

BRAZILIAN STUDIES IN CANADA *

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As a national group, Canadians are frequently viewed as an outward-looking people with an innate thirst for knowledge about the social, economic, and political customs of other nationalities. Traditionally, such curiosity has extended to countries that have played a large role in shaping contemporary Canadian society, especially the United States and the former colonizing powers of Europe. More recently, however, owing at least partly to changing patterns of immigration to Canada and the growth in hemispheric cultural and economic ties, curiosity has turned more and more toward Canada's neighbors to the south, the countries of Latin America.

In response, the capacity of Canadian specialists for generating information and analysis on Latin America has grown dramatically over the past two decades. The geographical focus of much of this research, however, has been somewhat uneven. Mexico, because of its physical proximity and looming importance as a trading partner, has been subjected to intense examination. The same is true of the countries of Central America, perhaps because of the nature of the political violence that has afflicted them. Beyond these cases, a large number of Latin American countries have escaped widespread attention from scholars in Canada.

Of the countries in the latter category, Brazil is perhaps the most puzzling example because this country clearly suggests itself as a primary venue for intensive Canadian research. The importance of Brazil may be asserted on a number of grounds.¹ To begin with, the sheer size of the country is impressive by regional or world standards. With a territory of eight and a half million square kilometers, Brazil is the largest country in Latin America and the second-largest in the Western hemisphere (after Canada). Further, its 1991 population of one hundred and forty-seven

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1. The data that inform the following discussion were taken from "Brasil Será Exceção," *Folha de São Paulo*, 26 May 1993, pp. 1-6; Brazil-Canada Chamber of Commerce, *Background on Brazil* (Toronto: BCCC, 1989); External Affairs and International Trade Canada, *Fact Sheet: Federative Republic of Brazil, 1992* (Ottawa: Government of Canada, 1992); and Fundação Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, *Anuário Estatístico do Brasil, 1992* (Rio de Janeiro: FIBGE, 1993).

million makes Brazil the most populous nation in Latin America. Brazil ranks second in population in the hemisphere (after the United States) and sixth in the world.

Equally noteworthy has been Brazil's strong economic performance in the postwar period—its so-called economic miracle. During the past three decades, Brazil has risen from forty-eighth to the eighth-largest economy in the world, ranking just behind Canada. By 1989, Brazil's gross domestic product had surpassed three hundred billion dollars (U.S.), making it the leader among the group of newly industrialized countries (NICs). Moreover, like Germany and Japan, Brazil has long enjoyed a large positive trade balance, averaging well over ten billion dollars (U.S.) per year from 1988 to 1991. Brazil's trade surplus for 1992 was estimated at nearly five billion dollars.

Yet despite the magnitude of its "successes," Brazil is also well known for its huge-scale problems. Some difficulties are political, stemming from the excesses of the military regime in power between 1964 and 1985. Although Brazil is now formally a democracy, the military's long-term suspension of democratic processes and its harsh treatment of political dissenters left an indelible imprint on the political landscape. In the environmental arena, Brazil faces daunting challenges ranging from control of large-scale industrial pollution to management of the disappearing Amazon rain forest. Still other problems are economic. A major difficulty on this front has been the fiscal squeeze imposed on government expenditure by Brazil's one hundred and twenty-two billion dollars (U.S.) in foreign debt (the largest in the developing world). Brazil has also been burdened persistently with high inflation, causing monthly price increases since the late 1980s that have averaged more than 20 percent. The yearly rate for 1991 soared to an astronomical 1,129 percent. Furthermore, the general economy has been performing somewhat more poorly than many others in Latin America in recent years, with a growth rate of -1.0 percent for 1992 and increases of just 2.7 and 2.4 percent expected for 1993 and 1994. This sluggish growth and the rise in unemployment accompanying it have compounded the additional long-term problem of inequality. The historically large income gap between rich and poor in Brazil has widened steadily, and regional disparities have become acute. Domestic observers have noted that some regions of the country now share a standard of living like that of Belgium while others approximate that of India, leading to Brazil's ironic nickname of "Belindia."

