RELATIONS BETWEEN BRAZIL AND PHILIPPINES: AN OVERVIEW

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Relations between Brazil and Philippines: an overview

Translated by
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Ambassadress Teresita V. G. Barsana.

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"The actions of foreign policy that took place in 2008 and those planned for 2009 reflect Brazilian willingness to help structure a fairer and more mutually supportive international order from a multilateral, universalist and humanist perspective."

President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva. **Message to the National Congress.** Brasília: Presidência da República do Brasil, 2009. p. 233.

"Poverty can be reduced partly by national economic growth. But societies have to adopt deliberate policies to ensure that the income levels of the poor rise faster than those of the rich".

President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo. "Development, Tolerance and Mutual Respect for a World at Peace". *In*: **The Philippines and the United Nations: 60 Years of Partnership for World Peace, Sustainable Development and Respect for Human Rights.** Metro Manila, Philippines: Foreign Service Institute, November 2002. p. 4.

President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo
Brasília, June 24, 2009.

"The two Presidents highlighted the importance they attribute to overcoming social inequality and recalled the relevance of conditional cash transfers in both countries as part of a broader social protection and development program." Joint Statement, Point 6.

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Foreword

Ambassadress Teresita Barsana

The publication of the book *Relations between Brazil and the Philippines: an overview*, by Fr. José Carlos Brandi Aleixo, gives rise to a greater appreciation of the relations between the two nations and serves as an inspiration towards the development of closer relations.

The book was born out of the paper presented by Fr. José Carlos Brandi Aleixo at the First Philippine-Latin American Studies Conference held in Manila from 15-17 December 2008. The meeting was under the regis of the Philippine Academic Cooperation for Latin American Studies (PACLAS), a project undertaken under the Working Group on Education of the Forum for East Asia and Latin America Cooperation (FEALAC). Fr. Aleixo joined other scholars on Latin American studies from Colombia, Chile, Mexico, Australia, USA, Ireland, Macau, South Korea, and the Philippines in discussions intended to broaden and deepen awareness of Latin America and of Philippine-Latin American relations.

Fr. Aleixo chose to focus on the relations between Brazil and the Philippines.

I was immensely pleased when Fr. Aleixo readily agreed to participate in the Conference knowing that as a distinguished historian and eminent professor at Rio Branco - the nurturing ground of Brazil's diplomats - and honorary president of the Brazilian Institute of International Relations (IBRI), among a string of titles and decorations,

Fr. Aleixo would give the attention the relations between Brazil and the Philippines richly deserves.

And he did.

In his overview of Brazil-Philippine relations, Fr. Aleixo's painstaking research encompasses the historical, political, economic, cultural and social dimensions of these relations. He documents the affinities between two kindred peoples and weaves them into their proper context, as he did with the historic state visit to Brazil of the President of the Philippines Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo in June 2009, upon the invitation of President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva. The visit brought to new heights the relations between two countries on opposite sides of the globe and showed the dynamism of such relaitons, as gleaned from the Joint Statement issued by both Governments on the occasion of the visit.

The first book dedicated solely to Brazil-Philippines relations, Fr. Aleixo's work provides a solid basis for future researches on the subject. It challenges the reader, the observer and the student of the ever evolving relations among nations, to fill in the gaps and build on the treasure trove that is this book – *Relations between Brazil and the Philippines: an overview*.

Presentation

Ambassador Alcides G. R. Prates

In December 2008 Professor Doctor José Carlos Brandi Aleixo, Father Aleixo, went to the Philippines for the First Conference on Philippine-Latin American Studies, held in Manila under the auspices of the Philippine Academic Consortium for Latin American Studies (PACLAS).

For me, Ambassador of Brazil in Manila, to be in the audience, then, was cause of much pride and encouragement. Pride to see my former professor at the Diplomatic Academy, the "Instituto Rio Branco", so well received at his presentation and participation at the seminar. Encouragement as the paper he then presented is a landmark in the academic relations between the Philippines and Brazil. Before, there was mutual indifference, in spite of the very rich common historic background. Now, there is clearly a solid basis, the work by Father Aleixo.

This "Relations between Brazil and the Philippines: an overview", is an expanded and even more perfected version of the work presented at the PACLAS conference.

Those who have complained they couldn't find an encompassing study of the relations between the two countries to mitigate their ignorance on the subject now know where to find the fundamental elements, Father Aleixo's work.

To be sure, Brazil's Ministry of External Relations has in its archives abundant material on the bilateral relations. However, the logic of diplomatic

information is not always compatible with a text to be freely available as this one by Father Aleixo.

The moment of publication of the first Portuguese edition was particularly auspicious, as it coincided with the first ever visit of a Chief of State and Government between the two countries, that of President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo to Brazil, in June 2009.

For those who don't know Father Aleixo (they are few in the academic scene in Brazil) allow me to recall some items of his extensive curriculum. He has degrees both in Classical Languages and Literature and in Philosophy at *Pontifícia Universidade Católica* in Rio de Janeiro. As part of his Jesuit formation, he graduated in Theology at *Pontificia Universidad de Comillas*, in Spain. He also has Master and Doctor Degrees in Political Sciences from Georgetown University in Washington, D. C., having, therefore, the same "*alma mater*" as President Gloria Arroyo.

Father Aleixo, a retired Full Professor of University of Brasilia (UnB), was the first Head of the Department of Political Sciences and International Relations, as well as Director of the School of Applied Social Studies in Brazil's national capital. He has been a member of many Academic Boards of Examiners. He has also coordinated several Specialization Programs on Latin America. Moreover, he was Professor at the *Instituto Rio Branco* [Brazilian Academy of Diplomacy], Director of the *Instituto Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais* (IBRI) [Brazilian Institute for International Relations] and has been its Honorary President since 1997.

He has published more than 250 works in 20 countries in 7 languages (Arabic, English, French, Italian, Latin, Portuguese and Spanish, on issues and personalities such as: Brazil's Foreign Policy; Brazil's Demographic Policy; the 1826 Amphictyonic Congress in Panama; the International Migration of Highly-qualified Workers; Latin-American Integration; the Conflict between El Salvador and Honduras; the Malvinas; Mediation in Dispute Settlements; the Non-intervention Principle; the Moral Obligation of Voting, Illiterate citizens' Right of Voting; Afrânio de Melo Franco; Alceu Amoroso Lima; Augusto dos Anjos; Pedro Aleixo; Father Antônio Vieira; Father Leonel Franca and Simon Bolívar.

He is a member of several academic and literary associations and has received several awards and prizes, such as Brazil's Order of Rio Branco, Venezuela's *Orden del Libertador*, Colombia's *Medalla de Agustin Nieto*

Caballero, Panama's *Medalla Nuñez de Balboa* and the Holy See's *Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice* Cross.

Professor Father Aleixo is one of these inspired and clear-sighted persons who has a coherent understanding of the world, who can see what is lacking in the world, who endeavours to help to fill unjustified gaps and insufficiencies, such as this slim bibliography on relations between Latin-America in general (except Mexico) and Asia in general (and Brazil in particular and the Philippines in particular). I recall with respect and amusement the enthusiasm shown by one of the Latin-American ambassadors in Manila when he heard the list of Father Aleixo's recommendations at the above mentioned PACLAS conference to correct the lack of density of studies of extra-official relations between the two regions in spite of the efforts within FEALAC, the Forum on East Asia and Latin American Cooperation. Among the recommendations there is one particularly important, that of promoting the writing of academic and literary papers on matters of common interest to Brazil and the Philippines.

I. Introduction

From December 15 to 19, 2008 in Manila, under the coordination of Professor Ferdinand Llanes, the "Philippine Academic Consortium for Latin American Studies" (PACLAS) ran the "First Conference of Filipino-Latin American Studies: Past, Present and Future". There I had the privilege of presenting "**Relations between Brazil and the Philippines: an overview**", which was revised and expanded to constitute this study.

In the history of relations among peoples, the Meetings of High Authorities, as well as providing important Declarations and Agreements, have also worked as vital catalysts for other types of closer ties among nations. The felicitous visit to Brazil of the President of the Philippines, Mrs. Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, from June 22 to the 25, 2009, at the invitation of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, is an outstanding example of this scenario coated with unique tones. Her late father, Dr. Diosdado Macapagal, came to Brazil twice accompanied by his wife, Dr. Evangelina and, on a second occasion, also by his promising daughter Gloria. In 1960, as Vice-President of the Republic and already elected to the Supreme Magistrature, he met President Juscelino Kubitschek. In 1966, as ex-President, he was received in Rio de Janeiro by President Humberto Castelo Branco. These and other facts recorded here are proof of the common purposes of our governors and peoples in expanding and deepening mutual strands of knowledge, friendship and cooperation.

II. From the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494) to the Independence of Brazil

a) From the Fifteenth to the Sixteenth Century

In the second half of the fifteenth century, Portugal and Spain played a role of special importance in search for a maritime route to Asia and in discovering lands until then unknown or barely known in Africa and America. In 1487, Bartolomeu Dias rounded the Cape of Storms in South Africa, which then was given the name "Cape of Good Hope". In 1492, Christopher Columbus, who served the Catholic Kings, was in search of a sea route to the Indies when he found himself in lands not shown on maps of the time. These became known as the "West Indies".

All these facts contributed to the desire of the Portuguese and Spanish monarchs to establish criteria for their respective rights to dominion. Under the Treaty of Alcáçovas in 1479 Portugal had already given up the Canaries, but in turn started to have rights over any possible discoveries to the south of this archipelago.[1] This was the case of the Islands later known as the Philippines.

[1] GOES FILHO, Sinésio Sampaio. *Navegantes, Bandeirantes, Diplomatas: um ensaio sobre a formação das fronteiras do Brasil* [*Navigators*, *Bandeirantes**, *Diplomats: an essay on Brazil's borders formation*]. Rio de Janeiro: Biblioteca do Exército; São Paulo: Martins Fontes, 2000, p. 42.
*(NDLT:The Bandeirantes were Brazilian colonial scouts who took part in the Bandeiras, exploration expeditions. Through these, the Bandeirantes expanded Portuguese America from the small limits of the Tordesilhas Line to roughly the same territory as current Brazil. This expansion discovered mineral wealth that made the fortune of Portugal during the 17th and 18th centuries.)

In 1492, Cardinal Rodrigo Borgia of Aragon became Pope with the name of Alexander VI. By the Second Bull *"Inter Coetera"*, of October 4, 1493, he drew a division between the Lands of Portugal and Spain on the meridian that passes a hundred leagues to the west of the Azores and Cape Verde. America would be practically all for Spain. In Asia, Portugal would have extensive territories.

On June 7, 1494, representatives of Don João II of Portugal, and representatives of Isabel and Ferdinand of Castile signed the historic "Treaty of Tordesillas" on the banks of the Douro River near Valladolid. Both countries declared themselves to be neighbors in Asia, Africa and America, besides Europe; in other words, in four continents. They peacefully fixed their jurisdictions using the meridian that passes 370 leagues to the west of Cape Verde. The responsibilities of each Party were implicitly defined concerning the conversion of the peoples. An astronomic criterion was used. Portugal and Castile altered the previous papal arbitration by means of bilateral negotiations. Portugal would acquire the right to continue without interference in its plan to reach the East by the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. The islands that later became known as the Philippines were implicitly understood to be under Portugal's authority[2]. In 1498, Vasco da Gama found the maritime route to the Indies. The immortal Luis de Camões took part in this feat, and it was he who exalted da Gama's name in the *Lusiads*.

In the sixteenth century particular mention should be made of the exploits of the Portuguese Ferdinand Magellan (1480-1521) who, serving the Spanish Crown, set off on the first voyage around the world in 1519. After passing along the Atlantic Coast of Brazil and by the Strait which acquired his name (becoming, in English, the Magellan Strait), he arrived in the Philippines in 1521 where he died at Cebu.[3] The voyage was completed by his companion,

[2] The text of the Treaty and comments by the Ambassadors of Spain and Portugal in Brazil (Carlos Blanco and Pedro Ribeiro de Meneses, respectively) appears in: ESPAÑA. Embajada de España. *Tratado de Tordesillas. V Centenario 1494-1994* [SPAIN. Embassy of Spain. *Treaty of Tordesillas. V Centennary 1494-1994*]. Brasília: Thesaurus, 1994, 62 p. Text in Spanish, p. 21-46; text in Portuguese page 19-62.

[3] PIGAFETTA, Antônio. *A primeira viagem ao redor do mundo. O diário da expedição de Fernão Magalhães*. [*First Voyage around the world. Expedition Diary of Ferdinand Magellan]*. Porto Alegre: L & PM, 2007, 211 p. Introduction and notes by Carlos Amoretti, librarian and doctor of the Ambrosiano College of Milan and founder of the Institute of Historical Studies of Bologna; translated from Italian into Portuguese by Jurandir Soares dos Santos. Gabriel García Márquez declared: "One of the most important books in my life".

Sebastian El Cano. In 1542, the Spanish navigator Rui López de Villalobos gave the Isle of Leyte the name "Philippines" as a tribute to Infante Filipe, the future Philip II of Spain. That name was extended from the isle to the whole archipelago. Miguel López de Legazpi leaving from Mexico arrived in the Philippines in 1565 and, in 1571, established himself in Manila.

b) Iberian Union (1580-1640)

Upon Don João III's death, the throne of Portugal was passed on to his grandson Don Sebastião (1554-1578), who was then three years old. After a regency period under his grandmother Dona Catarina of Austria and another under his great-uncle, Cardinal Don Henrique, he became king at the age fourteen and reigned for a decade. In 1578, during the battle of Alacácer-Quibir against Moroccan Moors he disappeared without leaving an heir, though. On August 24, 1578, the same prelate mentioned above rose to power at age sixty-six. After his death, an uncle of Don Sebastião, Don Felipe II, came to the fore among the several claimants to the throne. He was crowned king of Portugal as Felipe I. This was the Iberian Union which lasted from 1580 to 1640[4]. For these sixty years Brazil and the Philippines were under the same command. The Philippine Ordinances - a consolidation of Laws[5], replaced the previous Lusitanian Manueline Ordinances and were in force both in the Iberian Peninsula and in its dominions, including Brazil and the Philippines. In the period from 1580 to 1640 the limits traced by the Treaty of Tordesillas were modified in practice. In America, Portugal (Brazil) expanded

[4] It is pertinent and suggestive to recall that in 1628 "the dire financial state of the Philippines was such that the Royal advisors proposed giving up the Philippines or, at least, trading it with Portugal for Brazil. Philip IV, however, refused to do so, for he would not forsake the religious mission in the Islands that had been entrusted to him by his forefathers". MOLINA, Antonio M. *The Philippines through the Centuries*. Manila, US, 7 Cooperative, 1960, Vol. I and II combined, p.131. Antonio Molina in note 63, p.157, mentions in that respect a letter written by General Governor of the Philippines, Juan Niño de Tabora on August, the 4th, 1628.

[5] Some examples of studies on this subject are: ALMEIDA, Fernando H. Mendes. *Ordenações Filipinas: ordenações e leis do Reino de Portugal recopiladas por mandato D'El Rei Don Felipe, o primeiro.* [Philippines' Ordinances: ordinances and laws of the Kingdom of Portugal recompiled by mandate of King Don Felipe, the first.]. São Paulo: Saraiva, 1957; COSTA, Mário Julio de Almeida. *Ordenações Filipinas* [*Philippines Ordinances*]. Lisboa: Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, 1985; LARA, Hunold Silva. *Ordenações Filipinas* [*Philippines Ordinances*]. São Paulo: CIA das Letras, 1999.

its frontiers, and in Asia, Spain consolidated its dominion over the Philippines. In 1640, the Duke of Bragança with the title of Don João IV restored Portuguese independence.

c) The Treaty of Madrid[6]

It is worth mentioning that in several times in history new alliances between countries altered or attempted to alter borders and territory realms. On May 16, 1703, Portugal joined England, Austria and the Netherlands by treaties both defensive and offensive. There were rumors about Lisbon having received promises of incorporation to its territory of Galician and Estremadura provinces, as well as the Canary Islands and the Philippines.[7]

On January 13, 1750, the "Treaty on the Limits of Conquests between the Most High and Powerful Gentlemen Don João V, King of Portugal, and Don Ferdinand VI, King of Spain" was signed in Madrid. The demarcation of the Meridian Line in the Treaty of Tordesillas of June 7, 1494, was abolished. Portugal renounced its alleged right to the Philippine Islands by the Treaty of Tordesillas and by the Deeds of Saragoça of April 22, 1529. Spain renounced its alleged rights to lands owned by the Portuguese in Meridional America to the West of the Meridian Line adjusted in the Treaty of Tordesillas. The criterion of *"ut possidetis ita possideatis"* was adopted. Each Party would own by law (*de jure*) what it owned in fact (*de facto*). The Brazilian Alexandre de Gusmão, born in Santos (1695-1753), was particularly noted in the Portuguese delegation. The Foundation responsible for researches at the Brazilian Ministry for Foreign Relations bears his name (FUNAG – Fundação Nacional Alexandre de Gusmão).

