board of the *Minius Review* (Universidade of Vigo) and the *Advanced Studies Journal* (USP). He works in the areas of History of Culture and of Ideologies.

“A summing up of the summaries that some of our intellectuals have made or are making about Brazil: this seems to me to be the primary objective of the essay of Carlos Guilherme Mota. (...) His burning question, which permeates the book, is: what has been the meaning of the expression Brazilian culture, so much used by intellectuals in the last forty years? But the author’s greatest interest, one might even say his passion, is to measure the depth of the ideological roots that hide under the various definitions of Brazilian culture or of the “national consciousness” that halt the thoughts of so many thinkers inside or outside our universities”. (Alfredo Bossi)

Atitudes da inovação no Brasil [Attitudes of innovation in Brazil] (1970);
Nordeste, 1817: Estrutura e Argumentos [Northeast, 1817: Structure and Arguments] (1972);
Lucien Febvre: História (1978);
A Revolução Francesa [The French Revolution] (1989);
Terceira viagem de Colombo: o encontro com a terra [Third voyage of Columbus: the meeting with the earth] (1992);
Juristas na formação do estado-nação brasileiro. Do século XVI a 1850 [Jurists in the formation of the Brazilian nation-state. From the 16th century to 1850] (2006).

44 - Political Development

Helio Jaguaribe (b. 1923)

1st Edition: *Perspectiva*, 1975

Tuca Vieira/Folha Imagem



Helio Jaguaribe Gomes de Mattos, Sociologist, Political Scientist and Brazilian writer, Doctor in Political Science from the University of Mainz (1963), founded the Brazilian Institute of Economics, Sociology and Politics (Ibesp), together with other progressive intellectuals. After the military coup he went to live in the United States, lecturing at Harvard (1964-1966), Stanford (1966-1967) and MIT (1968-1969). After 1985 he coordinated the project Brasil 2000 at the request of President José Sarney.

He was Secretary of State for Science and Technology (1992). In 2005 he was elected to the Brazilian Academy of Letters.

“This deals with an attempt to survey the current state of Political Science in relation to the great themes that correspond to each of the three parts of the book, and from this level, construct a broad explanation of the themes. Based on that, to create susceptible operational models, under certain conditions, that may promote political and global development of a given society. The constructions and theories produced in the first two parts of the book are applied, in the third, to the analysis of the Latin American situation. This book constitutes, within my work, the most important attempt at a general theory of society and of the processes of its political and global development. ‘Political Development’ is in some ways a vast dialogue with Parsons and Marx, leading to a dialectic functionalism”. (Helio Jaguaribe)

Political and economic Development (1958);

Brasil: crise e alternativas [Brazil: crisis and alternatives] (1974);

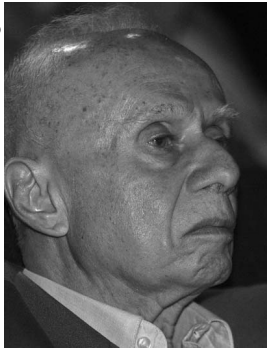
Introdução ao desenvolvimento social [Introduction to social development] (1979).

45 - Colonial Slavery

Jacob Gorender (b. 1923)

1st Edition: Ática, 1978

Flávio Florido/Folha Imagem



Jacob Gorender, journalist and historian, fought in the Expeditionary Force in Italy during the Second World War. He studied at the higher school of training for cadres of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union (1955-1957). He was leader of the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB), which he left in 1967, to participate in the foundation of the Brazilian Revolutionary Communist Party (PCBR). He was imprisoned and tortured during the military dictatorship. As a Marxist historian, he promoted a profound reevaluation of the history of Brazil, showing that the first four centuries were dominated by the slave-

owning mode of production. He also published studies on production relations in agriculture, on the formation of the Brazilian bourgeoisie, the transition from slavery to capitalism, and a critical study on armed resistance to the military dictatorship.

“There is already much written on slavery (...) This supersedes the study of abolitionist laws – the previously dominant emphasis – or of the marks left by the African in our culture, or even of some features seen as exoticism and folklore – as Sérgio Buarque de Holanda said, the black was seen as a spectacle – arriving at the vigorous analyses of various authors, notable among them Florestan Fernandes and, above all, for the scope of his analysis, Jacob Gorender, with *O Escravismo Colonial*, of 1978, in one of the most consistent books in our native historiography”. (Francisco Iglésias)

A Burguesia Brasileira [The Brazilian Bourgeoisie] (1981);

Gênese e desenvolvimento do capitalismo no campo brasileiro [Genesis and development of capitalism in the Brazilian field] (1987);

A escravidão reabilitada [Slavery rehabilitated] (1990);

O fim da URSS [The end of the USSR] (1992);

Marcino e Liberatore – diálogos sobre marxismo, socialdemocracia e liberalismo [Marcino and Liberatore – dialogues on Marxism, social democracy and liberalism] (1992);

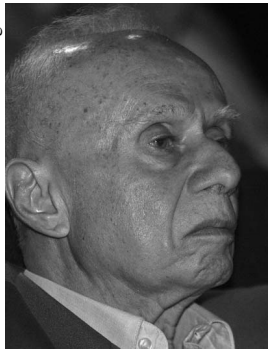
Marxismo sem Utopia [Marxism without Utopia] (1999).