Yet another factor suggesting Brazil as a primary target for Canadian research is its economic relationship with Canada over the past century. Since at least 1890, the two countries have engaged in relatively extensive interchange in finance, with heavy Canadian investment in Brazilian infrastructural projects, especially in utilities. In 1991, such investment amounted to some two billion dollars (Canadian), making

Brazil the third-largest recipient of Canadian funds abroad (after the United States and Great Britain).² Brazil is also currently Canada's most important trading partner in Latin America, with two-way trade in goods and services estimated in 1991 at 1.3 billion dollars (Canadian).

To claim, however, that Canadian researchers have ignored Brazil despite these factors would certainly be an exaggeration. Although Brazil has not assumed the central place in Latin Americanist research that its national stature and economic ties with Canada should warrant, Canada's research capacity for Brazilian studies is far from nonexistent. Indeed, although circumscribed in comparison with other area studies, the field of Brazilian studies does manifest a number of strengths in Canada.

What follows is a detailed review and evaluation of this research capacity as it currently exists in Canada. This exploration covers all informational and research domains dealing with Brazil as a subject of investigation but focuses on the academic milieu as the primary locale of Brazilian studies. Within academia, special attention is paid to the social sciences, the main field in which Brazilianist research has been undertaken.

Principal Sources of Brazilianist Research

The term *research capacity* can be interpreted in many ways. In this context, it is being used to refer specifically to the current collective ability of domestic researchers to generate and analyze data on all aspects of Brazil as a subject, including its historical, geographical, social, socio-demographic, economic, and political features.

As part of an attempt to determine Canada's capacity for research in these areas, this study has attempted to cast as wide a net as possible. During the data-gathering stage, detailed information was sought about institutions, programs, and individual teachers and researchers involved in studying Brazil or preparing others for such study. A variety of methods were employed. Along with standard lists, registries, indexes, and databases, a reputational approach was also employed to uncover research entities or researchers who might be missed when using more conventional methods.

These investigations revealed that research and knowledge about Brazil in Canada originate from a limited number of primary sources. They reside specifically in government, in the private sector, and especially in educational institutions.

Within the government sector, External Affairs and International Trade Canada constitutes a major and reliable source of information on Brazil. With an embassy in Brasília and a consulate-general in São Paulo,

2. Brazilian investment in Canada has traditionally been more modest but has been increasing in recent years.

External Affairs is extremely well situated to provide information, especially in "need-to-know" situations. For the most part, however, information on Brazil from External Affairs sources has been directed internally (for the use of other government agencies) or to the business community as a means of facilitating Canadian exports. Descriptions and analyses of Brazil's social, economic, and political structure and process thus are generally not intended or necessarily adequate for use by researchers or the larger public.

The second important source of information on Brazil is the private sector. At the corporate level, the key informational role is played by the Brazil-Canada Chamber of Commerce.³ The primary function of this organization, which is formed and funded exclusively by member companies, is to promote trade and financial exchange between Brazil and Canada. In the informational realm, it performs an important function in generating news and analysis on various aspects of the Brazilian economy and business. At present, the organization publishes two periodicals: *Brazil-Canada Newsletter*, which is distributed to all interested parties, and the *Member's Bulletin*, sent exclusively to chamber members. Periodically, the chamber also publishes *Background on Brazil*, a summary of important historical, social, economic, and political facts. At a more informal level, the chamber sponsors talks by leading Brazilian and Canadian politicians and business people, although these speeches are generally accessible to members only. Finally, the chamber maintains a network of what might be called "resident experts" (retired business people and or former Brazilian residents), who are available as needed to provide information on Brazil to business or other interested parties.

Also within the Canadian private sector, information on Brazil is available from a limited number of nongovernmental organizations. As part of their wider focus on the region or the developing world in general, such organizations tend to concern themselves with alleviating social problems like human rights abuses, hunger, or abandoned children. Many nevertheless maintain educational programs or informational resource centers that are available to the public. Among the better-known entities in this category are the Latin American Working Group (based in Toronto) and Amnesty International. A large number of church groups take at least some interest in Brazil, including the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace (Montreal), the Jesuit Centre for Social Faith and Justice (Toronto), the Inter-Church Committee on Human Rights in Latin America (Toronto), and GATT-FLY (Toronto).