Ambassador Synésio Sampaio Goes Filho wrote:

> *Historians of neutral nationalities find in the Treaty of Madrid the qualities of balance and moderation that characterize good accords.*

[6] CORTESÃO, Jaime. *O Tratado de Madri.* Brasília: Senado Federal. Edição Fac-simile. 2 Tomos (Coleção memória brasileira), 2001. [*The Treaty of Madrid*. Brasilia. Federal Senate. Facsimile edition. 2 volumes. (Brazilian memory collection), 2001.] The text of the Treaty is in Volume II, pp. 361-393.

[7] MARTINEZ, Pedro Soares. *História Diplomática de Portugal* [*Diplomatic History of Portugal*]. Lisboa: Verbo, 2ª ed., 1992, p.178.

The Englishman Robert Southey expressed himself this way: "It would have been impossible to have had such an agreement without a friendly disposition on both sides... the language and the content of all this memorable Treaty are bearing witness to the sincerity and good intentions of the two Courts. It truly seems that the two contracting sovereigns have moved forward into their century".[8]

The Article XXI of that Treaty deserves special attention. It establishes that even if war were waged [on the Iberian Peninsula] between Portugal and Spain, the subjects of their crowns in Meridional America and other dominions would continue in perpetual peace as if that war did not exist. The expression "good neighbors" is found already in that text long before President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1930's made use of it.

d) A New Iberian Union?

Lest it fell into the hands of the invading French army, the Regent João, his Spanish wife Carlota Joaquina, and their numerous retinue retreated from Lisbon on November 29, 1807 and arrived in Brazil in January of the following year. In May 1808, in Bayonne, after the abdications of Carlos IV and his son Fernando VII, the Spanish Throne was handed over to José Bonaparte, Napoleon's brother. Carlota Joaquina, Fernando VII's first-born sister – who was living as a recluse in the Valençais Castle – sent her "Manifesto for the faithful vassals" dated 19 August 1808 to many cities, including Manila.[9]

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[8] GOES FILHO, Synésio Sampaio. *Opus cit*. p. 165.

[9] PIMENTA, João Paulo G. "Com os olhos na América Espanhola: A independência do Brasil (1808-1822)". [With the eyes over Spanish America: Independence of Brazil (1808-1822).] In: *Cadernos do CHDD* (Cadernos do Centro de História e Documentação Diplomática) [*Diplomatic Documentation and History Center Booklets*]. Brasília: Fundação Alexandre de Gusmão (FUNAG), 2005, p. 6. Ano IV, Número Especial; AZEVEDO, Francisca L. Nogueira de. *Carlota Joaquina na Corte do Brasil.* [*Carlota Joaquina in Brazil's Royal Court*]. Rio de Janeiro: Civilização Brasileira, 2003, p. 74, 75 and 347 (note 4). The Text of The Manifiesto in Portuguese translation is in: PRESAS, D. José. *Memórias Secretas de D. Carlota Joaquina.* [*Secret Memories of D. Carlota Joaquina*]. Rio de Janeiro: Irmãos Pongetti, 1940, p. 237-243. The news of Fernando VII's and Carlos IV's abdication from the Spanish throne in favor of Napoleon reached Mexico on July 14, 1808 and caused much controversy about the decisions that needed to be taken. There was even a suggestion of inviting Infante Don Pedro of Portugal, who was living in Brazil, to take over the government of Mexico (Nueva Espanha) as Regent

The hypothesis of a new Iberian Union was raised in which Brazil and the Philippines would go back to being under the same sovereigns. The defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte in June 1815 in Waterloo, the return of Fernando VII to the Government of Madrid, the Coronations in 1818 of Don João VI and Dona Carlota Joaquina as King and Queen of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and the Algarves, and other events overturned the hypothesis in question.

(BRAVO UGARTE, Jose. *Historia de México: México I – Independencia, caracterización política e integración social*. [*History of Mexico: México I – Independence, political characterization and social integration.*] Mexico: Editorial Jus (3rd edition revised), Third volume, 1962, p. 49. The same author informs that among the 183 deputies who signed the Constitution of 18 March 1812 in Cadiz, there were 130 members from Spain, and 53 from overseas. Among the latter, 20 were from Mexico, 10 from Peru, 5 from Guatemala, 5 from Buenos Aires, 4 from Nueva Granada, 2 from Venezuela, 2 from Chile, 2 from Cuba, 1 from San Domingo, 1 from Puerto Rico and **1 from the Philippines** (BRAVO UGARTE, Jose. *Historia de México: México I – Independencia, caracterización política e integración social*. [*History of Mexico: México I – Independence, political characterization and social integration.*] Mexico: Editorial Jus (3rd edition revised), Third volume, 1962, p. 41-42).

III. Comparison between independence processes in Brazil and in the Philippines

In his famous Prophetic Letter from Jamaica, in 1815, Simon Bolivar compared the implosions of the Roman Empire in Europe with those of the Spanish Empire in America. In the first case, in the dismembered regions, political power passed to the descendants of those who had lived there before the arrival of the Romans. In the second, this was not the case. We "are not Europeans nor Indians, but rather an intermediate species between the legitimate owners of the country and the Spanish usurpers…"[10] The Liberator and his companions were Americans by birth but had many European features.

Dissatisfaction with taxes and restrictions imposed by the two peninsular metropolises, the ideas of French encyclopedists, and the example of the United States' emancipation proclaimed on July 4, 1776, were similar causes for the movements in favor of independence in Hispanic America and in Brazil. Among the many leaders of the struggle against Portuguese dominion, two stand out as particularly important, Joaquim José da Silva Xavier (1746-1792) and José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva (1765-1838). The former, nicknamed Tiradentes [Teeth-Puller], was notable among Minas Gerais State's

[10] BOLÍVAR, Simón. *Ideário Político.*[*Political Ideology*] Rio de Janeiro: Casa Editora Vecchi, [*n.d*]. Translated by Persiano da Fonseca, pp 38-39. The original letter in Spanish is in BOLÍVAR, Simón. *Escritos Políticos*. Selección e introducción por Graciela Soriano [*Political Writings*. Selection and introduction by Graciela Soriano]. Madrid, Alianza Editorial, 1971, p. 69.

conspirators for his ardor, sympathy and courage. The only one whose sentence to death was not commuted: he was hanged on April 21, 1792. He is the secular patron of the Brazilian nation. José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva, the most cultured among the Brazilians of his time, earned his title as the Patriarch of Independence. One singular fact in the history of this country was the experience of having been the seat of the Royal Family and Government of the Portuguese Empire from 1808 to 1821. Another unique characteristic of the Brazilian process was that separation was proclaimed on September 7, 1822, by Prince Regent Pedro, born in Lisbon and son of Don João VI and Carlota Joaquina.

In the Philippines, the movements for Independence were led by the descendants of those who had lived there before the Europeans arrived. Their inhabitants learned about Hispano-American leaders' independence saga in the New World during the 1809 to 1824 period. In Mexico, to which the Philippines were closely linked, a rebellion erupted in 1810 headed by Father Miguel Hidalgo (1753-1811) who was joined by Father José Maria Morelos (1765-1815). Both were captured and executed. The plans and desires of Simón Bolivar and other leaders did not manage to liberate Cuba and Puerto Rico. In this context, and bearing in mind the powerful Naval Fleet of Spain, it was very difficult for the Philippines to imagine immediate independence. The Government of the United States, nurturing a desire to annex Cuba in the future, declared itself against independence for this pearl of the Caribbean.[11]

Among the many Philippine leaders of XIX century's second half, the most distinguished is the admirable José Rizal (1861-96), a national hero and pride of the Malayans. Holder of various university titles, conversant in more

[11] John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, wrote to the North-American Minister in Madrid on 28 April, 1823: "There are laws of political as well as of physical gravitation: and an apple severed by the tempest from its native tree cannot choose but fall to the ground. Cuba, forcibly disjoined from its unnatural connection with Spain, and incapable of self support, can gravitate only towards the North American Union, which by the same law of nature cannot cast her off from its bosom". ADAMS, John Quincy; FORD, Worthington Chauncey (Ed.). *The Writings of John Quincy Adams*. W. C. Ford ed. 7 vols. New York. The MacMillan Company, (1913-1917) vol. VII, pp. 372-3. *Apud* PRATT, Julius W. *A History of United States Foreign Policy*. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, United States: Prentice Hall Inc. 1965 2nd Ed. p. 77; BARTLETT, Ruhl J. (Ed.). *The Record of American Diplomacy. Documents and Readings in The History of American Foreign Relations*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1954, p. 233. See also ALEIXO, José Carlos Brandi: *"Visión y Actuación Internacional de Simón Bolívar*" [*Simon Bolivar's International Vision and Actions*]. In: ALEIXO, José Carlos Brandi. (Org.); CASTELLANOS, José Napoleón Paredes (Org.) *A Comemoração no Brasil do Bicentenário do Nascimento de Simón Bolívar* [*The Commemoration in Brazil of Simon Bolivar's Bicentennial Birth*]. Brasilia. Sociedade Bolivariana de Brasilia. 1984, pp. 45-83.

than twenty languages, both ancient and modern, including Portuguese[12], he was most notable for his humanitarian work, professional competence and literary oeuvre. In 1887, he published his daring novella *Noli me Tangere*, a satire attacking the arrogance of the Spanish authorities. In 1892, he founded the Philippine League in Manila. Spanish authorities worried and fearful of his great popularity exiled him in Dapitan, far away from the capital. Then, in 1895, he volunteered to serve as a doctor in Cuba. The government accepted it. Nevertheless, on his way to Cuba via Spain he was taken prisoner on board of Isla de Panay ship on September 30, 1896, and reconducted to the Philippines[13]. His sincerity and friendliness won him the trust and admiration of even those who guarded him in prison. There he composed an untitled poem, a work which became known as "My Last Farewell". A biased Court, without convincing proofs against him, condemned him to capital punishment. Aged 35, he was shot to death by a firing squad, on December 30, 1896. On May 19, 1895 the national hero José Marti died in combat in Cuba, a man with a similar profile to that of Rizal's.

The martyrdom of José Rizal served to encourage those who fought for independence under the leadership of Emilio Aguinaldo. New events in the Caribbean weakened Spanish dominion in the Philippines. After the explosion of North American warship Maine at the port of Havana on February 15, 1898, which killed 258 of its crew, and the non-acceptance of conciliatory proposals from Madrid, President William McKinley declared war on Spain on April 25 of that year. The battlefield would be the Caribbean and the Spanish islands in the Pacific, including the Philippines. On May 1, the Spanish Pacific fleet was sunk in Manila.

On June 12, 1898, Emílio Aguinaldo (1869-1964), doctor, trader and naval officer, proclaimed Philippines' independence[14] signed by 97 other Filipinos. The American Colonel L.M. Johnson was present. With the learned Cayetano S. Arellano's advice, the renowned Felipe Calderón drew up a *Magna Charta* project. It included principles and clauses present in the Constitutions of Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Mexico. Numerous

[12] On a voyage from Hong Kong to Japan, in a North American steamer. José Rizal spoke with two passengers in Portuguese. ZAIDE, Gregório F. *José Rizal: Life, Works and Writings*. Mandaluyong City: National Book Store, 2008, p. 114.
[13] *Idem. Ibidem*. p. 219.
[14] ARCILLA, José S. *Introduction to Philippine History*. Manila: Ateneo de Manila University Press, 1994, pp. 99-101 [Philippine Independence].

religious, cultural and historical links unite the Philippines to these countries[15]. On January 21, 1899, the Congress in Malolos promulgated the Constitution.[16]

Under the August 12, 1898 Protocol, Spain agreed to leave Cuba immediately and to give up Puerto Rico and some of its territories in the Pacific. Under the December 10, 1898 Treaty of Paris, Spain acknowledged defeat and handed over the Philippines to the United States[17]. That was the end of the Spanish yoke, but it did not mean the start of an autochthonous government. The country was under the United States' administration for another forty-eight years, including those three years (1942/1943/1944) under the Japanese.

The Second World War placed Brazilians and Filipinos on the same side against Germany, Italy and Japan expansionist actions. On July 27, 1941, the Brazil's Government gave to private company Panair do Brasil authorization to build and improve airports on the North and Northeastern coast of the country. Through these airports passed reinforcements: British troops to North Africa; North Americans to the Philippines; and emergency supplies to India and China.[18] After attacking Pearl Harbor, December 8, 1941, and destroying the US Air Force in the Philippines on January 2, 1942, the Japanese occupied Manila. On January 28, 1942, Brazil cut diplomatic and trade relations with Germany, Italy and Japan.

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[15] MOLINA, Antonio M. América en Filipinas. Madrid: Editorial Mapfre, 1992, pp. 137-38.

[16] "TELEGRAMAS. Manila, 26 de janeiro" ["TELEGRAMS. Manila, January 26"]. *The Jornal do Commercio*, Rio de Janeiro, Year 79, p. 1, of Jan 27, 1899, p. 01, published: "An official information announces that the Philippines' Congress, in Malolos, adopted the New Republic Constitution [...] news received today in this city [Manila] mentions that the Filipino Congress, gathered in Malolos, bestowed to Aguinaldo [President] the right to declare war to the United States for total independence of the Archipelago, and consequent effectiveness of the Republican regime already proclaimed. There are comments regarding the 1898 war between Spain and the United States in: LIMA, Oliveira: *Nos Estados Unidos. Impressões Políticas e Sociais*. [*In the Unied States. Political and Social Impressions.*] Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus, 1899, pp. 420-422, 426, etc.

[17] BARTLETT, Ruhl. *Op. cit*, pp. 382-383. Handing over the Philippines to the United States, Spain received 20 million dollars. (PRATT, Julius W. *Op. cit*. p. 216). Napoleon Bonaparte had received 15 million dollars for Louisiana in 1803, (PRATT, Julius W. *Op. cit*. pp. 51-52). In 1867 Russia sold Alaska to the United States for US$ 7,200,000 (PRATT, Julius W. *Op. cit*. p.173).

[18] CERVO, Amado Luiz and BUENO, Clodoaldo. *História da Política Exterior do Brasil* [*History of Brazil's Foreign Relations Policy*]. Brasília, Editora Universidade de Brasília, 2002, p. 253.

On January 6, 1945, General Douglas MacArthur announced the retaking of the Philippines. About a million lives had been lost. On July 4, 1946, the Second Independence of the Philippines took place. Brazil recognized it on that same day.[19] Representatives from 24 nations were there, among them the Extraordinary Envoy and Plenipotentiary Minister of Brazil, the experienced Ambassador Carlos da Silva Martins Ramos.[20] Manuel Roxas y Acuña became President of the Republic.

On September 10, the acting Minister of Foreign Relations of Brazil, S. de Souza Leão sent the following Note to the Filipino Minister:

> *"I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that a Proclamation was published recognizing the republic of the Philippines by the Brazilian government as from July the 4th, 1946, when a Brazilian special envoy attended the memorial ceremonies of the Proclamation of the Independence of the Philippines. I am pleased to assure Your Excellency of my earnest endeavour to keep alive friendly relations between our two countries. I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration".*
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> *S. de Souza Leão, Acting Minister of Foreign Relations of Brazil*[21]

[19] "PROCLAMADA a República das Filipinas" [The Republic of the Philippines PROCLAIMED]. *Jornal do Brasil*, Rio de Janeiro, Jul 4, 1946. Ano LVI, nº 154, p. 7. *Estado de São Paulo*. São Paulo, ano LXVII, nº 21820, p. 01, 4 jul. 1946; "A Independência das Filipinas" ["The Independence of the Philippines"]. *Jornal do Comércio*, Rio de Janeiro, nº 231, Jul 4, 1946, p. 01.

[20] Carlos da Silva Martins Ramos, born in Paris, on August 12, 1894, bachelor in Juridical and Social Sciences, entered the Diplomatic Service by public exam on September 5, 1921. He served in: Havana; Copenhagen; Santiago, Chile; Oslo; Budapest; Madrid (from Dec 1, 1937 to Feb 8, 1939); Paris (from Jul 3, 1939 to Jun 11, 1940); Vichy (from Jun 11, 1940 to Oct 10, 1942); Valparaiso, Chile; Guatemala; Quito. He represented Brazil in important episodes such as: the ceremony of Independence of the Philippines in 1946; the Honduras' President Juan Manuel Gárvez inauguration, in 1949; the Guatemala's President Jacobo Arbenz Guzman inauguration, in 1951. BRASIL. Ministério das Relações Exteriores. "Carlos da Silva Martins Ramos" [BRAZIL. Ministry for Foreign Relations. "Carlos da Silva Martins Ramos"].. In: *Anuário* [*Yearbook*]. Rio de Janeiro: Seção de Publicações do Serviço de Documentação do MRE [MRE's Documentation Service Publication Section], 1956, p. 287-288. See also: THE JOINT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE INAUGURATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES. *A Republic is born. Official Commemorative Volume on Independence Day*, *July 4, 1946*. List of Official Guests to the Inauguration of the Republic of the Philippines, Manila, 1948, p. 239.