46 - Combat in the Darkness. The Brazilian Left: from illusions to armed struggle

Jacob Gorender (b. 1923)

1st Edition: 1987 / Current edition: 6th, Ática, 1999

Flávio Florido/Folha Imagem



Jacob Gorender, journalist and historian, fought in the Expeditionary Force in Italy during the Second World War. He studied at the higher school of training for cadres of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union (1955-1957). He was leader of the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB), which he left in 1967, to participate in the foundation of the Brazilian Revolutionary Communist Party (PCBR). He was imprisoned and tortured during the military dictatorship. As a Marxist historian, he promoted a profound reevaluation of the history of Brazil, showing

that the first four centuries were dominated by the slave-owning mode of production. He also published studies on production relations in agriculture, on the formation of the Brazilian bourgeoisie, the transition from slavery to capitalism, and a critical study on armed resistance to the military dictatorship.

“The history of the Brazilian left is surrounded by mystery and fascination for the younger generations. Mystery, because it almost always appears fragmented in the versions of the right, in the enigmatic references made in today’s political battles. Thus, young militants from unions or other movements often ask their older comrades what this or that abbreviation stands for, what exactly happened at a given movement in our history or what the political content of Maoism or Trotskyism or Guevarism is, etc. As this history is learned in pieces, as if it were a vast jigsaw puzzle, and as it is often invoked to support or refute political positions, it is normal that it provokes fascination and stimulates the curiosity of many”. (Marco Aurélio Garcia)

A Burguesia Brasileira [The Brazilian Bourgeoisie] (1981);
Gênese e desenvolvimento do capitalismo no campo brasileiro [Genesis and development of capitalism in the Brazilian field] (1987);
A escravidão reabilitada [Slavery rehabilitated] (1990);
O fim da URSS [The end of the USSR] (1992);
Marxismo sem Utopia [Marxism without Utopia] (1999).

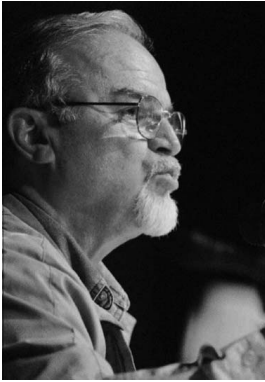
47 - Carnivals, Rogues and Heroes – an interpretation of the Brazilian dilemma*

Roberto DaMatta (b. 1936)

*Edition in English: University of Notre Dame Press, 1991

1st Edition; 1979 / Current edition; 6th, Rocco, 1997

Eduardo Kampp/Folha Imagem



Roberto Augusto DaMatta, Doctor in Anthropology from the University of Harvard, was Head of the Department of Anthropology of the National Museum and Coordinator of its Post-Graduate Program in Social Anthropology (1972-1976). He was visiting professor at the Universities of Cambridge, Wisconsin and California. He is Emeritus Professor of the University of Notre Dame, USA. He is currently Associate Professor of the Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro. He has conducted ethnological research among Gaviões and

Apinayé Indians, as well as important studies on Brazil as a society and cultural system through the focus on carnival, football, food, music, women, death, the unofficial lottery and the categories of time and space.

“Today we know Brazil more thoroughly than yesterday, thanks to the splendid Carnivals, Rogues and Heroes by the anthropologist Roberto DaMatta. The central theme of the book is the dilemma between the extremely authoritarian, hierarchical and violent aspects of Brazilian society and the search for a harmonious, democratic and conflict-free world within this same society. DaMatta allows us to understand better and more systematically a series of repeated aspects in our social life, many of which we grasp in a diffuse way, but which are difficult to apprehend in a coherent manner”. (Simon Schwartzman)

Índios e castanheiros (1967);

Um mundo dividido: a estrutura social dos Índios Apinayé [A divided world: the social structure of the Apinayé Indians] (1967);

Ensaio de Antropologia Estrutural [Essays on Structural Anthropology] (1973);

Relativizando uma Introdução à Antropologia Social [Relativizing an Introduction to Social Anthropology] (1981).