Of all the groups disseminating information and analysis on Bra-

3. The Brazil-Quebec Chamber of Commerce has also recently been created under the sponsorship of the Quebec Ministry of International Affairs. The Brazil-Canada Chamber of Commerce remains the dominant force in the sector, however.

zil, the academic sector is the most important. To date, there are no formal area studies programs or research centers in Canada dealing exclusively with Brazil. Even the larger and better known programs of Latin American studies, like those at the University of British Columbia, Queen's University, and York University's Centre for Research on Latin America and the Caribbean (CERLAC), have no Brazilian studies subunits. Brazilian study resources are nonetheless available at several Canadian universities, most notably the University of Toronto. Its Robarts Library contains a large number of monographs on Brazil in English and Portuguese. The University of Toronto also sponsors the Brazil Seminar, a colloquium series that has featured many distinguished Brazilian studies experts from Canada and other countries. In addition, the university's St. Michael's College has for many years offered "Brazil: Peoples, Culture, and Geography," an undergraduate course cotaught by Brazilianist faculty.

The greatest single resource within the educational sector, however, consists of academics working full-time on Brazil at universities across Canada. Although limited in number, many have achieved international recognition for their work on various aspects of Brazilian society, and their research has reached a fairly wide audience in Canada and abroad.

Data and Methods

To explore more fully Canada's research capacity within the key academic sector, in-depth investigation was undertaken on the researchers actually engaged in Brazilian studies, support levels for Brazilianist research, patterns and scope of research dissemination, and the training of new Brazilianist researchers. The names of Canadian-based researchers or "experts" active in the field of Brazilian studies were obtained through the Canadian Association of Latin American and Caribbean Studies (CALACS) via its *Directory of Canadian Scholars Interested in Latin American and Caribbean Studies* (1987) and also by using a more informal reputational approach.⁴ The latter method involved consultation with colleagues and officials in institutions such as the International Office for Higher Education (Quebec), the Brazil-Canada Chamber of Commerce (Toronto), and External Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa). Sources of financial support for research on Brazil were investigated by consulting data on grants from the Social Sciences and Humanities Re-

4. A more recent directory in electronic form, *The Inter-American Database Service*, was also published by CALACS in 1993. It provides basic information on the location and general research interests of individuals and institutions in Canada and beyond. But unlike the more comprehensive version published in 1987, the new directory gives no indication of the level of activity of persons or institutions in specific areas of Latin American studies. Consequently, this source was not used in the present study.

search Council of Canada and the Inter-Agency Development Research Information System.

Data on Brazilianist research and publication were obtained from a number of listings, databases, and other sources. Although a direct approach (such as soliciting vitas) might have produced a larger volume of material, searching the material from "outside" allowed for a more rigorous assessment of collective research capacity. The visibility of the work in established publication venues and databases attests to the collective ability of Canadian-based research to find its way into the core of the relevant literature. Sources consulted included the CALACS *Directory of Scholars* and annual meeting programs, recent issues of prominent journals in the fields of Brazilian and Latin American development studies, and the Internet-accessible electronic catalogue referencing library systems at the University of Toronto, the University of Western Ontario, Laval University, and the U.S. Library of Congress. Also consulted were the H. W. Wilson periodical indexes, an electronic database containing two and a half million records taken from the Applied Science and Technology Index (for 1983 onward), the Biological and Agricultural Index (1983 onward), the Business Periodicals Index (1982 onward), the General Science Index (1984 onward), the Humanities Index (1984 onward), the Index to Legal Periodicals (1981 onward), and the Social Sciences Index (1983 onward).

Finally, information on university-level training and the subject matter of advanced-level theses dealing with Brazilian topics was obtained from two sources: the CALACS (1982) *Directory of Canadian Theses on Latin American and Caribbean Topics, 1927–1980* and the National Library of Canada's CAN/OLE on-line data retrieval system.

Canada's Brazilianist Researchers

Without question, numerous Canadian academics are involved at some level in studying things Brazilian, as is revealed in the CALACS *Directory of Scholars*. Eighty of those listed (31 percent) indicate Brazil as an area of interest.

But while many scholars identify themselves as students of Brazil, fewer are involved regularly in research on Brazilian topics. Of the eighty scholars indicating an academic interest in Brazil, for example, only twenty-one list Brazil as their first or exclusive area of interest. Moreover, some of these individuals are not full-time academics and researchers, while others live outside Canada.