[21] LEÃO, S. de Souza. *Índice: Reconhecimento da República das Filipinas* [*Summary: Acknowledgement of the Republic of the Philippines*]. Rio de Janeiro: Arquivo Histórico do Itamaraty, ago. 1946, Estante 81, Prateleira 1, Maço 4. Expedido em 10 de 9 de 1946 Via all [Itamaraty's Historic Archive, Aug. 1946, Bookcase 81, Shelf 1, Stack 4. Issued on Sept. 10, 1946].

IV. Comparison between immigration and emigration processes in Brazil and in the Philippines

a) Immigrations to Brazil and to the Philippines

The movement of people, either entering from abroad or leaving for other countries, often has an important role in the history of a nation. In the pre-European period, the Archipelago received Aetas, Malayans, Indonesians, Japanese and Chinese, many of whom were merchants and many were Muslims. By 1250, the Chinese geographer Chao Yu-Kua referred to the archipelago by the name Ma-yi. Pre-European Brazil was inhabited by a large variety of indigenous tribes. "Pindorama" (Land of the Palm Trees) is a term that was once used to designate the country, and sometimes still is.

From April 22 to May 2, 1500, en route to the East Indies, a 13-ship fleet captained by Pedro Álvares Cabral stopped by the Brazilian coast. Only a few out of those aboard stayed on dry land. After several hereditary captaincies had been created, the first Governor General, Tomé de Souza, disembarked in Bahia in 1549, bringing with him about 1,000 people. He had previously served in Africa and Asia. During the XVI, XVII and XVIII centuries Brazil received millions of immigrants from Portugal and Africa. An important fact in the country's emerging national consciousness was the union of indigenous peoples, whites and blacks in the Battles of Guararapes (1648 and 1649) in Pernambuco, against Dutch invaders, who in the XVII century

attacked the Philippines several times. In the same three centuries, the Philippines became home to a significant contingent of Chinese and Spaniards[22].

After Independence in 1822, Brazilian government established growing restrictions on the entry of African slaves culminating in the prohibition of such trafficking in 1850. The gradual emancipation of slaves and Abolition, in 1888, led to an increasing influx of immigrants to Brazil who spoke a variety of languages, particularly German, Italian and Arabic. Speakers of these languages continued to immigrate in the first half of the XX century. The arrival in 1908 of the ship Kasatu Maru, with 781 Japanese on board, was something new. Losses and persecution caused by the World Wars then led to new waves of migration to Brazil. One of these brought Koreans, who by 1998 accounted for about 80,000 people in the country. In that same year there were in Brazil about 200,000 Chinese and over a million Japanese, with their descendants.

b) Emigrations of Brazilians and Filipinos

In the last two decades of the XX century a new phenomenon happened: the emigration of hundreds of thousands of Brazilians. Now, in the early XXI century, Brazil and the Philippines are among countries with a considerable portion of their population living abroad. In September 2009 the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Brazil published a Second Edition of a study called "Brasileiros no Mundo. Estimativas" [Brazilians in the World: Estimates]. Prior to that, in 2004, the Government of the Philippines published a study called "Relevance and Change. Foreign Policy under the Administration of President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo", which includes valuable statistical information

[22] H. Otley Beyer, in his work *Population of The Philippine Islands in 1916 - Población de las Islas Filipinas en 1916*, writes: "It may be mentioned that data from other sources indicate that there are about 500,000 native born inhabitants of the Islands who have considerable Chinese blood, or 5.26% of the total population. The number of those having considerable Spanish or other European blood is approximately 200,000, or 2.1% of the population. Other mixed blood are negligible in number." Manila: Philippine Education Co., Inc., 1917. p. 12. In the preface the author explains that most of his work appeared in *The Philippine Review*, in 1917. Later on, José S. Arcilla, S. J., wrote: "As for the Chinese, they were eventually allowed to stay. They married Filipino women… And in time this progeny influenced Philippine history. Their names are familiar, Rizal, Aguinaldo, San Lorenzo Ruiz, mother Ignacia Del Espiritu Santo Osman, etc. Hardly anyone today in the Philippines is without Chinese admixture. Perhaps the greatest foreign element in Filipino blood is Chinese". *Opus cit*., pp. 32-33.

about Philippine nationals living abroad. Based on both sets of data, some comments follow:

> *For about 90 million people living in the Philippines there are another 8 million Filipinos abroad. For more than 190 million Brazilians in the country there are more than 3 million abroad. In descending order, these are the six countries with most Filipinos: United States (2,111,084); Saudi Arabia (938,900); Malaysia (390,759); Canada (376,200), Japan (255,899); Australia (220,595). Also in descending order, the six countries with most Brazilians are: United States (1,280,000); Paraguay (300,000); Japan (280,000); United Kingdom (180,000); Portugal (137,600); Spain (125,000)*[23]*. As we can see, for both Brazilians and Filipinos, the United States is the preferred destination.*

Geographical distance is important but not a determining factor. There are more Brazilians than Filipinos in Japan. On the other hand, geographical proximity broadly explains the significant presence of Brazilians in Paraguay.

As most of the Philippines' population knows English, its emigrants frequently seek out countries where English is the official language or it is at least understood by a significant part of its inhabitants. For example: the USA, Canada, Australia, Hong Kong, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia and the UK.

Alongside these historical and cultural factors, the level of development and the need for a labor force in the receiving country act as a magnet to migrants. For the Philippines and for Brazil, savings remitted back home by their emigrants have been very important.[24]

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[23] BRASIL. Ministério das Relações Exteriores [Ministry of Foreign Relations] – Subsecretaria das Comunidades Brasileiras no Exterior (SGEB) [Undersecretariat-General for Brazilian Communities Abroad] – Departamento Consular e de Brasileiros no Exterior (DCB) [Consular and Brazilians Abroad Department]. Divisão de Assistência Consular [Consular Division Assistance]. *Brasileiros no Mundo: Estimativas* [*Brazilians Abroad: Estimates*]. Brasília, setembro de 2009, 2ª edição, p. 5, 9, 10, 12. See also: FIRMEZA, Gerge Torquato. *Brasileiros no Exterior* [*Brazilians Abroad*]. Brasília: MRE, FUNAG, 2007. There are some chapters dedicated to the policies of some countries, including the Philippines (Chapter V), concerning their citizens abroad.

[24] According to estimates from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Brazilians abroad, in 2006, transferred about 7.4 billion dollars to Brazil (*Apud* Almanaque Abril 2008. São Paulo, p. 358). In this same year, Philippines outside their country sent home the amount of 12,761 billion dollars. It is relevant to note that there is a great number of Filipinos working in various merchant ships around the world. When passing by Brazilian ports they remit large sums of money to their mother-land.

Despite the many affinities and the lack of hostilities between Brazil and the Philippines in their history, the number of citizens of each country in the other as far as we know is less than 1,000. The geographical distance, the difference of languages and the difficulty in transport explain these figures, at least in part.

In regards to the presence of Filipinos in Brazil hereunder follows some scattered information, just as examples. The Filipina Maria Ligaya is married to Brazilian diplomat Edmundo Sussumu Fugita[25]. Also from the Philippines, Mrs. Grace Socorro Cortes Dacuma Monteiro is married to the Ambassador of Brazil in East Timor, Edson Marinho Duarte Monteiro.

The 1993 Catholic Yearbook of Brazil[26] registers the presence of twelve Filipino priests: Moisés Apolimar, SVD (p. 629); Francisco Iñigo Batung Bacal, SVD (p. 638); Arturo Bernardos Calonia, SVD (p. 653); Manuel Gatchalian, SVD (p. 698); Vidal Ludan Angel, CICM (p. 1730); Adriano Ocariza, SVD (p. 758); Noel Octaviano, CICM (p. 758); Francisco L. Pinta K, SSC (p. 775); Rodolfo Ramos, CICM (p. 781); Teodoro Revilla Itliong (p. 784); Rodrigo Gusmán de la Rosa (p. 784); and Bartolomeo G. Toledo, SSC (p. 833). The Yearbook of 2003 records six: Francisco Iñigo Batung Bacal, SVD (p. 810); Arturo Bernardos Calônia, SVD (p. 825); Adriano Ocariza, SVD (p. 940); Noel Octaviano, CICM (p. 940); Teodoro Revillaitliong, CICM (p. 971); and Bartolomeo G. Toledo, SSC (p. 1034).

The Missionary Cultural Center, an institution linked to the National Conference of Bishops of Brazil (CNBB), has a list of 73 Filipino missionaries (40 men and 33 women among priests, religious workers and lay-people) who have attended one of its 100 courses ministered by its Intercultural Training Center (CENFI) since its inauguration in 1962 up to 2008, who are residing in Brazil. It should be noted that this number does not comprise all the Filipino

[25] In 2003, the Brazilian diplomat Edmundo Fugita organized the seminar entitled *O Brasil e a Ásia no século XXI. Ao encontro de novos horizontes.* [Brazil and Asia in the XXI Century. Moving towards new horizons]. Brasília: IPRI. In the same year he published "Desafios e Oportunidades para o Brasil no quadro asiático" ["Challenges and Opportunities for Brazil in Asia scenario.]. *Cadernos Adenauer*, Rio de Janeiro, Year IV, nº 4, pp. 147-156, 2003. In 2004, as Head of a Delegation and Special Representative of the Minister of State he took part in the Manila-based Second Meeting of Foreign Ministers, in the Latin America-East Asia Cooperation Forum (FOCALAL).

[26] CENTRO DE ESTATÍSTICA RELIGIOSA E INVESTIGAÇÕES SOCIAIS. [RELIGIOUS STATISTICS AND SOCIAL RESEARCHES CENTER] *Anuário Católico do Brasil. [Brazil's Catholic Yearbook]*, Rio de Janeiro: CERIS, 1993. 915 p.

missionaries in Brazil because many have never been enrolled in courses at CENFI. And to illustrate it, here are a few examples: In the Diocese of Anápolis, Goiás State, there is a Franciscan community of the Immaculate Conception that includes about 13 Filipinos of whom the Superior is Father Bonaventura. In Belo Horizonte, there is a priest, Father Nemesio Figueroa Huesca (CICM) who has been in Brazil since 1995. In Betim, Minas Gerais, works Sister Alfreda Gresos Geñoso, a Carmelite Missionary.[27]

According to the 2008 Catholic Yearbook of the Archdiocese of Brasilia the following three Filipino priests belonging to this archdiocese reside elsewhere in Brazil: Edgardo Manuel Zagada (Tocantinópolis, State of Tocantins); Jonathan Matchimura Baraquel (Manaus, State of Amazonas); and Marcelino Secherita Sotaridona (Osório, State of Rio Grande do Sul).

A survey by Brazil's Embassy Consular Section in Manila, in December 2008, records the names of 71 Brazilians in religious activities in the Philippines. Among them there are 30 Sisters from Catholic congregations, 20 Catholic priests and lay-men, and 20 pastors from the Universal Church of the Kingdom of God.

[27] Brazilian Sister Rosita Milesi, Coodinator of the *Serviço de Colaboração Apostólica Internacional* (SCAI) [*International Apostolic Collaboration Service*] informs that SCAI has registered the coming of thirty Filipino Priests, religious and lay missionaries, from 1999 to 2009.

V. Diplomatic Representations

a) Philippine Embassy to the Brazilian Government

From 1948 to 1965, the Embassy of the United States in Rio de Janeiro was in charge of Philippines' interests in Brazil.[28]

For most of 1965, the Philippine Embassy to the United States of America also represented cumulatively its Government to the Government of Brazil, In that same year, an Embassy was opened in Rio de Janeiro.[29] Its first Ambassador was Mr. Carlos S. Tan[30]. During his term of office, the ex-

[28] Relatório do ano de 1948 apresentado ao Presidente da República do Brasil pelo Ministro de Estado das Relações Exteriores. [Report for the year 1948 presented to the President of the Republic of Brazil by the Minister of Foreign Relations.] Rio de Janeiro, Relatório 1949. BRASIL. Ministério das Relações Exteriores, 1949, p. 246. See also the yearly *Diplomatic List* published by the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Brazil, from 1949 to 1965.

[29] The *Diplomatic List* of the Ministry for Foreign Relations from September to December 1965, p. 48, records the presence of Ambassador Carlos S. Tan at Leme Palace Hotel, Rio de Janeiro.

[30] There have been many articles and news published in Brazilian periodicals about this Ambassador. For example: a) "The new Ambassador of the Philippines in Brazil, Mr. Carlos S. Tan, has arrived in Rio de Janeiro. He should shortly present his credentials to President Castelo Branco. Mr. Tan was born on November 4, 1899. Bachelor in Law from the University of the Philippines, in 1915; elected Senator in 1948; member of the Philippines delegation at the Interparliamentary Conference in Rome, in 1948; member of the Delegation to the UN in 1948 and 1949, as well as to the Economic Conference in Genoa, in 1948. His most recent role was

President of the Philippines, Diosdado Macapagal, came to Brazil in January 1966, accompanied by his wife Evangelina and their daughter Gloria. The Ambassadors who followed him were, in chronological order: Octávio L. Maloles (1966-1971)[31]; Emilio Dimayuga Bejasa (1976-1979); Sergio A. Barrera (Aug. 5, 1980-1985); Lauro L. Baja Jr. (Oct. 8, 1986-1992); José Macario Laurel IV (Sept.27, 1993-1995); Francisco L. Benedicto (Aug. 20, 1996-1998); Oscar G. Valenzuela (Mar. 31, 1999-2005); Teresita V. G. Barsana (Jan. 12, 2006 - Dec. 21, 2009); and Eva Betita (Apr. 12, 2010 - …).

In 1972, the Embassies based in Rio de Janeiro, including that of the Philippines, moved to Brasília, which had been inaugurated as Brazil's new capital (following Salvador and Rio de Janeiro) on April 21, 1961. In 1978, the Embassy Chancellery was functioning in its own building on Avenida das Nações, lot 01, in the North Sector of Embassies. In 1997, the Ambassador's Residence was already in operation near the Chancellery, in the same complex.[32]

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as a member of the Administration Tribunal of Companies and Emergencies. Mr. Tan is the first to be sent by the Philippines to Brazil, in a permanent nature, since until now the representation was made cumulatively from Washington" "1º EMBAIXADOR [1st AMBASSADOR]". *Jornal do Commercio*. Rio de Janeiro, quinta-feira, 9 dez. 1965, Primeiro Caderno, Gazetilha Diplomática, p. 5. b) "The first Ambassador of the Republic of the Philippines, Mr. Carlos Tan, presented his credentials yesterday to President Castelo Branco, at the Palácio do Planalto, in a ceremony attended by numerous Ministers. The formal conversation was in Spanish, and Mr. Carlos Tan appeared to be pleased to be the first Ambassador of his country to Brazil" "BRASIL – FILIPINAS" ["BRAZIL – PHILLIPINES"]. *Jornal do Commercio.* Rio de Janeiro, sexta-feira, 24 dez. 1965, Primeiro Caderno, Gazetilha Diplomática, p. 5. c) "The new Ambassadors of France, Mr. Jean Binoche, and of the Philippines, Mr. Carlos S. Tan, presented their credentials to President Castelo Branco early yesterday at the Planalto... On leaving, Ambassador Tan said he was surprised and delighted by Brazil, saying that he would report the conversation to his government, by letter". "O Globo no Planalto. Credenciais". *O Globo*. Rio de Janeiro, n. 12166, p. 16, Dec. 24, 1965.

[31] "Minister Juraci Magalhães received in his Cabinet the visit of the Ambassador of the Philippines. During the meeting, Mr. Octávio Maloles presented the copies of his credentials". "CREDENCIAIS [CREDENTIALS]". *Jornal do Commercio.* Rio de Janeiro, sexta-feira, 3 jun. 1966, Primeiro Caderno, p. 5.