48 - Fifteen Years of Economic Policy

Carlos Lessa (b. 1936)

1st Edition: 1982 / Current edition: 4th, Brasiliense, 1983

Alan Marques/ Folha Imagem



Carlos Francisco Theodoro Machado Ribeiro de Lessa is an economist, a graduate of the University of Brazil and Doctor in Human Sciences from the State University of Campinas (1980). He has been a teacher at the Getúlio Vargas Foundation, the State University of Campinas, the Economics Center for Latin America (Cepal) of the UN, and the Rio Branco Institute, as well as being titular professor of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro. He has also taught at Universities in Chile, Venezuela, Mexico, Spain, in the Institute for Latin American

Integration in Buenos Aires and in the Inter-American Center for Capacity-Building in Public Administration in Buenos Aires and Caracas (1966-1969). He has acted as Adviser to the President of the PMDB, Ulisses Guimarães, and directed the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES).

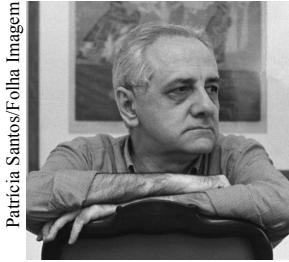
“Quinze Anos de Política Econômica [Fifteen Years of Economic Policy] is a classic of Brazilian economics literature. Anyone who intends to understand Brazil’s post-war economic, social and political evolution should read it (...) Quinze Anos is a classic from a classic period. In these years the decisive battles were fought for consolidation of the industrialization process. Juscelino [Kubitschek] won the battles that Getúlio [Vargas] conceived. “Developmentalism” as a project for a national capitalism fulfilled its destiny by means of the Plan of Targets. (...) The great virtue of Carlos Lessa’s text is that it is imbued with this atmosphere, without losing any of its analytical rigor”. (Luiz Gonzaga de Mello Belluzzo)

Desenvolvimento capitalista no Brasil [Capitalist Development in Brazil] (1984);
A estratégia do desenvolvimento 1974-1978: sonho e fracasso [The strategy of development 1974-1978: dream and failure] (1998).

49 - The Business of Brazil: Portugal, the Netherlands and the Northeast 1641-1669

Evaldo Cabral de Mello (b. 1936)

1st Edition: Topbooks, 1998



Patrícia Santos/Folha Imagem

Born in Recife, Evaldo Cabral de Mello studied Philosophy of History in Madrid and London and then entered the Rio Branco Institute and followed a diplomatic career. He represented Brazil in the United States, Spain, France, Switzerland, Portugal and Trinidad and Tobago, where he was Ambassador. A doctor in History from the University of São Paulo (1992), he is considered one of the

greatest specialists in north-eastern history, especially in the sugarcane boom years. Author of classic works on the Dutch domination in Brazil, he has been notable for his innovative interpretation of the colonial history of Pernambuco and of the region's tradition.

“O Negócio do Brasil (...) is a jewel of wisdom. As well as narrating the negotiations in all their stages, Evaldo also helps to explain why Brazil has become what it is, of the size it is, with the culture and people it possesses. As happens with great historical works, the book promotes a return to the events, in such a captivating way that it allows the reader of today to see the world through the eyes of the 17th century. With flowing erudition, without pedantry, Evaldo finds strands that show that Dutch Brazil was much more than a picturesque episode in a remote colony (...) With six books published, Evaldo Cabral de Mello is possibly our greatest living historian and certainly our most productive”. (Paulo Moreira Leite)

Olinda Restaurada: Guerra e Açúcar no Nordeste, 1630-1654 [Olinda Restored: War and Sugar in the Northeast, 1630-1654] (1975);

O Norte agrário e o Império, 1871-1889 The Agrarian North and the Empire, 1871-1889] (1984);

Rubro veio: o imaginário da restauração pernambucana [White-hot streak: the imaginarium of the Pernambucan restoration] (1986);

O nome e o sangue: uma parábola familiar no Pernambuco colonial [The name and the blood: a family's trajectory in colonial Pernambuco] (1989).

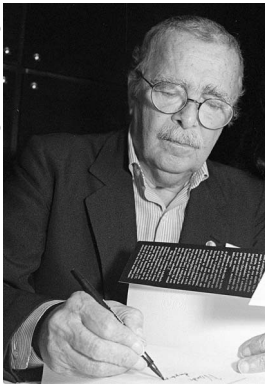
50 - The Brazilian People – the formation and meaning of Brazil*

Darcy Ribeiro (1922-1997)

*Edition in English: University of Florida Press, 2000

1st Edition: Companhia das Letras, 1995 / Current edition: 4th, Brasiliense, 1983

Janete Longo/Folha Imagem



Anthropologist, teacher, essayist, novelist and politician, Darcy Ribeiro graduated in Anthropology from the School of Sociology and Politics in São Paulo. He created the Museum of the Indian and helped create the Xingu Indigenous Park. He is author of many writings on ethnography and in the defense of the indigenous cause. He was one of the founders and the first Rector of the University of Brasília, Minister for Education and head of the President's Office in the João Goulart government. Exiled after the military coup, he lived in several countries in Latin America, conducting programs of university reform. In 1976, he returned to Brazil and went on devoting

himself to education, to research and to politics. Linked to the Democratic Labor Party (PDT), he was elected Vice-Governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro (1982) and Senator (1990).