Taking the CALACS *Directory's* twenty-one scholars as a baseline, a fairly reliable listing of Brazilianist academics in Canada can be constructed. This list covers all active, university-based or -connected academics (including emeriti) engaged in Brazilianist research plus other qualified Brazilianists who are members of CALACS but are not listed in

its *Directory* or are not members of CALACS but are known reputationally as Brazilianist scholars. The final list, representing a core Brazilianist cohort in Canada, consists of a total of sixteen researchers. Of these, fourteen are employed as faculty members in Canadian universities, one is in university administration, and one is currently working in the private sector. The names of these individuals, their affiliations, and areas of specialization appear in the appendix.

This list is more of a snapshot than a portrait. Historically, the core of Brazilianist researchers in Canada has been rather fluid, as revealed by some of the more recent changes in the group. For example, while some established researchers, such as McGill's Thomas Bruneau and the University of Toronto's Harry Makler, have moved outside Canada, a younger generation of Brazilianists has recently emerged, including Carleton University's Jean Daudelin and Laurentian University's Gilio Brunelli.

The defining of a core list is also not intended to preclude or ignore the existence of Brazilianist research going on in Canadian universities by a number of other scholars. It is well known, for example, that a variety of studies and conference papers have been authored by individuals not on this list, while others have received occasional research grants. The core Brazilianist cohort, however, accounts for the lion's share of Brazilianist research conducted in Canada. Moreover, while it is difficult to draw the line between core Brazilianist and noncore Brazilianist researchers with any precision, the cohort determined here would generally be recognized by those in and outside the field as the most widely cited Brazilianist experts based in Canada.

In terms of location, most of the core Brazilianists are found in central Canada. Of the sixteen, twelve are in Ontario (at Carleton, Laurentian, Ottawa, and Toronto Universities), four of them at the University of Toronto alone. Of the remaining four, three are found at universities in Quebec (at Laval University, the Université de Montréal, and the Université du Québec à Montréal), and one in British Columbia (at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver).

As for their disciplinary fields (see table 1), most are working in the social sciences, with one each in the humanities (Brazilian literature) and the applied sciences (geology and environment). The social scientists represent several disciplines: four in sociology, three each in history and political science, and two each in anthropology and geography.

As can also be seen from table 1, the specific areas of investigation are varied. Historians, for example, have examined a broad range of historical periods, from the early colonial period to the installation of the republic in 1889. The social and physical geography of Brazil, even in historical perspective, is also well studied, as are the environment and native issues, especially in Amazonia. Other areas well covered include rural-urban development, literature, and church or religion and politics.

TABLE 1 *Core Brazilianist Cohort by Specialization and Research Area*

<i>Discipline</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Research Areas</i>
Applied Sciences		
Geology	1	geology, ecology
Humanities		
Spanish and Portuguese	1	Brazilian literature
Social Sciences		
Anthropology	2	rural and urban areas, law, Amazonia, indigenous peoples
Geography	2	geography of Brazil social change, environment, Amazonia
History	3	nineteenth-century society independence era colonial Brazil
Political Science	3	political economy church and politics class, Amazonia
Sociology	4	rural development militarism urban development, church and politics development, ecology

Support Levels for Brazilianist Research

No agencies or bodies exist in Canada for the specific purpose of funding the academic study of Brazil. Some target funding is available for library resources, facilities, and seminars, but it is limited. By far the largest source of such support is Brascan Limited, a large Canadian holding company with a long history of industrial, real estate, and other types of financial investment in Brazil. In recent years, Brascan has funded the acquisition of Brazilian monographs at the University of Toronto's Robarts Library. Brascan has also provided some funding for seminars and talks featuring noted Brazilianists from Canada, the United States, and elsewhere.

Funding for Brazilianist research *per se* tends to come from more general-purpose sources in the public sector. For example, some academic researchers have received support from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) in conjunction with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and foreign funding sources. According to data obtained from the Inter-Agency Development Research Information

System, researchers at the University of British Columbia received about forty thousand dollars (Canadian) in 1985–1986 while those at the University of Waterloo received about ninety thousand in development project grants. In 1987–1988, University of Alberta researchers received sixty-five thousand dollars, and in 1988–1989, researchers at the University of Waterloo received ninety-six thousand. For the most part, however, such grants involve not Brazilianist researchers per se but experts in the applied sciences who provide technical assistance and work jointly with agencies or researchers on larger-scale Brazilian-based feasibility studies or development projects. Moreover, such grants to Canadian researchers are relatively rare and make up only a fraction of the totals allotted by IDRC and CIDA monies each year.

