Questions and Terms for Review: Brazil and Nigeria are the two largest countries on their continent, what do they have in common this month? Brazil and Nigeria have two things in common, one important and one sort of interesting (what does Lagos mean in Portuguese, why does the until 1991 capital of Nigeria have a Portuguese name. Why is October so important for both countries?   Which of these two cities have something important in common: Brasilia, Sao Paulo and Abuja? Why does Nigeria wish it had a Sao Paulo? Where is Sao Paulo in Brazil, what cities play a similar role in the U.S. or Mexico, why are they where they are? How has the civil rights movement and air conditioning transformed tis North-South regional advantage? Does this institutions are more important than geography (hint: many hurricanes…) Sources: please format using word! https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Lagos What does Sebastian Edwards call Brazil? Right now he seems to be correct but this could change on October 28th was Lula a slow growth President…

MARCHERS in Sao Paulo wear headbands reading #EleNao, or NotHim

Brazilian women march in protest of a candidate

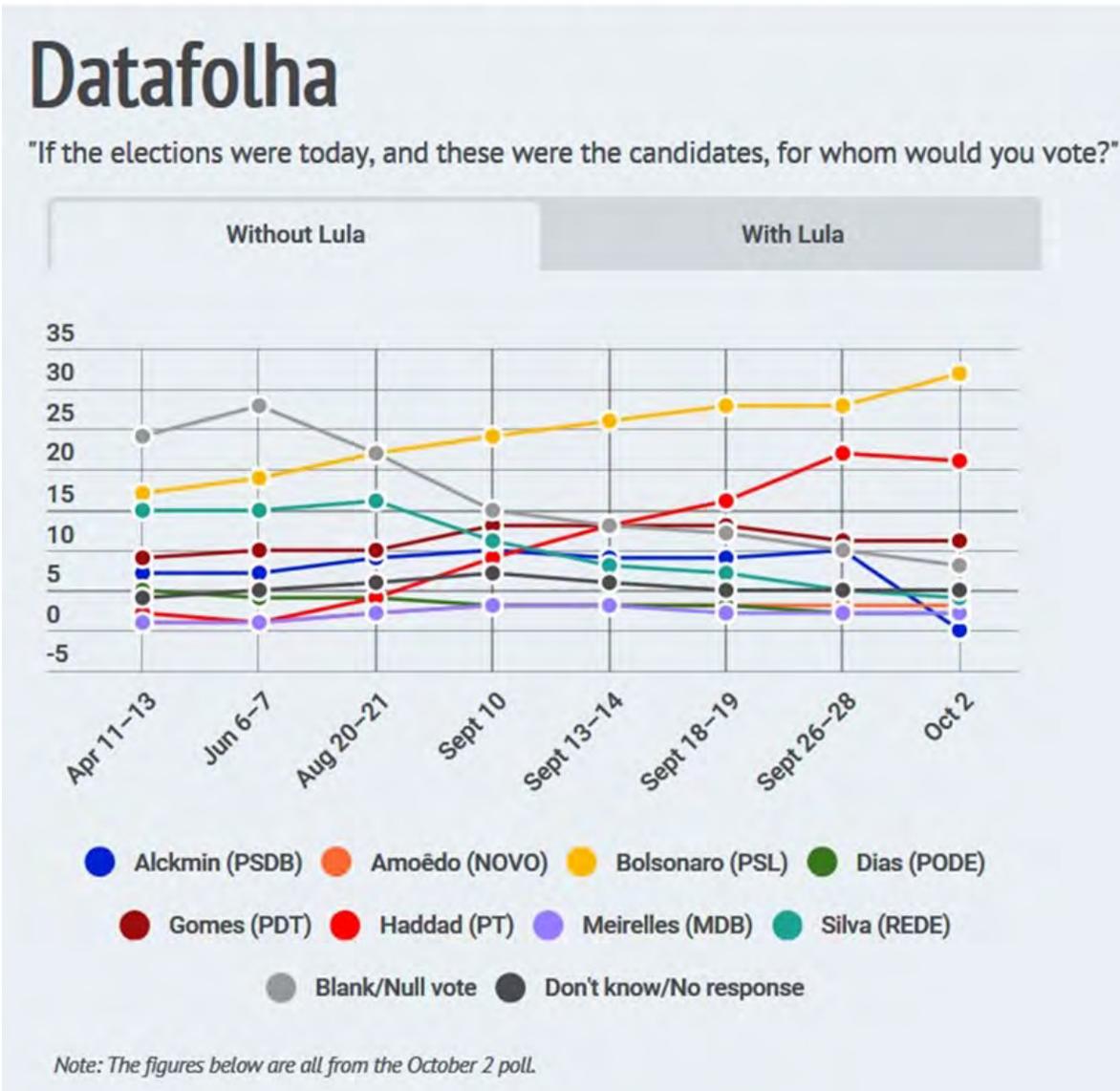Jair Bolsonaro has drawn outrage for his remarks about females and minorities.