[32] Reading the *Diplomatic List* and *Diplomatic Corps Lists* from September 1965 to December 1997, published by the Ministry for Foreign Relations of Brazil, allows one to register names of various Philippines Embassy members, diplomatic or otherwise. Examples are: José Bolaños (1965-...), Pedro de Guzman (1996...), Norberto Z. Valle (1966...), Joaquin Gaviola Jr. (1967...), Enrique Fernandez Jr. (1968...), Leocádio A. Dioso (1968...), Rosário Dioso (1968...), Dionisia M. de Guzman (1968...), Augusto G. Mamaril (1968...), Adoración G. Mamaril (1972...), Paulo B. de Guzman (1972...), Consuelo Arranz (1973...), Ernesto Z. Estrellado (1973...), Zonia B.

b) Brazilian Embassy to the Government of the Philippines

Decree nº 50.662 of May 30, 1961, signed by President Jânio Quadros and by Minister Afonso Arinos de Mello Franco, established:

> *Art. 1st: An Embassy of Brazil to the government of the Philippines shall be created, with its headquarters in the capital of that country.*
> *Art. 2nd: The mission dealt with in the previous article shall be cumulative with the Embassy of Brazil in Japan.*
> *Art. 3rd: This decree shall come into force on the day it is published.*[33]

On December 12, 1966, the Ambassador of Brazil in Tokyo, Mr. Álvaro Teixeira Soares, presented his credentials to the President of the Philippines, Mr. Ferdinand E. Marcos. He was the first Brazilian representative to present his credentials to a Head of State in the Philippines.[34]

Estrellado (1973...), Eloy R. Bello III (1978...), Florencio A. E. Santos (1978...), Maria Nelda D. Dator (1978...), Maria Stela Vergara de Santos (1978...), Alvin Surel Osorio (1980...), Emelinda Ignacio Osorio (1980...), Rosalinda de Perio Santos (1981...), Aurora L. G. Cañete (1981...), Maria Manglo (1983...), Elizalde C. de los Santos (1986...), Merle B. Puruganan (1986...), Danilo A. Enriquez (1986...), Roberto Reyes (1986...), Josephina R. de Guzman (1987...), Restituto G. de Guzman (1988...), Sylvia Montallana Reyes (1986), Mary A. Garcia (1992...), Celia Anna M. Feria (1992...), Leoncio Cardenas (1993...), Belen C. de la Cruz (1994...), Florentino D. Granada (1994...), Serafin de la Cruz (1997...), Edsel P. Barba (1997...). Publication of the *Diplomatic List* by M.R.E. ceased in 1997. In the annual *Guia Diplomático* [Diplomatic Guide Book], Welcome Editora, of Brasília, launched in 1991, one can find in the report on members of the Philippines Embassy the following names: Emelita G. Marquez (1999...), Ivy Angeli Granada (1999...), Manuel Gascón (2000...), Maria Sheila C. Patron (2002...), Susan Dorado (2003...), Zaldy B. Patron (2003), Leonidas P. Logarta (2004...), Christopher B. Montero (2005...), Maria Lourdes Bello Montero (2006...), Mila Gracia Samson (2007...), Sócrates Angeles Limcumpao (2007...).

[33] *COLEÇÃO das Leis da República dos Estados Unidos do Brasil de 1961* [COLLECTION of 1961's Federative Republic of Brazil's Laws]. Vol. IV. Decretos de abril a junho. [Brasília]: Departamento de Imprensa Nacional, [1961], p. 298 e 299.

[34] BRASIL. Ministério das Relações Exteriores. "Ásia e Oceania. *Relatório 1966* [[BRAZIL. Ministry of Foreign Relations. "Asia and Oceania" *Report for the year 1966*]. Brasília: MRE, 331 p. Seção de Publicações da Divisão de Documentação [Documentation Division of the Publication Section]. "Apresentação de credenciais de novos Embaixadores na Ásia" – p. 81: "Em 12 de outubro de 1966 o Embaixador em Tóquio apresentou suas credenciais ao Presidente das Filipinas e em 1966 houve a instalação da Embaixada de Filipinas no Brasil. ["New Ambassadors in Asia credentials presentation" – p. 81: "In October 12, 1966, Ambassador of Brazil in Tokio presented his credentials to the President of the Philippines and in 1966 occurred the establishment of the Embassy of the Philippines in Brazil].

Decree nº 63.227/08 of September 6, 1968, signed by President Costa e Silva and by Minister Magalhães Pinto, stated:

> *Art. 1st: The Embassy of Brazil to the government of the Philippines, created by decree number nº 50662, of May 30, 1961, shall cease to be cumulative with the Embassy of Brazil in Tokyo and shall be based in Manila.*
> *Art. 2nd: Dispositions to the contrary are revoked.*
> *Art. 3rd: This decree shall come into force on the day it is published.*[35]

The Ambassadors of Brazil in Manila to the Government of the Philippines were the following: Zilah Mafra Peixoto (Jul. 26, 1970-Jan 09, 1972); Milton Telles Ribeiro (1973-1974); Carlos Alfredo Bernardes (Jun./1975-1977); Lauro Soutelo Alves (Nov. 21, 1977-1982); Joayrton Martins Cahu (Jan. 31, 1983-1988); Raymundo Nonnato Loyola de Castro (Oct. 23, 1988-1991); Antônio Carlos Coelho da Rocha (Jul. 7, 1992-Aug. 23, 1996); Luiz Mattoso Maia Amado (Dec. 1, 1996-May 17, 2000); Cláudio Maria Henrique do Couto Lyra (May 19, 2001-Sept. 23, 2005); Carlos Eduardo Sette Câmara da Fonseca Costa (Sept. 23, 2005-Sept. 28, 2007); Alcides Gastão Rostand Prates (Jan. 29, 2008-...).[36]

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[35] *COLEÇÃO das Leis da República dos Estados Unidos do Brasil de 1968* [Federative Republic of Brazil's Laws COLLECTION of 1968]. Vol. VI. Atos do Poder Executivo [Actions of the Executive Power]. Decretos de julho a setembro. [Brasília] [July through September Decrees]: Departamento de Imprensa Nacional [National Press Department], 1968, p. 215-216.

[36] The reading of Ministry of Foreign Relations of Brazil's publications, such as the *Lista de Pessoal no Exterior* [List of Personnel Abroad], allows us to identify most, if not all, Brazil's Embassy staff members in Manila - diplomats or not - before the Government of the Philippines. They are mentioned hereunder with their dates of assuming the post: Jacques Claude François Michel Fernandes Vieira Guilbaud (Second Secretary Sept. 6, 1970), Aluysio dos Santos (Nov. 1, 1970), Natividad Y Ortiz (Nov. 1, 1970), Luz Locasin Gaje (Jun. 1973), José Augusto dos Santos Frota (Oct. 1973), Maria Esperança da Silva Cunha (Oct. 1975), Antônio Jorge de Araújo Lima (Apr. 25, 1976), José Duílio Almeida Rodrigues (May 1976), Luís Villa Villa (Jun. 1, 1976), Edson Marinho Duarte Monteiro (Third Secretary Oct., 1976), José Bittencourt de Mello Machado (Oct. 1976), Madalena Santos Dizon (Nov. 1976), Madalena Canossa Guzman Peralta (Nov. 1, 1976), Anita Santos Tankia (Nov. 21, 1976), Iracema de Oliveira Macedo (Apr. 22, 1977), Luiz Horácio de Oliveira Lacerda (Min. Cons. - Dec. 14, 1977), Antônio Brasil das Graças de Andrade (Apr. 8, 1980), Zildenaide dos Santos Vera (Apr. 8, 1980), Cristina Pascual Francisco (Jun. 2, 1980), Germelina Adona Pintado (Jul. 1, 1980), Manuel Maria de Campos (Jan. 1, 1983), Jeorge Resende da Silva (Jan. 12, 1983), Maria Helena da Costa Silva (Jan. 23, 1983), Antônio Fernandes de Lima (Jan. 31, 1983), Cláudio Cesar Avelar (Cons. – Apr. 5, 1983), Luís Martins Soares (Apr. 26, 1983), Antônio Carlos Lopes (Second Secretary Oct. 3,

Both at the Philippine Embassy in Brazil and at the Brazilian Embassy in the Philippines there have been several periods with "chargés d'affairs" *ad interim*.[37]

The Presentation of Credentials of new Ambassadors is often reported in periodicals and in Press Releases in Manila. For example, the following news report appeared when the current Ambassador of Brazil, Alcides Prates, took office:

> *President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo accepted in Malacanang this morning the credentials of the new ambassadress of the Federative Republic of Brazil to the Philippines who congratulated her for her recent achievements in the economic front. Ambassador Alcides Gastão Rostand Prates [...] was escorted through the palace honor guards by Foreign Affairs Assistant Secretary for Protocol Jerril Santos.*
> *Ambassador Prates signed the guest book for all incoming ambassadors before he was led to the Rizal Hall where he presented his credentials to the President. The Brazilian diplomat pledged to President Arroyo that he would "do the utmost to fulfill my duty" as ambassador to the Philippines.*

1983), Desio Bonomo (Oct. 26, 1984), João Carlos Aguiar Gay (Min. Cons. – Dec. 3, 1987), Jorge Mendonça (Apr. 19, 1989), Paulo Antônio Pereira (First Secretary - Jul. 16, 1991), Luiz Palmary Lobo Noronha (Sept. 1, 1992), Carmen Zilda Chaves Sestini (Feb. 2, 1995), Vera Lúcia Pereira (Feb. 2, 1995), Carlos Augusto Loureiro de Carvalho (Min. Cons. – Nov. 5, 1996), Alceu Germano Sestini (Feb. 2, 1997), Dulce Fabiana Albuquerque da Costa Guimarães (Mar. 20, 2001), Olavo Batista Filho (Apr. 30, 2001), Maria Jovelina dos Santos (Nov. 3, 2004), Carlindo Izidoro Teixeira (Mar. 23, 2006), José Auri do Nascimento (Apr. 4, 2006), Paulo Roberto Campos Tarisse da Fontoura (Min. Cons. - Sept. 25, 2006).

[37] For the history of relations between Brazil and the Philippines it is also important to study activities of the Consular Section of their Embassies, as well as several types of their Consulates. Just a few examples: 1) The Philippines currently have Honorary Consuls in São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Manaus, Curitiba and Itajaí. 2) Reports from Brazil's Ministry of Foreign Relations contain much information about the Consulates of the country. For example: a) The Report 1957 of the Ministry informs that the Division of Consulates carried out many studies on the creation of new honorary Consulates, especially in the Philippines. (Rio de Janeiro – 1958, p. 214). b) On January 3, 1964 Francisco Borja Baptista de Magalhães received his diploma of Consul-General of Brazil in Hong Kong with jurisdiction over the Philippines. On May 11, 1964 Gilian Augusta Gigne received her diploma of interim Vice-Consul in Capetown, with jurisdiction over the Philippines. (refer to: BRASIL. Ministério das Relações Exteriores. *Relatório 1964* [BRAZIL. Ministry of Foreign Relations. *Report for the year 1964*]. Rio de Janeiro. Seção de Publicações da Divisão de Documentação [Documentation Division of the Publication Section] – 1965, p. 238-239).

In accepting Ambassador Prates' credentials, the President, who was in an all-copper pants suit, said she looked forward to working with the latter. In their conversation at the Music Room later on, the President enthused thus to the new Brazilian ambassador: "You come at a time when Brazil has become one of the most important economies in the world."

For his part, Ambassador Prates congratulated the President for her achievements, to which the Chief Executive replied: "We are trying to emulate Brazil."

"You should go back to Brazil – your father (former President Diosdado Macapagal) went there twice," the ambassador told the President who recounted that she was with her late father during one of the said two trips to Brazil.

President Arroyo recalled that they had wanted to go to a place in Sao Paolo, but they didn't know the way, and so they asked for help from a biking passerby who not only pointed the way for them, but guided them all the way to where they wanted to go. "What hospitality!" the President exclaimed.

The President, for her part, invited the Brazilian president through Ambassador Prates to visit the Philippines which, she enthused, could become one of the economic partners of the prosperous Latin American country.

Ambassador Prates said relations between Brazil and the Philippines could indeed "create opportunities" for both countries, and thanked President Arroyo for her invitation, saying that Brazilian President Luis Inácio Lula da Silva has expressed his desire to visit Asia, including the Philippines, "because the year 2008 is the year of Asia".[38]

[38] Ambassador Alcides Prates sent me this e-mail on Nov. 27, 2008 (this text can also be found in: PGMA accepts credentials of new Brazilian envoy". *PIA Daily News Reader. PIA Press Release*. Manila, Philippines: Philippine Information Agency (PIA), 20 feb. 2008. <http://www.pia.gov.ph/?m=12&fi=p080220.htm&no=78>. He explained that in his conversation with the President she mentioned the visit she made to Brazil with her father in 1966. The Ambassador commented that a long time had passed and maybe she should go to Brazil again. "She said she would like to very much. I asked her if I might pass this on to the President. She said something like: 'By all means' (And I did)".

VI. Visits of Authorities and Personalities

a) From the Philippines to Brazil

The first Filipino authority to visit Brazil was the Vice-President of the Republic, Diosdado Macapagal. The special importance of this visit owes itself also to the extraordinary human and professional qualities of this remarkable statesman.

He arrived in Rio de Janeiro on October 23, 1960, with his wife Evangelina Macapagal (both fluent in Spanish) and two Secretaries. He was the first passenger to alight from the Pan-American Commercial Airplane which had brought him from his country via the United States. He was received by the Diplomatic Liaison Officer of Itamaraty, Conselheiro Carlos Jacinto de Barros, and by the Filipino student, resident in Rio de Janeiro, Petronio Colinog. The general objective in coming to Brazil was to forge closer relations between the two countries. He demonstrated his aim of opening diplomatic representations in Brazil and other Latin American countries, as well as that already in existence in Argentina. He emphasized the importance of broadening cultural relations. He embodied the full support of his government and people – independent since July 4, 1946 – for pro-emancipation movements.[39]

[39] "VICE das Filipinas quer estabelecer representação diplomática no Brasil". ["VICE-PRESIDENT of the Philippines wants to establish a diplomatic representation in Brazil"].

In the morning of October 24, the Vice-President travelled from Rio de Janeiro to Brasilia. He was welcomed at the capital airport by the Diplomatic Liaison Officer there, Mr. Thompson Flores Neto, and other Itamaraty authorities. He went straight to the Alvorada Palace where he was received in a special 20-minute audience by President Juscelino Kubitschek, with the presence of Chancellor Horácio Lafer. "During the meeting President Juscelino Kubitschek gave a brief explanation of the mission attributed to Brasilia in the march to conquer the extensive unoccupied areas in West Brazil. Macapagal appeared to be very interested in listening in detail Brazilian matters, warmly expressing his thoughts on our progress and possibilities".[40] On leaving Brasilia for São Paulo, he said he would return to the new capital within five years to confirm his predictions that by that time (1966) it had become a complete city.[41] The Vice-President arrived in São Paulo's Congonhas airport in the afternoon of October 24, accompanied by Mr. Leal Ferreira, an Itamaraty Adviser, who had been assigned to attend him.[42] In the morning of October 25, Macapagal held a Press Conference[43]. He declared that he would be a candidate for President of the Philippines in the 1961 elections and expressed his wish to return to Brazil to see the future development of the country. In the afternoon, he was received by Governor

Jornal do Brasil. Rio de Janeiro, year LXX, n. 250, Sunday, 23 and Monday, 24 October 1960, session II, p. 3. "Filipinas deseja ampliar relações com o Brasil". ["Philippines want to broaden relations with Brazil"] *O Globo*, Rio de Janeiro, ano XXXVI, n. 10.576, p. 2, 24 Oct. 1960.

[40] "Vice-Presidente Filipino com JK: Desenvolvimento". ["Philippine Vice-President with JK: Development"] *Correio Braziliense*. Brasília, Tuesday, October 25, 1960, pp. 01 and 06, Year CLII (2nd phase), nº 157. The same newspaper prints a photograph of the Vice-president and his wife in a conversation with Chancellor Horácio Lafer and Mayor Israel Pinheiro informing that the Chancellor offered a luncheon to the Visitor and his wife. In *Revista Brasília*, Year 1960, Fasc. 44-48 p. 8, is written: "Brazilian authorities received in Brasília on October 24 [1960] the Vice-President of the Philippines, Sr. Deodado [Diosdado] Macapagal, who did not hide his enthusiasm for the moving of the capital to the interior of the country".

[41] "Notícias da capital" ["News from the new Capital"]. *O Globo*. Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 26, 1960 p. 14. Year XXXVI, nº 10578.

[42] "Vice-Presidente das Filipinas" ["Vice-President of the Philippines"] *Idem. Ibidem*.

[43] "MACAPAGAL estuda a solução do Brasil para desenvolvimento econômico das Filipinas". ["MACAPAGAL studies Brazil's solution for economic development of the Philippines"]. *Estado de São Paulo*. São Paulo, Year LXXXI, nº 2622, Oct. 26, 1960 p. 17. The same article states that Macapagal gave President Kubitschek a typical Philippine apparel (*barong tagalog*) and that Itamaraty offered him luncheon at the Brasilia Palace Hotel.