Brazilianist researchers in Canada may also apply to the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC). Historically, however, the share of total SSHRC funding going to Brazilianist research has been very small. Between 1983 and 1992, 301 research years were funded by SSHRC for Latin American studies. Of this total, Brazilianist research accounted for 19 research-years (just 6 percent). By comparison, the Central American region accounted for 15 percent, and Mexico alone for 23 percent. Most of the Brazilianist funding went to researchers at two Quebec universities, which added up to 12 research-years (63 percent of all Brazilianist funding). Three Western Canadian institutions accounted for another 32 percent, and the remaining 5 percent (1 research year) was awarded to one Brazilianist at the University of Toronto.

More common sources of funding for Brazilianist research in Canada are the universities themselves through their own internal granting mechanisms. Typically, however, these grants involve amounts of less than ten thousand dollars, and in many cases, much less. Brazilianist researchers can also apply for a limited number of foreign university grants, such as those offered by the University of Pittsburgh's Center for Latin American Studies or the University of Miami's North-South Center.

Dissemination of Research on Brazil

Within academia, dissemination of research results is normally facilitated via research reports, grant applications and summaries, conference presentations, and research monographs and journal articles. Generally speaking, the sheer quantity of material appearing in such venues does not necessarily attest to a researcher's capacity for undertaking quality work. Yet frequent publication or presentation of research results in key forums implies competence and the general standing of a given researcher (or group of researchers) nationally and internationally. On the whole, Brazilianist researchers in Canada have achieved some success in

TABLE 2 *Sessions and Papers with Brazilian Themes at Annual Meetings of the Canadian Association of Latin American and Caribbean Studies, 1987–1991*

Year	Total Sessions	Sessions on Brazil	Papers on Brazil
1987	31	0	0
1988	28	1	6
1989	55	2	11
1990	53	0	5
1991	77	2	24

this regard, although their work has appeared more often in some types of outlets than in others.

At the level of direct research dissemination and exchange, Brazilianist researchers (core and noncore) have been relatively active in presenting the results of their research at conferences. Favorites have been the Latin American Studies Association Congresses and conferences and annual meetings of individual disciplines. In Canada the major point of interaction for Brazilianists is the annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Latin American and Caribbean Studies. A review of papers presented at these meetings between 1987 and 1991 reveals that numerous studies have been presented. But as table 2 shows, organized sessions dealing exclusively with Brazilian topics have been rare. In some cases, particularly the meetings in 1991, the large numbers resulted from the attendance of invited presenters from Brazil and elsewhere, although Canadian-based researchers were typically the organizers and main presenters of these sessions.

The appearance of Canadian-based Brazilianist research in core-area national and international scholarly publications has been less apparent in recent years, as revealed by examining the authorship of Brazilianist articles appearing in Brazilian and Latin American studies journals. Canadian-based authorship of articles on Brazil published between 1987 and 1992 in five of the most widely read journals is summarized in table 3.

As can be seen from table 3, articles on Brazil in all the journals cited do not generally assume a presence commensurate with the status of the country in the Latin American region. The lone exception is the *Luso-Brazilian Review*, where Brazilian and Portuguese subjects form the core of the journal. Moreover, when articles on Brazil appear, they are rarely authored by Canadians, except in the *Canadian Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Studies*. Of the eleven articles it published on Brazil in issues after 1986, six were authored by Canadian-based researchers.

TABLE 3 Dissemination of Research Results via Articles in Selected Journals, 1987–1992

Journal	Number of Issues Surveyed	Total Articles	Articles on Brazil	
			Number	Canadian Authors
<i>Canadian Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Studies</i>	7	52	11 ^a	6
<i>Journal of Latin American Studies</i>	15	89	7	1
<i>Latin American Perspectives</i>	12 ^b	78	2	0
<i>Latin American Research Review</i>	17	94	14	0
<i>Luso-Brazilian Review</i>	11	82	82 ^c	0

^aNine of these articles were contained in one special issue on Brazil. This issue also accounts for five of the six Canadian-based authors cited.

^b1990 to 1992 only.

^cIncludes Portugal, a subject area on which a limited number of Canadian-based authors contributed articles.