MARCHERS in Sao Paulo wear headbands reading #EleNao, or NotHim, referring to Jair Bolsonaro. (Victor Moriyama Getty Images)

See Brazilian women march in protest of a candidate   **LA Times 9-30-18 (below)**

(Lagos was the capital of Nigeria until 1991(Lagos means lakes in Portuguese) the counterpart of Abuja in Brazil is Brazilia (not Sao Paulo)
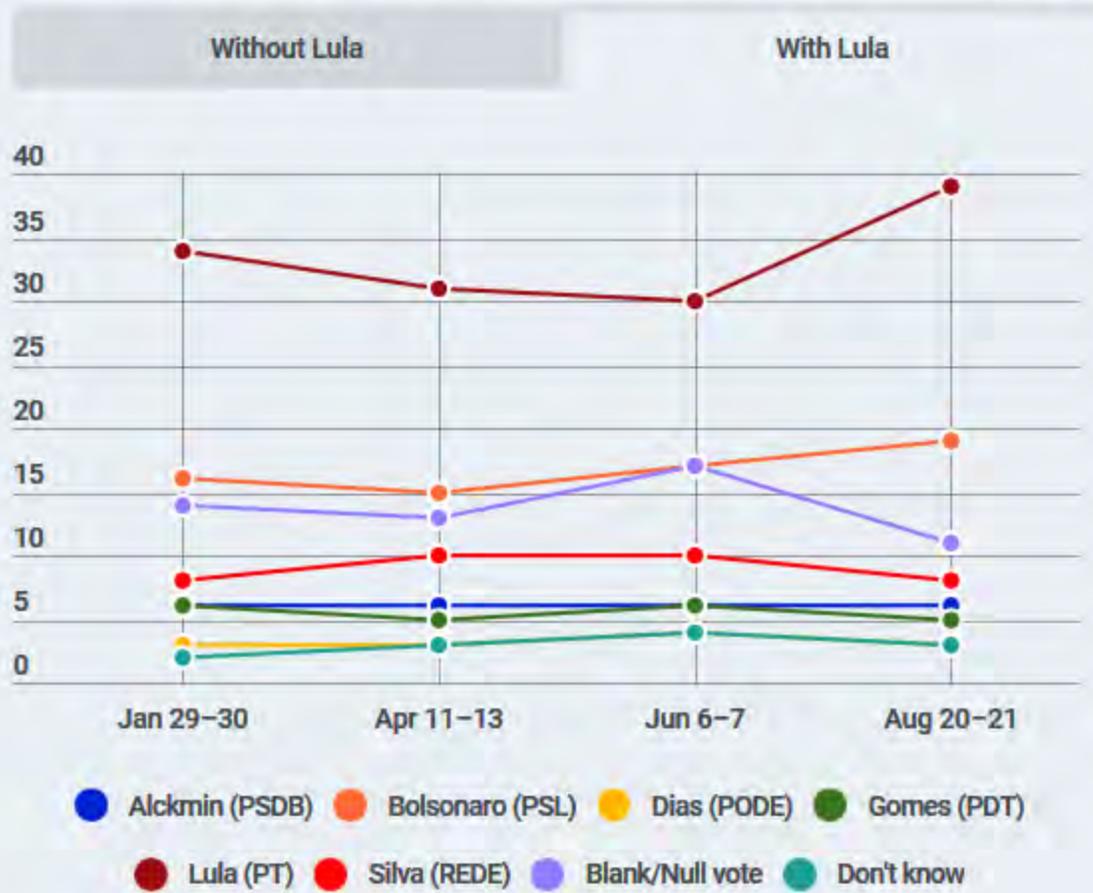*Brazil: Extreme poverty rising*?   Candidate Stabbing & Car Wash scandal

Here we track the 2018 findings of some of Brazil's main pollsters. If no candidate wins more than 50 percent of the vote, a runoff takes place October 28.

Datafolha

"If the elections were today, and these were the candidates, for whom would you vote?"

Without Lula	With Lula

Legend:
- Alckmin (PSDB)
- Amoêdo (NOVO)
- Bolsonaro (PSL)
- Dias (PODE)
- Gomes (PDT)
- Haddad (PT)
- Meirelles (MDB)
- Silva (REDE)
- Blank/Null vote
- Don't know/No response

Note: The figures below are all from the October 2 poll.