Carvalho Pinto. He visited Santos on October 26, and next day embarked on his way to Venezuela and Mexico.[44]

As ex-President, Mr. Macapagal returned to Brazil with his wife Evagelina, his daughter Gloria and Adjutant Captain Mendoza, arriving at Galeão airport in the ex-capital at 10:45h on a Saturday, January 15, 1966, in a VARIG airplane via Lisbon and Recife. They were received by the General Secretary of Itamaraty, Mr. Arnaldo Vasconcelos, and several Ambassadors, among whom, Mr. Carlos Tan, from the Philippines; Mr. Jaime Alba, from Spain; and Mr. Shao-Chang Hsu, from China; all accompanied by their wives. Ambassadress Tan took orchids to Dona Evangelina and to Gloria.[45] In his book about this journey, the ex-President recorded his interview given at the airport on his arrival. These are his words:

> *At the press interview at the airport on arrival, one of the questions asked me was whether there was anti-Spanish or anti-American feeling in the Philippines, considering that the Philippines was subjected to Spanish and American rule. I replied that there was none, and on the contrary there was appreciation for Spain which gave the Filipinos their religion and Western culture including the Spanish language, and for America which gave the training in the processes of democracy and mass education which has been the foundation of political stability in our country.*[46]

[44] "Nos Campos Elísios o Vice-Presidente das Filipinas" ["The Vice-President of the Philippines at the Governor's Office"]. *Diário Popular*, São Paulo, ano LXXXVI, nº 24416, Oct. 26, 1960, p. 11.The Report from the Ministry of Foreign Relations for 1960, p. 23, recorded the Vice-President's visit to Brazil like this: "On an official visit Dr. Diosdado Macapagal, Vice-President of the Republic of the Philippines, arrived in Rio de Janeiro, on 22 October 1960. The Doctor, accompanied by his wife, also visited Brasília and the state of São Paulo. The visit of the Philippine political leader was essentially about observing our industrial and agricultural evolution". In the same Report, the visit is recorded on p.53. "Vice-Presidente das Filipinas em São Paulo" ["Vice-President of the Philippines in São Paulo"]. *Correio Paulistano*. São Paulo, n. 32082, p. 6, 26 Oct. 1960.

[45] "Ex-Presidente deseja maior intercâmbio com a América Latina. Macapagal quer Filipinas mais unida ao Brasil" ["Ex-president wants more interchange with Latin America. Macapagal wants Philippines more united to Brazil"]. *Correio da Manhã*. Rio de Janeiro, 22.326, p. 6, Jan. 16, 1966.

[46] MACAPAGAL, Diosdado. Fifth President of the Philippines (1962-65). *An Asian looks at South America*. Manila, Mac Publishing House, 1966, p. 27. "Asked by the journalists if his country felt resentment towards the Spanish, due to the colonization by the Iberians, and towards the Americans, due to the dominion of the USA during the Second World War and until 1946, the ex-President, smiling, answered with a question: 'Do the Brazilians feel rancor or

In the afternoon of that same day, the 15th, Ambassador Carlos S. Tan of the Philippines offered his ex-President a reception at his home next to the Hotel Excelsior, at which there were about one hundred guests, among them the interim Chancellor of Brazil, Antonio Borges Castelo Branco, numerous ambassadors and their wives. On Sunday, January 16, the Macapagal family visited a refuge center, housing victims of the floods caused by four days of torrential rain. He observed in his book that the aid procedures led by the Brazilian Army were mostly the same as those used in the Philippines.

On Monday the 17, Diosdado Macapagal was honored at a luncheon in Laranjeiras Palace, given by President Castello Branco. Among the guests were the newly installed Minister of Foreign Relations Juracy Magalhães, and his predecessor. Mr. Macapagal commented about the President in his book:

> *Not being English speaking he conversed with Gloria in French... He considers it difficult to bring peace to Vietnam. He felt that it would be difficult for Portugal to keep Angola and Mozambique... It spoke so well of him [President Castello Branco] and his people as their leader that after the luncheon, he showed the thoughtfulness to personally pick the orchids from the center piece to offer to Mrs. Macapagal before he led us on a tour of his palace.*[47]

On January 18, Diosdado Macapagal and his wife Evangelina and his daughter Gloria were guests of honor at a dinner offered by the Ambassador of Spain, Jaime Alba and his wife, with the presence of other 32 guests, among them the Chancellor of Brazil and many ambassadors from Latin American countries. Mr. Camus, from São Paulo, was also there, aware that many families in the Philippines had the same surname, as was the case of ex-Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, José Camus.[48]

On the 19th he arrived in Brasilia at 19:30 on a Varig Electra, from Rio de Janeiro, with his wife Evangelina, his daughter Gloria and the Ambassador of the Philippines in Brazil. The newspaper *Correio Braziliense* wrote about

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resentment towards the Portuguese? We are grateful to the Spanish for the language they gave us and for the strong religion. We thank the Americans who were in our homeland until 1946 for the intensification of the democratic process and the system for education of the masses'". *Estado de São Paulo*. São Paulo, ano LXXXVII, n. 27.836, p. 10, 16 jan. 1966.

[47] MACAPAGAL, Diosdado. *Op. cit*. p. 29.

[48] MACAPAGAL, Diosdado. *Op. cit*. p. 31-32.

him: "President at 35, he has had a brilliant academic career. He is doctor of Law and Economics, titles obtained at the University of the Philippines and at the University of St Thomas. As a diplomat he has served in his country's embassy in Washington and in the Ministry of Foreign Relations in Manila. After successfully being voted twice to Congress, Mr. Macapagal was elected Vice-President in 1957, and President in 1961. His mandate was marked by a law passed on Agrarian Reform. His government stimulated the cause for political integration among Southeastern Pacific countries. President Macapagal is married and has four children. His wife Evangelina is a doctor. They travel with their daughter Gloria who is studying Diplomacy at the University of Georgetown, in Washington".[49]

On January 20, in Brasilia, ex-President Macapagal visited the Planalto and Alvorada Palaces. He was accompanied by the Brazilian diplomat Luís Brun de Almeida e Souza. He admired the ministerial buildings and the work at Itamaraty Palace.[50] In the afternoon of that same day he was received by the Mayor of the capital, Plínio Cantanhede. On the same day, he left Brasilia and after a two-hour flight on a VASP plane, he arrived in São Paulo, where he was received by the Governor's Chief of Protocol. Four motorbikes flanked the official car that took the visitors to Hotel Jaraguá. On the 21st, Governor Adhemar de Barros held a luncheon for ex-President Macapagal and his family in the Bandeirantes Palace. They also visited the Butantã Institute (acclaimed all over the world for its research regarding snakes and their venoms for vacine production) and the Rinaldi Ranch.[51] On the 22nd, the Grape Festival and the II Industrial Fair in the city of Jundiaí, State of São Paulo, were inaugurated with the presence of Governor Adhemar de Barros; ex-President Macapagal; Ambassador Carlos Tan; São Paulo's Secretary of Agriculture, Arnaldo Cerdeira; Secretary of Labor, Benedito Matarazzo; Jundiaí's Mayor, Pedro Favaro; and other officials.[52] He also visited the Agronomy Institute

[49] "Macapagal veio ver Brasília". ["Macapagal came to see Brasília"] *Correio Braziliense*, Brasilia, Nº 1.728, p. 1 and 4, Thursday, 20 January 1966.
[50] "Macapagal visita Brasília" ["Macapagal visits Brasilia"]. *Correio Braziliense*, Brasilia, Jan. 21, 1960, nº 1.729, p. 1.
[51] Photo of the Macapagal couple. *Estado de São Paulo*. São Paulo, Year LXXXVII, nº 27.841, Jan. 22, 1966, p. 12.
[52] Photo of the Macapagal couple. *Estado de São Paulo*. São Paulo, Year LXXXVII, nº 27.842, Jan. 23, 1966, p. 27.

in Campinas and a farm belonging to the President of the Livestock Association and Coffee Cooperative of Brazil.[53]

During his unofficial visit, ex-President Macapagal reaffirmed the common ties between Latin American countries and the Philippines. All were colonies of Europe and received Christianity and western culture. For him, besides coffee the Philippines could buy other products from Brazil. In turn, his country offered sugar, timber, coconut oil and embroidered textiles.

> *"By the end of October [1977] the Filipino Government sent an official mission to Brazil headed by the Minister of Construction, Transport and Communication, and by the Vice-Minister of Industry, in an attempt to identify potential opportunities for Brazilian participation in on-going projects in that country. On the other hand, Brazilian exports of iron ore to the Philippines reached 1.5 million tons during that year, foreseeing progressive increases from 1978 onwards."*[54]

In May 1978, Brazil received members of the Philippines' Ministry of Energy who had come in order to establish contacts with government organisms and companies of the private sector connected to the implementation of an alcohol national program.[55]

In 2000 President Joseph Estrada's visit to Brazil – elected in 1998 – was announced.[56] Unexpected difficulties prevented it from happening.

Numerous Philippine authorities and personalities have taken part in international conferences and meetings in Brazil, run by both public and private entities. Examples include: Senator Teofisto Guingona Jr., in 1989; Agriculture Vice-Minister, Lino E. Nazarene, in 1992; Philippines Investment Council Governor, Mr. Conrad Leviste, in 1995; Philippines National Police Officers, Colonel Crisogono Rebano Francisco (also Human Resources Director), and Miguel G. Coronel, in 1995; Chamber of Deputies President, Dr. José de Venecia, in 1997; Socio-Economic Planning Minister, Dr. Cielito F. Habito, (Forum Rio+5), in 1997; Agrarian Reform Minister, Nasser C. Pangandaman (International

[53] MACAPAGAL, Diosdado. *An Asian looks at South America*. *Op. cit*., p. 40.
[54] BRAZIL. Ministry of Foreign Relations. "Ásia e Oceania – Filipinas" ["Asia and Oceania – the Philippines"]. *Report 1977*. Brasília: MRE, 1978, p. 83.
[55] BRAZIL. Ministry of Foreign Relations. "Ásia e Oceania – Filipinas" ["Asia and Oceania – the Philippines"]. *Report 1978*. Brasília: MRE, 1979, p. 74.
[56] CARDOSO, Fernando Henrique. *Mensagem ao Congress* [Message to the National Congress]. Brasilia, Imprensa Nacional, 2000, p. 220.

Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, Porto Alegre), in March 7-10, 2006; Environment Minister, Angelo Reyes (VIII Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Curitiba), in March 20-31, 2006; Agriculture Minister, Domingo Panganiban (G20 High Level Meeting, Rio de Janeiro), in September 9-10, 2006; Foreign Affairs Minister, Alberto G. Romulo (Third Ministerial Meeting of FOCALAL, Brasília), in August 22-23, 2007; Social Welfare and Development Minister, Esperanza Cabaral, (III World Congress Against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, Rio de Janeiro), in November 25-28, 2008.

From June 22 to 25, 2009, President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo visited in Brazil the cities of Recife, Brasília and Rio de Janeiro. At the SUAPE Port, near Recife, State of Pernambuco, she inaugurated a new warehouse for TECON SUAPE with the presence of State of Pernambuco's Governor, Eduardo Campos, and other authorities.[57] In the morning of June 24, she met the minister of Development, Industry and Foreing Trade, Miguel Jorge, and *Ministro de Desenvolvimento Social e Combate à Fome* [Social Development and Hunger Eradication Minister], Patrus Ananias, who presented her the successful "Bolsa Família" program (a financial aid to families to enroll and maintain their children in school). Also, in Brasilia, on that same day, Presidents Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo and Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva signed a Joint Statement about mutual cooperation (see Appendix III). Afterwards, President Lula hosted a lunch in her honor at the Ministry of Foreign Relations on which occasion both Presidents made important speeches. (See Appendix IV) In that afternoon, she was received by Senate

[57] "TECON SUAPE mantém plano de investimento." ["TECON SUAPE maintains investment plans."] *Jornal do Comércio*, Recife, 24 de junho de 2009, p. 5. "Philippine President inaugurates TSSA's expanded container yard – International Portfolio". *The Official Publication of International Container Terminal Services, Inc.* Manila, July 2009, Front Page and p. 2.

[58] "Presidente das Filipinas visita o Senado amanhã". ["President of the Philippines visits the Senate tomorrow"]. *Jornal do Senado*, Brasília, 23 de junho de 2009, p. 8; "Programas sociais trazem Presidente filipina ao Brasil" ["Social programs bring Filipino President to Brazil"]. *Jornal do Senado*. Brasília, Year XV, Nº 3047, June 25, 2009, pp. 1 and 8. this text can also be found at site: <http://www.senado.gov.br/agencia/print.aspx?codnoticia=92671>

[59] Visita da Presidente das Filipinas, Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo. Salão Verde, às 15:30 [Visit of President of the Philippines, Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, in the Green Hall, at 15:30]. *Jornal da Câmara*, Brasília, 24 de junho de 2009, p. 2. Agenda. "Presidente das Filipinas destaca participação feminina no Parlamento de seu país". ["President of the Philippines highlights female participation in her country's Parliament."]. *Jornal da Câmara*, Brasília, quinta-feira, 25 de junho de 2009, Year 10, nº 2.281, p. 2.

[60] "Presidente das Filipinas visita o Supremo" ["Philippines President visits the Supreme Court"]. *Notícias do STF* ["Supreme Court's News"]. Brasília, 24 de junho de 2009.

President José Sarney,[58] by House of Representatives President, Michel Temer,[59] and by the Supreme Court President, Minister Gilmar Mendes[60].

On June 25, 2009, in Rio de Janeiro she was hosted by City Mayor Eduardo Paes who among other matters showed her the project for Rio de Janeiro candidacy to host the 2016 Olympic and Para-Olympic Games[61]. On this same day, a Member of her delegation, Professor Ambeth Ocampo, Philippines National Historical Institute President accompanied by Josefina Estrada, Director for South American and Regional Multilateral Affairs Division of the Department of Foreign Affairs,, was received by Arno Wehling, IHGB President (*Instituto Histórico Geográfico Brasileiro*) to whom he manifested interest in developing partnerships towards making public documents and aspects of colonial past of both countries. In that occasion he had a chance to know IHGB's facilities and its valuable collections.[62]

On March 22, 2010, Philippines' Vice-President Manuel Leoteriu "Noli" B. de Castro Jr. came to Brazil for the V World Urban Forum held in Rio de Janeiro opened by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva.

b) From Brazil to the Philippines

In 1959, a mission led by Ambassador Hugo Gouthier de Oliveira Gondim visited the Philippines and several other Asian countries, having made direct contact not only with authorities responsible for their foreign trade but also with classist authorities of the trade and industry sector.[63]

From July 6 to 10, 1968, the School-Ship José de Mello visited Manila.[64]

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[61] "RIO 2016 entra na pauta do encontro entre Prefeito do Rio e Presidente das Filipinas" ["RIO 2016 becomes part of Rio's Mayor and Philippines' President meeting agenda"]. *Notícias* [News]. Rio de Janeiro: Rio 2016, quinta-feira, 25 jun. 2009. <http://www.rio2016.com.br/pt/noticias/noticia.aspx?idconteudo=920>.

[62] *Noticiário IHGB* (Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro) [Historic and Geographic Brazilian Institute Newsletter], Rio de Janeiro, Nº 241, Junho 2009, p.5. It is interesting to register that in IHGB archives there is a copy of a two-page report on the Englishmen's invasion of the Philippines, in 1762, and the Spaniards' successful reaction led by Governor Don Simón de Anda y Salazar (1701-1776).

[63] BRAZIL. Ministry of Foreign Relations. "Missão Especial no Sudeste da Ásia" [BRAZIL. Ministry of Foreign Relations. "Special Mission in Southeast Asia"]. *Report 1959*. Rio de Janeiro: MRE, 1960, p. 142-144. Seção de Publicações do Serviço de Documentação [Documentation Division of the Publication Section]. The mission prepared a Report that was presented to the Foreign and Finance Ministers.

[64] The troop ship "Custódio de Mello", received this name as a tribute to President Floriano Peixoto's Navy Minister Admiral Custódio José de Mello. It was built by Ishikawajima

The Minister of Mines and Energy, Shigeaki Ueki, during President Geisel's government (1974-1979), went to the Philippines twice or more. The Ministry of Foreign Relations Report for the year 1976 records: "During a visit Minister Shigeaki Ueki made to that country [Philippines] from Nov. 8 to 12 [1976] a contract was signed for the supply of 30 million tons of iron ore to Philippine Sinter Corporation for the period of 15 years at an estimate value of US$ 500 million. Brazil in turn was committed to import 2 million tons of Filipino concentrated copper for the period of 10 years, aiming at keeping a bilateral balance. Agreements were not merely limited to the trading sector but also to a possible Brazilian cooperation in studies for the viability of energy plants on charcoal implementation and of researches on the use of alcohol from sugar cane as fuel in that country."[65]

The Report on 1977 activities carried on by the Ministry of Foreign Relations informs that during that year there was "an intensification of contacts between Brazil and the Philippines in the trade and economic field. In February, Brazilian iron ore delivery got started by Cia. Vale do Rio Doce to Philippine Sinter Corporation, a Kawasaki Steel subsidiary from Japan established in the Mindanao Island.

On the other hand, several official missions were sent to that country in order to enforce negotiation talks realized in November 1976 on the occasion of Brazil's Minister of Mines and Energy stay which were related to an eventual cooperation and interchange between Brazil and the Philippines in the areas of Steel Foundry, alcohol-engine industry, iron ore and copper trade.... As a fulfillment of these understandings the signing of an agreement for technical cooperation between the two nations was confirmed during another visit to the Philippines of the Minister of Mines and Energy in December [1977] in which the two countries were committed to a joint study for a consequent

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shipyards, in Tokyo, Japan, and was launched on June 10, 1954. From August to December 1959 it took its I Marine-Guard's Instruction Voyage. In 1961 it was reclassified as a Naval Training Ship. From April 15 to September 1, it carried out its X Marine-Guard's Instruction Voyage and its V Marine-Guard's Instruction Voyage, under the direction of CMG (Capitão de Mar e Guerra [Capitaín of Sea and War]), Hedno Vianna Chamoun, with circumnavigation of a Brazilian Navy Training Ship (Balboa, Acapulco, Los Angeles, Honolulu, Tokyo, Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Lourenço Marques [Maputo] and Capetown).