“This book is an effort to help meet demands for clarity. This is what I tried to do. First, by analyzing the process of ethnic management that gave birth to the original nuclei, which, multiplied, came to form the Brazilian people. Next, by studying the lines of diversification that formed our regional ways of being. And, finally, by means of the criticism of the institutional system, mostly notably the large estates and the labor regime – within which arena the Brazilian people arose and grew, constrained and deformed.” (Darcy Ribeiro)

O processo civilizatório: etapas da evolução sócio-cultural [The civilizing process: stages in socio-cultural evolution] (1968);

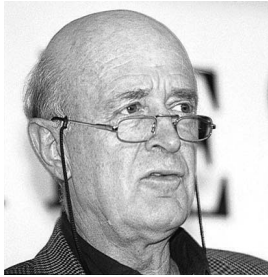
Os índios e a civilização: a integração das populações indígenas no Brasil moderno [Indians and civilization: the integration of indigenous populations in modern Brazil] (1970).

51 - The Construction of order: the imperial political elite Shadow Theater: imperial politics

José Murilo de Carvalho (b. 1939)

1st edition in a single volume: Editora da UFRJ/Relume Dumará, 1996 / Latest edition: Civilização Brasileira, 2007

Jayne de Carvalho/Folha Imagem



José Murilo de Carvalho, Doctor in Political Science from Stanford University (1975), has been a professor at the Federal University of Minas Gerais, the University Research Institute of Rio de Janeiro, and visiting professor at the Universities of Stanford, California-Irvine, Notre Dame (United States), Leiden (Holland), London, Oxford (England) and the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (France). He was a researcher at the Casa de Rui Barbosa and at the

Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. He is currently titular professor of the history of Brazil at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro. He is a member of the Brazilian Academy of Sciences and of the Brazilian Academy of Letters. His scientific production centers on the history of Brazil during the Empire and the First Republic, with an emphasis on the topics of citizenship, republicanism and intellectual history.

“He makes an analysis of the profile of the Brazilian political elites in the 19th century, of their composition and the relationship they had with imperial political parties. He analyzes the background against which the action unfolds, the provinces and the Court, the formal political spaces and that of symbolic representations, the universe of institutions and of “questiones disputae” relative to slave labor and land policy. At the same time, he delineates a personal interpretation of the construction of the slave-owning order and of unity in the Empire”. (Fundação Joaquim Nabuco)

Os bestializados: o Rio de Janeiro e a República que não foi [The bestialized: Rio de Janeiro and the Republic that never was] (1987);
Teatro de sombras: a política imperial [Shadow Theater: imperial politics] (1988);
A formação das almas. O imaginário da República [The formation of souls. The imaginarium of the Republic] (1990).

52 – The Brazilian ex-Leviathan: from the dispersed vote to concentrated patronage-politics

Wanderley Guilherme dos Santos (b. 1958)

1st Edition: Civilização Brasileira, 2006



Cleó Velleda/Folha Imagem

Wanderley Guilherme dos Santos, a Philosophy graduate from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (1958), has a doctorate in Political Science from Stanford University (1969). He has been a professor at the Fluminense Federal University, the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro and the University Research Institute of Rio de Janeiro, and visiting professor at Stanford University and the University of Wisconsin-Madison. He is currently a teaching and research fellow at the University Cândido Mendes.

“The philosopher, teacher and political scientist Wanderley Guilherme dos Santos supplants the anecdotal limits and vote-pulling twitches of the discussion and, in an original and objective way, offers coherent and organized information about the evolution of the Brazilian state. Scientifically rigorous, he traces a numerical portrait of contemporary bureaucratic Brazil and reveals its importance in the economic and social development of the country. He describes how state regulatory intervention and associated organizations appeared and developed, and how the public and private spheres are related. Backed up by extensive research, the author makes a comparison with other States, among which the Brazilian is not only smaller in relative and absolute terms than most of them, but also reveals unusual efficiency in its activities. The detailed work of research and reflection shows that, throughout Brazilian and world history, the presence of the State is not only beneficent in most cases, but also decisive in the wealth of nations”. (Civilização Brasileira)

Paradoxos do Liberalismo: Teoria e História [Paradoxes of Liberalism: Theory and History] (1988);

Discurso sobre o objeto: uma poética do social [Discourse on the object: a poetics of the social] (1990);

Governabilidade e democracia natural [Governability and natural democracy] (2007);

Acervo de Maldizer [Collection of Curses] (2008).

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