Source: Gonzalez, Elizabeth (2018) Poll Tracker: Brazil's 2018 Presidential Election, Americas Society-Council of the Americas (AS-COA) NY https://www.as-coa.org/articles/poll-tracker-brazils-2018-presidential-election

Datafolha

"If the elections were today, and these were the candidates, for whom would you vote?"

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- Alckmin (PSDB)
- Bolsonaro (PSL)
- Dias (PODE)
- Gomes (PDT)
- Lula (PT)
- Silva (REDE)
- Blank/Null vote
- Don't know

X-axis: Jan 29–30, Apr 11–13, Jun 6–7, Aug 20–21

Note: The figures below are all from the October 2 poll.

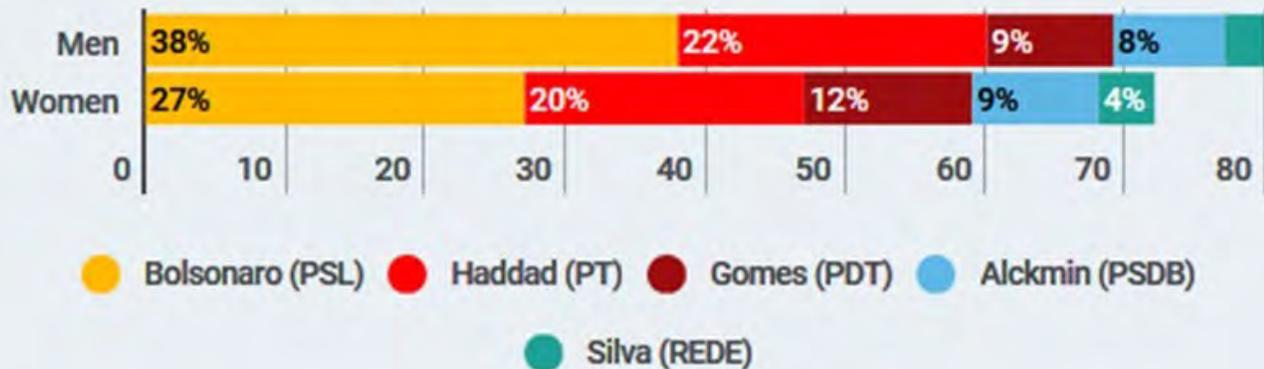"Which candidate would you never vote for in the first round?"

Bolsonaro has the highest level of rejection with 45% of respondents saying they would never vote for him, followed by Haddad (41%), Marina (30%), Alckmin (24%), and Ciro (22%).
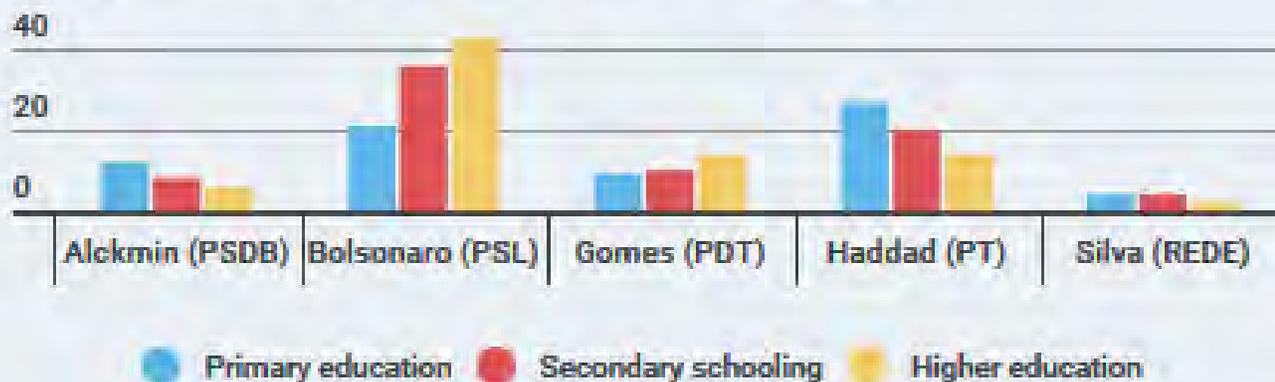
Undecided, null, or blank votes