[65] BRASIL. Ministério das Relações Exteriores. [BRAZIL. Ministry of Foreign Relations]. "Ásia e Oceania: Filipinas" ["Asia and Oceania: Philippines"]. *Report 1976*. Rio de Janeiro: Centro Gráfico do IBGE, 1977, p. 97. Brazil's Foreign Relations Policy Bulletin (*Resenha de Política Exterior do Brasil*) published in Brasília, nº 16, Jan. Feb. and Mar. 1978, p. 16, refers to a visit of the Minister of Mines and Energy of Brazil to the Philippines in July 1976.

establishment of a Charcoal-run Steel Foundry in Filipino territory supposed to consume Brazilian iron ore.[66]

In an interview published in 2008, Dr. Eliezer Batista outlined that when he was President of Rio Doce International in Brussels he advocated the use of the Filipino port of Cagayan de Oro as highly convenient to the implementation of Brazil-China trading activities. On that basis, Brazil, China, Japan and Philippines succeeded in enforcing a fruitful agreement.[67]

In May 1978, a Brazilian group of specialists in the area of natural resources preservation went to the Philippines. In the following month of August, Brazilian technicians on Steel Foundries research projects were there.[68]

A Brazilian Delegation attended the V UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) Meeting. At this event, on May 8, 1979, Ambassador George Álvares Maciel, Head of that Delegation, delivered an important speech.[69]

In April and May, 1981, under Itamaraty's coordination, an Economic-Trade Mission composed of representatives from several administrative sectors and about fifty business executives visited Singapore, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, countries that form the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Outstanding transactions mainly in the Trade Sector were completed.[70]

In September 1982, the War College Board of Command in Rio de Janeiro carried out a visit to China, Singapore, Philippines, Japan and Malaysia.[71]

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[66] BRASIL. Ministério das Relações Exteriores. "Ásia e Oceania: Filipinas". [BRAZIL. Ministry of Foreign Relations. "Asia and Oceania: Philippines"]. *Report 1977*. Brasília: MRE, 1978, p. 83.

[67] Eliezer Batista's interview "Desafio do acesso à China para exportação de minério de ferro. Abertura do mercado chinês na década de 70". [The challenge of having access to China for exportation of Brazilian iron ore. Opening of Chinese market in the 1970s] *Newsletter*, n. 15, p. 1, Feb. 2008.

[68] BRASIL. Ministério das Relações Exteriores. [BRAZIL. Ministry of Foreign Relations. "Ásia e Oceania: Filipinas". ["Asia and Oceania: Philippines"]. *Report 1978*. Brasília: MRE, 1979, p. 74.

[69] "O Brasil na Quinta Reunião da UNCTAD em Manila." *Resenha de Política Exterior do Brasil.* "Brazil at UNCTAD's Fifth Meeting in Manila". Brazil's Foreign Relations Policy Bulletin, published in Brasília, nº 21, from the 15th to the 31st Mar./Apr./May/Jun. 1979, pp. 67-70.

[70] FIGUEIREDO, João. Message to the National Congress. Brasilia, Imprensa Nacional, 1982, pp. 158-9.

[71] *Idem*. Message to the National Congress. Brasilia, Imprensa Nacional, 1983, p. 146.

In 1982, a Trade Mission headed by Rio Grande do Sul's Governor visited Singapore, Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand.[72]

In 1999, Professor Cristovam Buarque, former University of Brasilia's Rector, former Brasilia's Governor, and current Senator of the Republic visited the Philippines and other Asian countries.[73]

From April 3 to 8, 2005, a Brazilian Congress Delegation composed by Senator Heráclito Fortes (Chairman), José Jorge, and Efraim Morais and by Deputies Robson Tuma, José Thomaz Nono, Laura Carneiro, Cláudio Cajado, Átila Lins, José Carlos Aleluia and Alexandre Santos, participated in the 112th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Manila.[74]

[72] *Idem*. *Ibidem*.

[73] BUARQUE, Cristovam. *Os Tigres Assustados. Uma viagem pela fronteira dos séculos* [*The Scared Tigers. A journey on the border of the centuries*]. 2nd Edition. Rio de Janeiro: Rosa dos Tempos, 1999, 174 p.

[74] In August 1958, one of these Assemblies took place in Rio de Janeiro. It is worth recalling that the Interparliamentary Union was started in 1889, the year in which by initiative of parliamentarians Mr. William Raudal Cremer, of Great Britain, and Mr. Fréderic Passy, of France, the First Interparliamentary Conference took place in Paris. Its headquarters is in Geneva. In 1955, the Presidents Nereu Ramos, of the Senate (Resolution nº 9 of June 6, 1955) and Carlos Luz, of the Chamber of Deputies, (Resolution nº 28 of June 22, 1955) recognized the Brazilian Group affiliated to the Interparliamentary Union "as a service of interparliamentary cooperation". See: GRUPO BRASILEIRO DE UNIÃO INTERPARLAMENTAR [BRAZILIAN GROUP OF INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION]. *Histórico, Instrumentos Constitutivos, Órgãos, Outros Documentos e Informações.* [*History, Constitutional Instruments, Agencies, Other Documents and Information*]. Brasília, 1984, 53 p.; ANDRADE, Antônio Paes de. *O Brasil na União Interparlamentar* [*Brazil in the Interparliamentary Union*]. São Paulo: Paz e Terra, 1988, 238 p.

VII. Bilateral Cooperation

On August 23, 1973, the Secretary of Foreign Relations of the Philippines, Mr. Manuel Colantes, sent to Brazil's Ambassadress to the Philippines, Ms. Zilah Mafra Peixoto, a letter concerning reciprocal abolition of visa requirements for non-immigrant citizens (see Appendix I A).

On October 25, 1973, there was an exchange of Notes between Philippines' Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Manuel Colantes, and Brazil's Ambassador to the Philippines, Milton Telles Ribeiro, dealing with reciprocal abolition of visa requirements for non-immigrant citizens. It came into action on that same day (see Appendix I B).

On September 29, 1973, in Brasilia, Ambassador João Clemente Baena Soares for the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Relations and Ambassador Sergio A. Barrera for the Government of the Philippines signed a Convention to avoid Double Taxation and Prevent Tax Evasion. This convention was promulgated in Brazil, by Decree nº 241, of October 25, 1991, signed by President Fernando Collor and by Minister for Foreign Relations, Francisco Rezek.

On September 20, 2006, the Ministers of Foreign Relations of Brazil, Celso Amorim, and of the Philippines, Alberto G. Romulo, signed in New York a Memorandum to Establish a Bilateral Consultation Mechanism. It came into action on the same day (see Appendix II).

On June 24, 2009, the following Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) were signed: on cooperation in agriculture (Ministers Reinhold Stephanes and Arthur C. Yap); on bioenergy cooperation, including biofuels (between the Brazil's Minister of Mines and Energy and the Philippines' Department of Energy – Edson Lobão and Angelo T. Reyes); on cooperation between EMBRAPA (Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária [Brazilian Enterprise of Agropecuary Research]) and the Philippines' PADCC (Agricultural Development and Commercial Corporation – President Director Mariz B. Aghon). It was also signed an Agreement in regards to diplomatic, consular, technical and administrative personnel's remuneration (Interim Minister Samuel Piheiro Guimarães and Minister Alberto G. Romulo). Likewise, on the same day June 24, at Itamaraty's Palace, the President of the Brazilian Association of Girolando Breeders, José Donato Dias Filho and Philippines' Agriculture Minister Carlos C. Yap signed a Joint Communiqué for donation of Girolando cattle semen to the Philippines.[75] On that same opportunity, Brazil's Industry National Confederation (CNI) represented by Paulo Tigre and Philippines' Industry Commerce Chamber represented by Jesus Devarela signed a Cooperation Agreement.[76]

Over the years, Brazilain Parliamentarians have formed various Groups to promote stronger links of friendship with other countries. Draft Resolution nº 98 of 1996, by Deputy Hilário Coimbra and others, aimed at creating the Brazil-Republic of the Philippines Parliamentary Group with the following justification:

> *The Republic of the Philippines has a key position in the Asian scenario, and it is the country with greatest western influence; its economy is focused on agriculture, trade and services. Its exports have reached values of 10 billion dollars, and within the globalization process it has become an important partner for Brazil.*

[75] "BRASIL quer ampliar exportação de sêmen bovino para Ásia" ["Brazil wants to amplify bovine semen's exports to Asia]. *Notícias Gerais* [General news]. Uberaba, Minas Gerais: GIROLANDO – Associação Brasileira dos Criadores de Girolando [Brazilian Association for Giroland Breeders], 25 ago. 2009. Available at: <http://www.girolando.com.br/site/noticia.php?id=1514>. Accessed on: Oct 21, 2009.

[76] "CNI e Câmara Filipina assinam acordo" [Brazil's National Industry Confederation and Philippines' Chamber sign agreement]. *Notícias* [News]. Porto Alegre: Centro Internacional de Negócios do Rio Grande do Sul (CIN) [Rio Grande do Sul's International Business Center], 26 jun. 2009. Available at: <http://www.cinrs.org.br/noticias_cin.asp?idnoticia=2197>. Accessed on: Oct 21. 2009.

The exchange proposed can be an efficient tool for harmonious development of a policy for parliamentary relations between the two countries.
There are various Parliamentary Groups today in the Chamber of Deputies formally approved by means of resolutions in the Chamber. We can cite: Brazil-Mexico, Brazil-Cuba, Brazil-Italy, Brazil-Angola, Brazil-France, Brazil-Kingdom of Thailand and Brazil-Morocco, and with the support of this Versed Board we will forge closer ties of friendship that link the brother countries of Brazil and the Philippines. Within this innovative spirit, and with our eyes turned towards the work of the untiring Baron do Rio Branco, we can count on the decisive support of my noble friends to approve this important proposal.[77]

Below that justification follows 55 signatures of the Chamber of Deputies' members.

The Draft became Resolution nº 13, of 1996, signed on October 30, 1996, by President Luís Eduardo Magalhães. Hereunder follows the Resolution in full:

RESOLUTION Nº 13, OF 1996

Institutes the Brazil—Republic of the Philippines Parliamentary Group and establishes other provisions

Let it be known that the Chamber of Deputies approved and promulgated the following Resolution:
Art. 1st The Brazil-Republic of the Philippines Group is instituted, as an inter-parliamentary cooperation service, with the objective of encouraging and developing relations between the two countries and cooperating for greater interchange between their legislators.
Single paragraph. The Parliamentary Group will be composed of members of the National Congress to which they adhere.

[77] COIMBRA, Hilário. "Grupo Parlamentar Brasil-República das Filipinas" ["Brazil-Republic of The Philippines' Parliamentary Group"]. *Diário da Câmara dos Deputados (DCD)* [*Deputies Chamber's Daily News*]. Brasília, p. 24269, Aug. 29, 1996.

Art. 2nd The Parliamentary Group is regulated by its statutes, approved by its respective members, respecting the legal and regulatory dispositions in force.
Art. 3rd The institution, installation and functioning of the Parliamentary Group will be without onus for the Chamber of Deputies.
Art. 4th This resolution comes into force on the day of its promulgation, revoking any dispositions to the contrary.
Chamber of Deputies, October 30, 1996 – ***Luís Eduardo****, President.*[78]

As President of the Brazil-Philippines Parliamentary Group, Deputy Nelson Marquezelli has been working to bring the two countries closer together. He has made several speeches to the National Congress on this regard. In one of them on December 2, 2008, he congratulated the Brazilian government for having carried out the first ministerial meeting of MERCOSUR-ASEAN, in Brasilia, on November 24, 2008.[79] And very recently, on June 24, 2009, on the occasion of President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo's visit to Brazil he pronounced another speech at the Congress expressing his great satisfaction with her presence at the House of Representatives and stated: "It is indeed a chapter of great importance in the history of this House… the ties between our two countries are numerous. We share the same principles and goals of the United Nations Organization of which we were founding members in 1945... We, President Gloria Arroyo, are in the same boat shortening poverty in Brazil… and your official visit to Brazil is an indelible mark for relations between Brazil and the Philippines. *Mabuhay!* [Long Live!], Presidenta Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo."[80]

[78] "RESOLUÇÃO nº 13, de 1996, institui o Grupo Parlamentar Brasil-República das Filipinas e dá outras providências". [RESOLUTION # 13 of 1966 institutes Brazil-Republic of the Philippines Parliamentary Group and take other actions] *Diário da Câmara dos Deputados (DCD)* [*Deputies Chamber's Daily News*]. Brasília, p. 28.375, Oct. 31, 1996.
[79] MARQUEZELLI, Nelson (Orator). *Diário da Câmara dos Deputados (DCD)* [*Deputies Chamber's Daily News*]. Brasília, p. 55.333, Dec 3, 2008. In a pronouncement on May 9, 2006, Deputy Marquezelli praised the partnership in the field of biofuels, mainly in terms of Ethanol and our alcohol-fuel. MARQUEZELLI, Nelson (Orator). *Diário da Câmara dos Deputados (DCD)* [*Deputies Chamber's Daily News*]. Brasília, p. 23.506, May 10, 2006.
[80] MARQUEZELLI, Nelson (Orator). Brasília: Câmara dos Deputados. DETAQ. Session 158.3.53.0, pp. 1 and 2, Jun. 24, 2009.

On the following August 3, 2009, he deeply regretted the loss of former President Corazon Aquino and bestowed her a warm homage praising her civic virtues and particularly her courage.[81]

It is worth mentioning that Congressman Severiano Alves, President of the Commission for Foreign Relations and National Defense sent an official letter to Senator Benigno Simeon Coguangco Aquino III expressing his wholehearted condolescences including the words "the importance of former Philippines' President transcends national borders with world repercussion, above all in countries where democratic values are respected and preserved no matter the predominant government forms and systems."[82]

[81] MARQUEZELLI, Nelson (Orator). Brasília: Câmara dos Deputados. [Deputies Chamber's Daily News] DETAQ. Session 187.3.53.0, p. 1, Aug. 3, 2009.

[82] ALVES, Severiano. *Ofício do Deputado Severiano Alves, Presidente da Comissão de Relações Exteriores e Defesa Nacional da Câmara dos Deputados (CREDN) ao Senador filipino, Benigno Simeon Coguangco Aquino III.* [Official letter of Congressman Severiano Alves, President of the Comission of Foreign Relations and National Defense of The Chamber of Deputies to the Filipino Senator, Benigno Simeon Coguangco Aquino III]. Brasilia: Câmara dos Deputados [Deputies Chamber's Daily News], 12 ago. 2009. Ofício nº 212/09.

VIII. Multilateral Cooperation

Brazil and the Philippines are members of numerous international organizations. Both belong to the group of 51 original members of the most wide-reaching of these, that is, the United Nations, whose Charter became valid on October 24, 1945.

Throughout these more than 68 years the two countries have worked in favor of: world peace; a peaceful resolution of conflicts; economic and social development; the right to self-determination of peoples; de-colonization; social justice; and the condemnation of racial discrimination and terrorism. These stands often appear in the annual statements made by their representatives (at times by the two Republics' heads of state) to the General Assembly. The two countries are frequently part of the UN Peace-keeping Forces.

Chapter VIII of the UN Charter deals with Regional Arrangements. Article 52 establishes that:

> *"Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations".*[83]

[83] THE UNITED NATIONS. *Charter of the United Nations and Statute of the International Court of Justice*. New York: The United Nations Office of Public Information, 1965, p. 28.

The UN Charter does not actually define the meaning of the expression "regional arrangements and agencies". Before its entry into force there was an "International Union of American Republics" founded in 1890 (since 1948 under the name of the Organization of American States), and the Arab League, created in 1945. As time passed by various regional and sub-regional organizations have also emerged to promote economic cooperation and/or integration among their member countries.

In general, the economic scale needed for success in today's globalized world exceeds the proportions of individual States. The United States joined Canada and Mexico to form the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA), in action since January 1, 1994. The Treaty of Rome, of 1957, with six countries, was the start of today's European Union, with 27 countries.

Brazil is part of numerous regional or sub-regional organizations, some of which are for economic cooperation and/or integration. These include The Latin American Association for Free Trade (ALALC) of 1960, with 11 members, and its successor the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) of 1980, with 12 members; the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUL) of 1991, with 4 members; and the Union of South American Nations (UNASUL) of 2004, with 12 member States.

The Philippines is a member of: the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), of 1967, with 10 members; the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), of 1989, with 21 countries from three continents (America, Asia and Oceania).

Recent decades have emphasized the important phenomenon of understandings either between a country and a multilateral organization or between two multilateral organizations. The European Union has agreements with numerous countries as well as with other regional organizations. It already has its own delegation in many of them.