A somewhat more encouraging picture of Canadian research productivity appears when the core Brazilianist cohort defined earlier is examined specifically. Studies authored by the members of this group have been published in various places during the past decade. Of the sixteen core members, for example, nine have published books on Brazilian topics. Scholarly articles authored by the sixteen have also appeared in journals related to their various disciplines as well as in more generalist sources. Several articles have also appeared in English- and foreign-language journals focusing on Brazil and Latin America or on development issues more generally.

The Training of New Brazilianist Researchers

As stated earlier, no Brazilian studies centers exist in Canada. Nor are Portuguese-language courses (a prerequisite for Brazilianist research) commonly taught at Canadian universities. Consequently, students contemplating graduate work in this area find little institutional guidance and encouragement. This situation may help account for the finding in the CALACS *Directory of Canadian Theses* that only 4 percent of all advanced student theses produced between 1927 and 1980 on Latin America focused on Brazil.

But for those interested in pursuing graduate-level research on

Brazilian topics, opportunities for study certainly exist at many universities. Financial support for postgraduate work in the area of Brazilian studies is generally available. Graduate students may apply for research funding from a variety of general programs, such as those offered by provincial governments (like the Ontario Graduate Scholarship plan) or the federal government's Social Science and Humanities Research Council fellowship program. Limited funds are also available through the International Development Research Centre (via CALACS).

The number of students pursuing research and study in Brazilian studies has grown steadily over the years, although many of these students appear to have arrived from outside Canada (especially from Brazil). The pace and quality of this growth, as measured by the numbers of master's and doctoral theses awarded in various specialities from 1927 to 1991, is revealed in table 4. The forty-three-year span from 1927 to 1970 witnessed few graduate level theses dealing with Brazilian topics. Most of those completed were at the master's level, and all of them dealt with topics in the social sciences.

Between 1971 and 1980, the situation changed dramatically. The twenty-five theses accepted for advanced degrees were more than twice as many completed between 1927 and 1970. Although most of the theses dealt with social science topics, master's theses appeared for the first time in the areas of the humanities, education, and library science. Theses at both levels appeared in the applied sciences as well.

From 1981 to 1990, the total number of theses on Brazilian topics increased markedly to thirty-six. Theses have continued to diversify to include areas outside the social sciences, especially the humanities and applied sciences. For the first time, doctoral theses outnumbered those completed at the master's level, probably reflecting the increased numbers at the master's level in the 1970s.

The venues for this graduate-level research have also become more diverse. Between 1927 and 1970, twelve of the thirteen theses were produced at only seven universities in central Canada. From 1971 to 1980, ten of twenty-five theses were produced in Atlantic or Western Canada. This pattern continued between 1981 and 1990, with fourteen of thirty-six theses produced outside central Canada.⁵

Conclusions and Recommendations

Canada clearly possesses research capacity in the area of Brazilian studies. But this capacity exhibits weaknesses as well as strengths. To begin with, the substantive coverage of specific topics in Brazilian studies

5. This information was taken from CALACS, *Directory of Canadian Theses on Latin American and Caribbean Topics, 1927-1980*, edited by Denise F. Brown and Herman Konrad (Calgary: CALACS, 1982); and National Library of Canada online service, CAN/OLE.

TABLE 4 *Master's and Doctoral Theses on Brazil by Subject Area, 1927–1991*

<i>Discipline</i>	<i>1927–1970</i>		<i>1971–1980</i>		<i>1927–1970</i>	
	<i>Master's</i>	<i>Ph.D</i>	<i>Master's</i>	<i>Ph.D</i>	<i>Master's</i>	<i>Ph.D</i>
Applied Science						
Engineering					1	
Geology				2	2	3
Nutrition			1		2	
Education			1			
Humanities						
Arts					1	
Religious Studies			1			3
Library Science			3			
Social Science						
Anthropology	1		2	1	1	
Economics	5	1	4		4	1
Geography	1	1	2	1	3	9
History	1			1		
Political Science	2		3	1	1	1
Sociology	1		2			3
Social Work					1	
Totals	11	2	19	6	16	20

Sources: CALACS (1982) *Directory of Canadian Theses on Latin American and Caribbean Topics: 1927–1980*; National Library of Canada on-line service, CAN/OLE.

is somewhat uneven. Although some areas of interest have been thoroughly treated, others have received scant attention. For example, the history of Brazil from the early colonial period to the installation of the republic in 1889 has attracted considerable attention. Yet twentieth-century Brazil has not been well studied.⁶ The social and physical geography of Brazil, the environment and native issues, and regional development have also been well covered. But one finds no experts in the area of national development per se. Evident strengths are the areas of Brazilian literature and church or religion vis-à-vis politics. But little research capacity has been demonstrated in the areas of contemporary politics and class relations. Most striking of all is the lack of Brazilianist academics with expertise in economics, including such areas as business and trade.