Women make up 65% of the respondents saying they would cast a null or blank vote or were undecided.
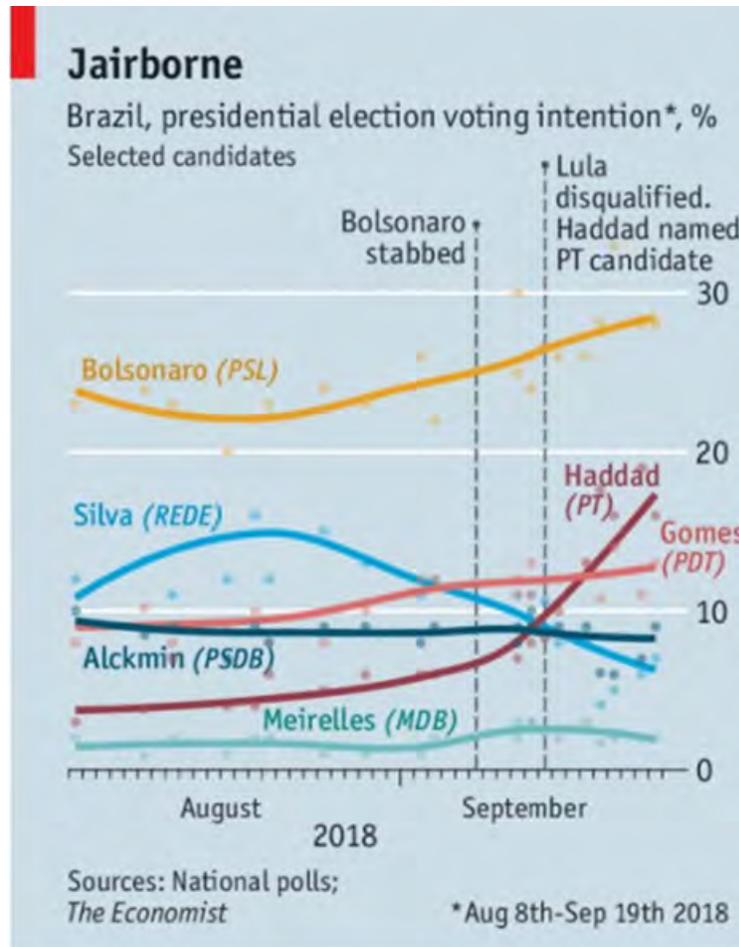
Voting intentions by gender

	Bolsonaro (PSL)	Haddad (PT)	Gomes (PDT)	Alckmin (PSDB)	Silva (REDE)
Men	38%	22%	9%	8%	
Women	27%	20%	12%	9%	4%

- Bolsonaro (PSL)
- Haddad (PT)
- Gomes (PDT)
- Alckmin (PSDB)
- Silva (REDE)

Voting intentions by respondents level of schooling

Alckmin (PSDB)   Bolsonaro (PSL)   Gomes (PDT)   Haddad (PT)   Silva (REDE)

- Primary education
- Secondary schooling
- Higher education

Bolsonaro is not an ethno-populist like President Morales or Trump Haddad appeals mainly to least educated, why?

Figure B-3 Scary Election in Brazil (Economist, 9-20-18)

Jairborne
Brazil, presidential election voting intention*, %
Selected candidates

Bolsonaro stabbed

Lula disqualified. Haddad named PT candidate

Bolsonaro (PSL)

Silva (REDE)

Haddad (PT)

Gomes (PDT)

Alckmin (PSDB)

Meirelles (MDB)

August

September

2018

Sources: National polls; The Economist

*Aug 8th-Sep 19th 2018

The Economist

Brazil Election Case Study information

Special Guest Lecture Professor Norma Fuentes Thursday Sept 20th Race and Ethnicity in Brazil* Please, if you get to class before 4pm please help professor Fuentes set up the podium computer, log in using the user name on the screen, or you can log in with your user name (this is supposed to affect access to USB, but I don't think it does). *Before class take a look at the questions in the presentation above and please read about PERLA **pr**oject and the UCSB page skim Chapter One: The Project on Ethnicity and Race in Latin America (PERLA) Edward Telles, ed. (2014) Pigmentocracies, Univ of N Carolina Press. What is their innovation when it comes to ethnicity and race? Why might this matter? Sometimes the cover of a book communicates something words cannot. Why is this true with Pigmentocracies (see the cover below) see also Tellez and Sue

(2009) [Race Mixture: Boundary Crossing, Ann Review Sociology](#), v15, 129-46 now optional…

PIGMENTOCRACIES

Pigmentocracies: Ethnicity, Race, and Color in Latin America

Edward Telles and the Project on Ethnicity and Race in Latin America (PERLA)

A richly revealing analysis of contemporary attitudes toward ethnicity and race in Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru, four of Latin America's most populous nations.