Annual messages to the National Congress from Brazil's Presidents, especially since 1956, have demonstrated the importance of Asia to Brazil and the aim of forging closer trade, cultural and political ties with its countries, as well as with its multilateral organizations. There are many references to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The 1985 Report of Brazil's Foreign Minister says:

> *Also in November [1985], the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), composed of Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, the*

> ***Philippines*** *[author's emphasis] and Brunei, approved the establishment of an informal link with Brazil, limited to the economic field.*[84]

Based on the Meeting of the Latin America-East Asian Cooperation Forum (FOCALAL) in Brasília held in August 2007, the Foreign Ministers of Brazil, Celso Amorim, and of the Philippines, Alberto Romulo, discussed cooperation in the area of energy, especially the promotion and use of clean and renewable sources of energy.[85]

When two countries belong to a same multilateral organization there can be a variety of forms of interaction between them. As an illustration, it can be mentioned the following example. The IMF (International Monetary Fund) has a board of Executive directors elected by each group of Member States. In November, 1966, Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, the Philippines, Haiti, Panama and Peru – members of a same Group within IMF – elected as their Executive Director, Alexandre Kafka, an eminent Brazilian economist, born in Prague and resident in Washington, where the IMF has its headquarters. He visited the countries of his Group several times and received from the Philippine Government, in particular, assurances of appreciation and recognition for the work done to their benefit.[86]

There is a Draft Resolution going through the Chamber of Deputies, nº 43/2007, from Representative Paulo Pimenta, to form a Brazil-ASEAN Parliamentary Group.

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[84] BRASIL. Ministério das Relações Exteriores. *Relatório 1985.* [BRAZIL. Ministry of Foreign Relations. *Report 1985*]. Brasilia, 1986 p. 17.

[85] "FOCOLAL Meeting in Brasilia". *The Philippine Daily Inquirer*. Manila, p. 2, August 22, 2007.

[86] Information given to the author by Ambassador Álvaro da Costa Franco, in October 2008 and to Ambassador Alcides G. R. Prates by Philippines' ex-Prime Minister and Finance Minister, Cesar Virata, in November 2008: Alexandre Kafka (Prague, Jan. 25, 1917 - Washington, D.C., Nov. 18, 2007) emmigrated with his family to Brazil in 1940. He is the author of various works. His obituary appeared in *O Globo* of Rio de Janeiro Saturday, Dec. 1, 2007, p. 36) and *The Washington Post*, Saturday, Jan. 5, 2008, p. B 6). See also "*International Monetary Fund. Executive Board Praises Kafka's Distinguished Record of Service*". International Monetary Fund: Press Release, Nº 98/54, October 29, 1998. Available at: <http://www.imf.org./external/np/sec/pr/1998/pr9854.htm.> Accessed on October 23, 2009.

IX. Some Cultural and Economic Links

a) Cultural Links

1. Religious affinities

Portuguese and Spanish colonizers introduced Christian faith to Brazil and to the Philippines. In the XXI century about 90% of the population in both countries is Christian, of whom Catholics amount to more than 80% in the Philippines and more than 70% in Brazil.

Within this general picture there is a vast contribution from some religious congregations in Evangelization and humane support to the populations of Brazil and the Philippines[87]. The Dominicans opened the University of Santo

[87] In both countries there are millions of people whose names derived from the Bible (Ana, Filipe, João/Juan, Joaquim, José, Maria, Pedro, Tiago, Tomás, etc.) and from Catholic devotions (Dolores, Fátima, Lourdes, Rosario, etc.). It is worth remembering that Philippines' General Governor Narciso Claveria (1843-1849) determined that authorities should atribute to Philippines' individual families Hispanic surnames from a list in alphabetical order organized by him. That largely explains surnames like: Aquino, Arroyo, Estrada, Garcia, Laurel, Luna, Quirino, Ramos, Romulo, Roxas... Refer to: ARCILLA, José S. "Introduction". In: DONOSO, Isaac (Edit). *More Hispanic than we admit. Insights into Philippine Cultural History*. Quezon City, Philippines: Vibal Foundation Publishing House Inc. 2008, p. 1-7. Refer also to: MOLINA, Antonio M. *The Philippines through the Centuries*. Manila: US 7 Cooperative. Vol. I and II Combined, 1960, p. 266. There you find: "Gov. Gen. Claveria's Report on his Decree for the Adoption of Surnames by the Filipinos."

Tomás in 1611, the oldest in the country, and in 1630 the Colegio of San Juan de Latran. The Jesuits, from the XVI century to our time, have marked significant segments of both populations using the same methodology formation. They have learned many local languages and written grammar books and dictionaries for several of these. In their teaching they made use of music to the delight of the local population. There have been many chaplains and mediators in search of peace.

The following statement was attributed to the renowned historian Capristrano de Abreu: "You cannot write the history of Brazil without talking about the Society of Jesus and you cannot write the history of the Society of Jesus without talking about Brazil". Brazil was the first country in the Americas to receive Jesuits. Six arrived in 1549, with the first Governor General, Tomé de Souza. Another seven disembarked in 1553 with the second Governor General, Duarte da Costa. Two Jesuit names stand out in Brazil's history between 1549 and 1759. Father José de Anchieta (1534-1597) founded the School in Piratininga on January 25, 1554, around which the city of São Paulo has developed. He is the author of a vast body of literary work, including a Tupi language grammar book. He is known as the Apostle of Brazil. Father Antonio Vieira (1608-1697) was proclaimed "Emperor of the Portuguese Language" by the great 20th-century Lusitanian writer, Fernando Pessoa. He wrote more than 200 sermons, 700 letters and prophetic works. He defended the human rights of Jews, New Christians, Native Indians and African slaves. He learned six indigenous languages in Amazonia and composed a catechism in each of them.

In the Philippines, three Jesuits coming from the Province of Nueva España (Mexico), arrived on September 17, 1581: Antônio Sedeño (1535-1595) the Mission Superior, Alonso Sánchez (1554-1581) and Nicolás Gallardo († 1614). A second group disembarked in 1584. In June 1590, Father Pedro Chirino arrived in Manila. In 1595 a school was inaugurated in Manila, which was to become the University of Santo Inacio in 1621. In Manila, in 1663, the Jesuits published *El Arte de la lengua bisaya de la Provincia de Leyte* and, in 1754, the *Vocabulario de la lengua tagala*, was written by Juan de Moceda y Pedro Sanlucar, considered one of the best dictionaries of the Tagalog language. In the second half of the XIX century the Jesuits built an Astronomical Observatory in Manila, which provided useful service to the country. The

Escuela Pia of 1859 later on became the Ateneo University of Manila, now with 18,000 students. José Rizal and other notable Filipinos studied there.

In the XXI century the Jesuit contribution continues to be substantial (about 668 in Brazil and 378 in the Philippines) for the progress of the two countries. They have directed several educational institutions, such as the universities Ateneo in Manila, and the Pontifícia Universidade Católica in Rio de Janeiro.

In July 2003, with the support of many Brazilians it was established in Masbate, in the Philippines, a Hope Farm ("Fazenda da Esperança") aimed at Drug Addicts Rehabilitation, an Institution founded in 1983 by Franciscan Friar Hans Heinrich Staple in the Brazilian State of São Paulo now present also in numerous other countries. In 2009, a new "Hope Farm" was settled in Naga, Camerin Sur.[88]

The Pastoral Care for Children ("Pastoral da Criança"), under the coordination of Dr. Zilda Arns Neumann, was created with UNICEF's support in Curitiba, Brazil, by the "Brazilian Bishops National Conference" (CNBB) in September 1983 having as main goals the reduction of infant mortality, malnutrition, and family violence. Due to its great success, many countries have shown interest in implementing similar experiences in their states. Thus, in 2004, Brazilian Sister Terezinha Kunen, CIC (Immaculate Conception Congregation), who had worked at "Pastoral da Criança" in Brazil and in East Timor, with the support of Philippines Episcopal Conference, started such project in the diocese of Daet. In 2009, the Pastoral Care for Children was operating also in the dioceses of Cubao, Iba and Novaliches. There are plans to introduce this Pastoral Care for Children in Mindanao in 2010. They can count on the cooperation of three Brazilian Sisters of the Immaculate Conception Congregation of Castres (ICM), helped by Filipino Sister, Miguela V. Lapid, ICM, who has learned, in Brazil, the methodology of such Pastoral Care.[89]

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[88] The institution publishes a monthly bulletin. More information at: "A FAZENDA começa a se espalhar pelas Filipinas". *Notícias* ["THE FARM begins to spread through the Philippines". *News*]. Guaratinguetá, São Paulo: Fazenda Esperança, 12 jun. 2009. Available at: <http://www.fazenda.org.br/noticias/body.php?noticia=91>. Accessed on October 21, 2009. < http://www.fazenda.org.br/noticias/body.php?noticia=91>

[89] Information from Sister Terezinha Kunen [tkunen@hotmail.com] by e-mail of March, 4, 2010.

2. Artistic and literary events

There have been various relevant artistic and literary noteworthy happenings both from Brazil in the Philippines and vice versa.

On June 12, 1998 – Philippines independence proclamation centenary – two memorable events took place in Brasília: 1) in Praça Buriti of the federal capital, the inauguration of a bust of the Filipino national hero José Rizal with the presence of numerous diplomats, several Brazilian authorities, members of the Filipino community and their Brazilian friends when Governor Cristovam Buarque and Ambassador Francisco Benedicto made important speeches; 2) in the National Congress, an exhibition of various paintings by talented Filipino artist, Rey Evangelista, showing landscapes and personalities of his country, as well as of President of the House of Representatives, Dr. Michel Temer, a well-known supporter of cultural initiatives.[90]

Special mention should be made of Dr. Osmar Lopes de Moraes' work – married to Philippine Mrs. Luisa Angela Garcia de Moraes – who on assiduous visits to the Archipelago became very acquainted with its rich culture and a very important idiom of the country: the Tagalog.[91] To help those who travel to the Philippines, particularly Brazilians, he and a International Relations student at the Ateneo University of Manila, Maryanne Bianca Garcia Guidotti, composed in June 2006, the CD **"Guide to Conversation in Tagalog-Português and Selected Texts by Dr. José Rizal, Filipino Hero. Philippines-Brazil".**

On August 21, 2007, with the presence of Chancellor Alberto Romulo, a José Rizal's bust was unveiled in the gardens of the Philippine Embassy's residence. The national hero´s famous poem, *My Last Farewell,* written on December 29, 1896 (the night before he died) is inscribed on four sides of that pedestal's bust in the original Spanish, and translations in Filipino by Andres Bonifacio, in English by Nick Joaquin and in Portuguese by former Brazilian Ambassador to the Philippines, Raymundo Nonnato Loyola de Castro (see Appendix VI). On that same occasion and place, the above mentioned CD was launched.

[90] The two events are recorded with numerous photographs in the Centenial Celebration. 100th anniversary of Independence. Philippines [Embassy of the Philippines in Brasília]. May-November, 1998. p. 3 & 4.

[91] Doctor Osmar Lopes de Morais stated to the author that, in the Philippines, Rio Radio frequently broadcasts Brazilian music and that the Brazilian model Priscila Meirelles is very popular in the country.

Various Barroque pieces of art produced in the Philippines between the XVI and XVIII centuries were presented at the "Centro Cultural e Turístico da Federação das Indústrias de Minas Gerais" (FIEMG) [Cultural and Tourist Center of Minas Gerais' Industry Federation] in Ouro Preto, in an open exihibition on April 20, 2009.[92]

The Pierre Verger Foundation, presided over by Dr. Gilberto Pedreira de Freitas Sá, holds an extraordinary collection of around 1,500 black-and-white photographs of the Philippines taken by Pierre Verger in 1934, 1937 and 1938. Ambassadress Teresita Barsana organized a book featuring 150 of these photos in collaboration with the Foundation.

The above publication as well as this present study – "Relations between Brazil and Philippines: an overview" in its original Portuguese edition – were pre-launched in the Parliamentary Group Brazil-Philippines' new Board of Directors Ceremony of Assumption at the Chamber of Deputies' Noble Room in Brasília, on October 28, 2009. Deputy Nelson Marquezelli (re-elected President of Board) and Ambassadress Teresita Barsana made eloquent speeches.[93]

On the III Film Festival held in October, 2009 in Belo Horizonte, State capital of Minas Gerais, it was exhibited the movie "**Independence**" of the Filipino cinematographer Raya Martin. This film was then already expected to be the greatest attraction of the XXXIII International Film Festival in São Paulo, the largest city of Brazil.[94]

b) Economic Links

There are various economic and trade links between Brazil and the Philippines. In this context, some illustrative examples follow.

On December 14, 1977, an agreement on technical cooperation was signed in Manila. Vale do Rio Doce and the Filipino Ministry of Natural Resources established a Joint Study Group to better implement some common points.

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[92] "A Fé que moveu o mundo." ["The Faith which has moved the world"]. *Revista Veja*. São Paulo: Editora Abril, ano 42, n. 16, 22 abr. 2009, p. 128-129.

[93] Both books were launched at the Philippines' Embassy in a solemn reception on November 4, 2009.

[94] "Festival de Cinema" ["Film Festival"], *Jornal de Brasília*, Wednesday, October 21, 2009, Caderno Cultura, p. 50. [Culture Section]

On August 7, 1979, an agreement on the exportation of rice from the Philippines to Brazil was signed. In January 1980 the first cargo of this grain left the Philippines. On that year, the value of imported Filipino rice reached US$ 21,127,500. On September 14, 1980, an agreement on alcohol technology transference was signed in Brasília by Shigeaki Ueki, Minister of Mines and Energy, and by Jeronimo T. Velasco, Philippines' Minister of Energy.

In 2006, exports from Brazil to the Philippines amounted to US$ 272,584,947 and imports US$ 343,065,388. Also in 2006 the Philippines reached 62nd place among the countries receiving exports from Brazil and 42nd place among those exporting to Brazil. In 2006, the four most exported products from Brazil to the Philippines were: iron ore (41.9%); tobacco (17.13%); beef (15.50%); and wheat (9.57%). In the same year, the four most imported products from the Philippines were: machines, electrical appliances and materials (63.59%); nuclear reactors, boilers, various mechanical products (11.17%); "gasoleo" (diesel – 10.38%); optical and precision instruments and appliances (9.63%).

Part of the Philippine group ICTSI (International Container Terminal Service Incorporated) established in 1987, TECON SUAPE won in a public bidding contest, a 30-year contract to build and operate for 30 years a container terminal in Porto de Suape, in the Brazilian state of Pernambuco. Between 2001 and 2007 TECON SUAPE invested about 80 million dollars in the project, leading to a growing and continuous demand for containers.

The Rio Grande do Sul State Stock Market prepared, in 2007. a publication called *The Rio Grande do Sul Exporter's Room*, with important information about the Philippines and about trade between these two countries, and about trade between the two countries, just like in 2006: 1) most exported products (iron ore, tobacco, beef, etc) and 2) most imported products (machines, electronic equipment and material, nuclear reactors, boilers, etc).[95]

Brazilian exports to the Philippines grew from US$ 133,934,082, in 1988, to US$ 394,452.616, in 2007. Imports rose from U$ 878,870, in 1988, to US$ 335,980,417, in 2007.

[95] *FILIPINAS*. Sala do Exportador Rio Grande do Sul: Bolsa de Mercadorias e Futuros. [*PHILIPPINES*. Exporter's Room. Rio Grande do Sul: Stock Market]. Avalilable at: <http://www.bmf.com.br/caers/pages/perfil/filipinas.asp>. Accessed on: October 21, 2009.

Up to September 2008 Brazil exports to the Philippines had reached US$ 424,246,198.00 and imports stood at US$ 399,538,399.00.[96] At the end of 2008, the Philippines-Brazil total bilateral trade amounted to US$ 1.081,835.988.

[96] BRASIL. Ministério do Desenvolvimento, Indústria e Comércio Exterior. *Intercâmbio Comercial Brasileiro: Filipinas.* [BRAZIL. Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade. *Brazilian Trade Exchange: Philippines*]. Brasília: SECEX. RT 102, October 2, 2008.

X. Final Considerations

The absence of conflicts in the history of relations between Brazil and the Philippines, the great cultural affinities, and the defense of similar principles and ideas both in internal and external policies have brought the two countries closer. Despite these positive factors, mutual knowledge and relations between our peoples are not yet dense enough.

It is worth remembering Professor Henrique Altemani's words: "Apparently, any type of conclusion we make has to point out the obvious. The area of Asian studies in Brazil is still new, with only a few institutions and researchers, a lack of resources and, until recently, almost entirely focused on studies about Japan".[97]

To forge stronger links, some suggestions are hereunder presented.