6. To some extent, this may soon be rectified, owing to studies currently under way or planned by historian Dawn L. Raby at Erindale College, University of Toronto.

Whether these deficiencies prove to be long-term in Canadian Brazilianist research remains to be seen. It is to be hoped that some of these problems will abate with the entry of younger researchers now emerging from Canada's graduate programs.

Problems also persist in the area of research dissemination. Although Canadian Brazilianists have been active presenters at conferences, relatively few identified in the core cohort have published internationally in core-area journals. Moreover, most studies appearing in Canada have been written by a small number of individuals.

Problems associated with area coverage and especially research dissemination point to still another area of concern: extant levels of support for Brazilian studies. In terms of simple funding, there are no grants in Canada that would specifically support more research on Brazil. Consequently, Brazilianist scholars must compete for funds with many others to secure shrinking portions of the total pie for funding research.

Another problem is the lack of support given to Brazilian studies (or even Portuguese-language training) in Latin American research centers or programs. Many do not have a single Brazilianist scholar in residence. Clearly, there is room for improvement, if only to ensure that such centers maintain credibility when using the description "Latin American studies" in their official titles. A stronger presence in these centers would certainly increase the visibility of Brazilian studies as a legitimate field and would encourage new scholars to become involved.

This deficiency also exists to some extent in Canada's Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies. Although papers on Brazilian topics are welcome at its annual meetings, few sessions on Brazil have been organized or solicited (except by individual Brazilianists themselves). Moreover, while the association has various constituent chapters and interest groups, no such "chapter" has been formed to focus greater attention on Brazil. Finally, the association's journal, the *Canadian Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Studies*, has been less than aggressive in encouraging publication of Brazilianist research. Table 3 shows that of the fifty-two articles appearing between 1987 and 1992, this journal published only eleven on Brazil, nine of them in one special issue.

Clearly, part of the responsibility for enhancing the presence of Brazilian studies and encouraging more research rests with Canadian Brazilianists themselves. To expand Canada's research capacity in this area, more work could be done by those already working in the field. An easy first step could be taken via networking strategies such as E-mail. Similarly, Brazilianists could take the lead by setting up sessions at the annual CALACS meetings or establishing a CALACS chapter dedicated solely to Brazilian studies. Internationally, Canadian Brazilianists should also consider setting up regional subgroups within larger organizations

such as the Latin American Studies Association (LASA) or within the newly formed Brazilian Studies Association (BRASA).

The fact remains, however, that the Canadian cohort is small. Building on its existing strengths will require effort by the core Brazilianists and also by the institutions, programs, and funding sources with which they are affiliated.

APPENDIX

Brazilianists in Canada

<i>Name</i>	<i>Discipline</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Research Area</i>
Andrade, Raymundo de	Sociology	Ottawa	rural development
Barman, Roderick	History	British Columbia	nineteenth-century society
Brunelli, Gilio	Anthropology	Laurentian	Amazonia, indigenous peoples
Corten, André	Political Science	Québec à Montreal	Amazonia, class
Costa-Pinto, Luiz (emeritus)	Sociology	Waterloo	militarism
Daudelin, Jean	Political Science	Carleton	church and politics
Faucher, Philippe	Political Science	Montreal	political economy
Fyfe, William	Geology	Western Ontario	geology, ecology
Galloway, Jock	Geography	Toronto	geography of Brazil
Hewitt, W. E. (Ted)	Sociology	Western Ontario	urban development, church and politics
Higgs, David	History	Toronto	colonial Brazil
Morton, Orde	History	Bank of Montreal	independence era
Schwartz, Alf	Sociology	Laval	development, ecology
Shirley, Robert	Anthropology	Toronto	rural and urban studies, law
Sternberg, Ricardo	Spanish and Portuguese	Toronto	Brazilian literature
Weshche, Rolfe	Geography	Ottawa	social change, environment, Amazonia