Lecture Notes WSJ Brazil in the news: 9-8-18 NY Times, [Women Move From Samba's Sidelines to Center](#)

Figure B-2 Brazil Growth Rates Boom and bust (from the Economist)

Fluctuating fortunes
Brazil, GDP, % change on a year earlier

Operation Lava Jato

Trucker strike

Mensalão scandal breaks, exposing vote-buying in congress

Lula arrested

Leaked recordings suggest Michel Temer endorsed hush-money payment

Protests against rise in transport fees

corruption and recession

Presidents   Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva   Dilma Rousseff *impeached* Michel Temer

Sources: Haver Analytics; *The Economist*

The Economist

[Brazilian women march in protest of a candidate](#)   LA Times 9-30-18

Jair Bolsonaro has drawn outrage for his remarks about females and minorities.

MARCHERS in Sao Paulo wear headbands reading #EleNao, or NotHim, referring to Jair Bolsonaro. (Victor Moriyama Getty Images)

By Jill Langlois

SAO PAULO, Brazil — Hundreds of thousands of women across Brazil took to the streets Saturday to protest the presidential candidacy of far-right hopeful Jair Bolsonaro, known for making disparaging comments against women and other minorities, as well as supporting the use of torture.

"I'm part of a portion of society that is greatly affected by the types of things [Bolsonaro] says and thinks," said Camila Ferreira, a 37-year-old psychoanalyst and art educator who attended the demonstration in Sao Paulo. "This conservative wave, which has really always existed in Brazil, needs to come to an end. Feminism needs to become more prominent in our society. Women need to be seen and treated as complete and equal people."

Support for Bolsonaro received a boost after he was stabbed Sept. 6 at a campaign rally in the town of Juiz de Fora. He was expected to be released from the hospital Friday after recovering from a second surgery in Sao Paulo, but an infection delayed his exit until an hour before the protests against his candidacy began. The hospitalization hadn't stopped him from speaking to his supporters from his bed in a series of videos posted to social media.

The most recent poll from the Brazilian Institute of Public Opinion and Statistics, known as Ibope, shows Bolsonaro holds a lead with support of 27% of intended voters, far below the 50% required to avoid a runoff. The women's vote could prove decisive in a final round, when Bolsonaro would likely go head-to-head with former Sao Paulo Mayor Fernando Haddad, 55, who replaced former President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva on the Oct. 7 ballot when he was ruled ineligible to run because of a bribery conviction.

According to Ibope, 50% of women said they would not vote for Bolsonaro under any circumstances.

Leida Queiroz, a 77-year-old member of Brazil's Communist Party who spent her youth fighting the country's military dictatorship, said she fears its return if Bolsonaro wins election.

"[The dictatorship] could definitely come back," she said while attending the protest in Sao Paulo. "I know what it's like to live with that kind of oppression. I was imprisoned four times. But this act will be a part of Brazil's history. We'll show everybody that we're against Bolsonaro and what he stands for. We can't let what happened before happen again."

A social media campaign called #EleNao — or #NotHim — was started weeks ago in reaction to Bolsonaro's continuing lead in the polls. Its original Facebook group, "Women United Against Bolsonaro," now has more than 3.8 million members, and hundreds of thousands of people signed up for the marches Saturday.

Men and women in the crowds carried hand-painted banners and signs and denigrated Bolsonaro's position that women do not deserve to be paid the same as men because they get pregnant. He has also described a fellow member of Congress as too ugly to rape.

The nonpartisan anti-Bolsonaro campaign — organizers have reiterated that everyone is welcome no matter whom they plan to vote for, as long as it is not Bolsonaro — has drawn the support of Brazilian musicians including Gilberto Gil and Caetano Veloso, both exiled during the military dictatorship.

The protest in Sao Paulo brought out politicians from parties that oppose Bolsonaro, including Ivan Valente, a congressman for the left-wing Socialism and Liberty Party.

"This is a strong societal reaction to a candidate that is a threat to the entire Brazilian population," he said. "And it's because of all of these women coming together to fight for their rights that we have a chance at avoiding taking several steps backward [by electing Bolsonaro]."

A longtime conservative congressman and former army captain, Bolsonaro has caused outrage across Brazil with his vocal support of torture and his desire to loosen gun laws in a country where more than 62,000 homicides were reported in 2016, nearly 72% of which were gun-related.

But it's his tough stance on lowering Brazil's rising crime rate — Bolsonaro wants to make it easier for civilians to buy guns and give police more liberty to shoot suspected criminals — that many of his supporters say is a key reason they will cast their votes for him.

They also like his support of what he terms traditional family values and his promise to fight political corruption as one of the few politicians who hasn't been implicated in Brazil's wide-reaching Lava Jato, or Car Wash, corruption investigation. His tough talk and controversial statements have garnered him comparisons to President Trump.

Langlois is a special correspondent.