1. Draw up and put into action a Cultural Agreement.

[97] OLIVEIRA, Henrique Altemani de; MASIERO, Gilmar. "Estudos Asiáticos no Brasil: contexto e desafios". ["Asian studies in Brazil: context and challenges"]. *Revista Brasileira de Política Internacional*. Brasília, Instituto Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (IBRI), Year 48 Nº 2, p. 25, 2005. Some authors quote, among others, the following institutions: the "Centro de Estudos Afro-Orientais" (CEAO) [Afro-Eastern Study Center] of the "Universidade Federal da Bahia" (1959) with its "Revista Afro-Ásia"; the "Centro de Estudos Afro-Asiáticos" (IBEAA) [Afro-Asian Study Center], of the "Universidade Cândido Mendes", in Rio de Janeiro (1973) with its review "Estudos Afro-Asiáticos"; the "Núcleo de Estudos Asiáticos" (NEÁSIA) [Asian Studies Nucleus], of the "Universidade de Brasília" (1987).

2. Dedicate more space in Universities and other cultural and scientific institutions to study and research about the Philippines in Brazil and about Brazil in the Philippines.

3. Promote exchange programs for professors, teachers and students.

4. Promote exchange between Historical and Geographical Institutions of the two countries.

5. Encourage the elaboration of theses and other academic and literary work of mutual interest on topics about the two countries.

6. Promote contests with awards for works in Brazil on Philippine personalities (José Rizal, Emilio Aguinaldo, Diosdado Macapagal, etc.) and in the Philippines on Brazilian personalities (Tiradentes, José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva, Juscelino Kubitschek, etc.).

7. Promote greater contact between the parliamentarians of the two countries, both bilaterally and multilaterally.

8. Stimulate the inclusion of Brazil in Philippines School-Ships routes, and vice-versa.

9. Promote the creation of twin cities.

10. Give Philippine names to Brazilian public areas, such as: streets, squares, parks, schools, institutions, and so on, and vice-versa.

11. Study the possibility of issuing commemorative stamps of relevant dates and personalities of each other country.

These and other initiatives will certainly contribute to closer, stronger and friendlier ties between our peoples.

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APPENDICES

I. Abolition of visa

A. Note from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Philippines, Manuel Collantes, to the Ambassadress of Brazil to the Philippines, Zilah Mafra Peixoto, Manila, August 23, 1972:

In August 23, 1972, the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Philippines sent to Brazil's Ambassadress in Manila, Ms. Zilah Mafra Peixoto, the following correspondence:

Manila, 23 August 1972

Her Excellency
Zilah Mafra Peixoto
Ambassadress Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Federative Republic of Brazil

Excellency:

I have the honor to refer to the agreement between the Philippines and Brazil concerning the reciprocal abolition of non-immigrant visa requirements, signed on August 22, 1972, particularly to paragraph 1, nº 2 thereof, with respect to the maximum period of stay in either country without the requirement of visas.

In this connection, I have the honor to make the following proposals:

1. A citizen of Brazil will be allowed to stay in the Philippines for a period of 59 days without the necessity of obtaining a visa, which period may be extended by 31 days upon application with the proper authorities in Manila. Upon receipt of such application the competent Philippine authorities shall grant the requested permission without delay in accordance with Philippine laws and regulations.
2. A citizen of the Philippines will be allowed to stay in Brazil for a period of 90 days without the necessity of obtaining a visa.

If these proposals are acceptable to your Government, I have the honor to propose that this note and Your Excellency's reply concurring therein shall constitute an agreement between our two Governments, to take effect on the date of said reply.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

MANUEL COLLANTES
Secretary of Foreign Affairs

B. Exchange of Notes between the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Philippines, Manuel Collantes, and Ambassador of Brazil, Milton Telles Ribeiro, October, 1973

His Excellency
Milton Telles Ribeiro
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Federative Republic of Brazil

Manila, 25 October 1973

Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note Nº 51 dated 25 October 1973, together with an English translation which reads as follows:

I have the honor to refer to the conversations held between the officials of our two governments concerning the abolition of visa requirements for the citizens of the Republic of the Philippines and of the Federative Republic of Brazil, and to confirm the following:

1) Holders of valid diplomatic passports who are members of the Philippine diplomatic mission or consulate(s) in Brazil, as well as members of their households, may enter the territory of Brazil without visas for the duration of their mission.

2) Holders of valid diplomatic passports who are members of the Brazilian diplomatic mission or consulate(s) in the Philippines, as well as members of their households, may enter the territory of the Philippines without visas for the duration of their mission.

3) Holders of valid official passports who are administrative officers and employees of the Philippine diplomatic mission or consulate(s) in Brazil, as well as members of their households, may enter the territory of Brazil without visas for the duration of their mission.

4) Holders of valid special passports who are administrative officers and employees in the Brazilian diplomatic mission or consulate(s) in

the Philippines, as well as members of their households, may enter the territory of the Philippines without visas for the duration of their mission.

5) Holders of valid Philippine diplomatic or official passports who are not included in paragraphs 1 and 3 above may enter the territory of Brazil without visas for a period not exceeding six (6) months.

6) Holders of valid Brazilian diplomatic or special passports who are not included in paragraphs 2 and 4 above may enter the territory of the Philippines without visas for a period not exceeding six (6) months.

7) Holders of valid Philippine regular passports, including tradesmen, businessmen, or contractors, who are not engaged in lucrative activities in Brazil, may enter the territory of Brazil without visas for a maximum period determined by Brazilian laws. This period may be extended upon request to the proper Brazilian authorities, subject to the laws and regulations of Brazil.

8) Holders of valid Brazilian common passports, including tradesmen, businessmen, or contractors, who are not engaged in lucrative activities in the Philippines, may enter the territory of the Philippines without visas for a maximum period determined by Philippine laws. This period may be extended upon request to the proper Philippine authorities, subject to the laws and regulations of the Philippines.

9) The maximum period mentioned in paragraphs 7 and 8 above shall be the subject of an exchange of notes between the Contracting Parties.

10) The waiver of visa requirements under the foregoing paragraphs does not exempt citizens of the Republic of the Philippines and of the Federative Republic of Brazil from the requirements of complying with the laws and regulations of both countries concerning employment or the practice of any profession with or without compensation.

11) Each Contracting Party reserves the right to refuse entry or deny further stay in its territory to citizens of the other Contracting Party who may be considered undesirable.

12) Each Contracting Party may temporarily suspend this agreement for reasons of public order. Such suspensions shall be immediately notified to the other Contracting Party.

13) Each Contracting Party may denounce the present agreement by means of a written notification. The denunciation shall take effect three months after the date of the receipt of the notification.

Should the above proposals be acceptable to the Philippine Government, I propose that this note and Your Excellency's reply shall constitute an agreement between our two Governments, to enter into force on the date of Your Excellency's reply. This will supersede the exchange of notes dated 22 August 1972 on the same matter between the Philippines and Brazil.

I wish to inform Your Excellency that the Philippine Government accepts the above-mentioned proposals and agrees that your note and this reply shall constitute an agreement between our two governments, to enter into force on the date of this reply.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

MANUEL COLLANTES
Acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs

Unofficial English translation

His Excellency
Manuel Collantes
Acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs

Manila, 25 October 1973

Excellency:

I have the honor to refer to the Agreement signed today between the Pilippines and Brazil with respect to reciprocal abolition of visa requirements for regular passaports, and in particular to its paragraph 1, nº 7, 8 and 9 concerning maximum duration period in each other countries with visa exemption.

With regards to this matter I have the honor to formulate the following proposals:

1. Brazilian citizens' holders of valid common passports of the Republic Federative of Brazil are exempt of visa to enter Filipino territory for the period up to fifty-nine (59) days. This period may be extended upon request without delay to the proper Philippine authorities subject to the laws and regulations of the Republic of the Philippines.

2. Philippine citizens holders of valid regular passports of the Republic of the Philippines are exempt of visa to enter Brazilian territory for the period up to ninety (90) days.

Should the above proposals be acceptable to the Philippine Government, I propose that this note and Your Excellency's reply shall constitute an agreement between our two Governments, to enter into force on the date of Your Excellency's reply.

The above-mentioned proposals will supersede previously disposed exchanged of notes dated 23 August 1972 on the same matter between the Philippines and Brazil.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Milton Telles Ribeiro
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary of the Federative Republic of Brazil

II. Memorandum of understanding of Secretaries of State for Foreign Relations of Brazil, Celso Amorim, and of the Philippines, Alberto G. Romulo, New York, September 20, 2006

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MECHANISM FOR BILATERAL CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

The Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil, represented by the Ministry of Foreign Relations, and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, represented by the Department of Foreign Trade (hereinafter called the "Parties"), reflecting the desire of both Parties to develop and promote increasingly the ties of friendship between the two countries. Considering that regular consultation and exchange of ideas on bilateral relations and international relations of mutual interest would be of reciprocal benefit; reaffirming their conviction that promoting the development of ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will contribute to international peace and security by creating mutual trust, understanding and cooperation in international relations, have arrived at the following understanding:

ARTICLE 1

The Parties, by this instrument, establish regular bilateral consultations between the Ministry of Foreign Relations of the Federative Republic of Brazil

and the Department of Foreign Trade of the Philippines (hereinafter called "Consultations"), with the objective of reviewing all aspects of their bilateral relations and exchanging points of view on international subjects of mutual interest.

ARTICLE 2

The Consultations will include, among other things, a review of relations in the political, economic, commercial, investment, tourist, financial, industrial, scientific, transport, cultural, educational and technological fields.

ARTICLE 3

The Parties agree that the Consultations should be conducted with a spirit of flexibility and cooperation. The Consultations may be carried out annually or with greater frequency, as necessary. The level of representation, location, dates, agenda and duration of each meeting will be determined by mutual agreement through diplomatic channels.

ARTICLE 4

The results of the Consultations should not be made public unless the Parties decide otherwise.

ARTICLE 5

The Parties can establish working groups or organize meetings of specialists to discuss specific fields of common interest.

ARTICLE 6

This Memorandum of Understanding may be amended by means of the mutual consent of the Parties. Amendments will come into force in the act of being signed.

ARTICLE 7

The present Memorandum of Understanding will come into effect on the day it is signed and will remain valid unless one of the Parties expresses, via diplomatic channels, its intention of denouncing it. The denunciation will take effect six months after the date on which notification was received.

ARTICLE 8

Denunciation of the present Memorandum of Understanding will not affect the execution and duration of any activity resulting from the Memorandum of Understanding.

Made in New York, in September of 2006, in two original copies, in the Portuguese and English languages, with both texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL
CELSO AMORIM
Minister of Foreign Relations

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
ALBERTO G. ROMULO
Secretary of Foreign Trade

III. Joint Statement of Presidents Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo and Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva on the occasion of her State visit to Brazil on June 24, 2009

1. At the invitation of President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, the President of the Republic of Philippines, Mrs. Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, paid a state visit to the Federative Republic of Brazil from June 22 to June 25, 2009. Her delegation included the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Alberto G. Romulo; the Secretary of Energy, Mr. Angelo T. Reyes; the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Arthur C. Yap; the Secretary of Trade and Industry, Mr. Peter B. Favila; the Secretary of Social Welfare and Development, Mrs. Esperanza Cabral; the Press Secretary, Cerge M. Remonde; and the Chairperson of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, Senator Miriam Defensor Santiago. During her stay in Brasilia, President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo was received by President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, who hosted a lunch in her honour; by the President of the Federal Senate, Senator José Sarney; by the President of the Chamber of Deputies, Deputy Michel Temer; and by the President of the Supreme Court, Minister Gilmar Mendes. Her program also included visits to the cities of Recife and Rio de Janeiro.

2. During the State Visit, the following acts were signed: Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Agriculture; Memorandum of Understanding on Bioenergy Cooperation; Agreement on Remunerated Employment of Dependants of Diplomatic, Consular, Administrative and

Technical Personnel; Memorandum of Understanding between the "Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária" (EMBRAPA) and the Philippine Agricultural Development and Commercial Corporation - PADCC; Memorandum of Understanding between the National Confederation of Industry of Brazil (CNI) and the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry - PCCI; and the Joint Statement between the Department of Agriculture of the Philippines and the Brazilian Association of Girolando Breeders on the Donation of Girolando Semen to the Philippines.

3. President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva expressed his esteemed gratitude to President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo for her visit, the first ever at presidential level between the two countries.

4. The two Leaders shared their optimism that the high-level visits and exchanges of representatives of vital sectors on both sides would be intensified. In this regard, they agreed to hold, in 2010, the first bilateral Joint Consultations Mechanism Meeting and to start negotiations on bilateral instruments on technical and cultural cooperation.

5. They manifested their wish to increase Philippines-Brazil bilateral trade, which surpassed US$ 1 billion in 2008. They committed themselves to intensify and explore other areas of bilateral trade. They also resolved to avoid resorting to protectionist trade measures in terms of tariffs, subsidies and non-tariff measures. They agreed to take effective steps to facilitate bilateral trade in goods and services, particularly on products and areas of interest to both countries.

6. The two Presidents highlighted the importance they attribute to overcoming social inequality and recalled the relevance of conditional cash transfers in both countries as part of a broader social protection and development program. They expressed their support to the cooperation among the relevant national institutions, with a view to increasing the efficacy of their public policies in this domain.

7. Given the importance of social inclusion in advancing international cooperation for global development, the Leaders reiterated their

commitment towards the Millennium Development Goals. They recalled their decision to support the establishment of an agrarian reform body at the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization in order to help the empowerment of small producers and farmers.

8. The Presidents committed themselves to take the necessary steps to implement the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Agriculture and the Memorandum of Understanding on Bioenergy Cooperation, which were signed during the visit. They highlighted the several mutual benefits that could be generated from these agreements in priority areas of cooperation, including the facilitation of bilateral trade on agricultural products. In this context, they noted with satisfaction the set up of the implementing mechanisms in the framework of the aforementioned agreements, as well as the donation, by the Brazilian Association of Girolando Breeders, of genetic material for the development of the Philippine's cattle sector.

9. The Leaders acknowledged the relevant roles played by MERCOSUR and ASEAN in the attainment of stability and prosperity in their respective regions. They acclaimed the progress at ministerial level between the two groups, which started in Brasilia, in November of 2008, and will continue with the Senior Officials Meeting, to be held in Kuala Lumpur, scheduled for August 2009, and the Ministerial Meeting that will take place in parallel to the next UN General Assembly, in September 2009.

10. President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo reaffirmed their confidence in multilateralism as the way to achieve effective, long-lasting and legitimate solutions for the crisis that currently affects the global financial system. While they welcomed the early signs of a global economic recovery, the Leaders underlined nonetheless the fundamental roles of the UN and other multilateral cooperation mechanisms to reform the regulatory and institutional regimes of the global financial system, which are needed to strengthen financial sector regulations and to avoid negative effects of the financial crisis on developing countries.

11. They highlighted the importance for the global economy of a balanced conclusion of the World Trade Organization Doha Development Round

of trade negotiations. They recalled the contribution of developing countries to the establishment of a new international economic order. They emphasized the growing relevance of South-South cooperation as a complementary mechanism to North-South cooperation. They also stressed the need to adopt measures to implement the agreements reached in the G20 Summit in London last April.

12. They agreed that developing countries shall maintain a coordinated position in defense of advances reached in the area of public health in the WTO negotiations on TRIPS. In particular, they expressed concern over certain restrictions on the trade of generic medicines.

13. Both Presidents committed themselves to the principle of sustainable development, which encompasses economic, social and environmental dimensions, in their national development policies. They also showed their willingness to actively take part in the global effort to address climate change, taking into account the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as well as to promote the sustainable development of forests and conservation of oceans and coastlines. They agreed that both countries could work closely together in seeking a positive outcome in the ongoing negotiation under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

14. The Leaders agreed that both Governments should accelerate efforts to develop alternative sources of energy from a variety of available and renewable sources while promoting sustainable development. They expressed interest in exchanging experiences and expertise on renewable energy such as hydropower, biofuels, geothermal and solar energy, among others.

15. The Leaders expressed their commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights in their respective countries as well as in the global arena. Both recalled that the Philippines and Brazil were two of the first countries that welcomed the opportunity to undergo the Universal Periodic process at the UN Human Rights Council in 2008. They reaffirmed their countries' continued advocacy for the advancement of human rights and for the strengthening of the UN

Human Rights Council as the most important forum for discussing human rights issues.

16. They reaffirmed the commitment of both Governments to the ongoing reform of the UN, to allow a more efficient and credible multilateralism to evolve. They stressed the need to improve the Security Council, including an enhanced participation of developing countries in that body.

17. President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo manifested the support of the Philipines for the aspiration of Brazil to hold a permanent seat in the context of a reformed UN Security Council. President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva expressed his deep acknowledgement to President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo and also thanked her for the Filipino support for the Brazilian candidacies to a non-permanent seat on the UN Security Council, mandate 2010-2011, and to the International Civil Service Commission, which will be considered during the 64th UN General Assembly.

18. Both Presidents agreed to exchange support between their respective candidatures to the UN Economic and Social Council, which in the case of the Philippines is for the term 2010-2012, and of Brazil for the term 2012-2014.

19. They also expressed their intention to participate actively in the VIII Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, in 2010, which will be presided over by Ambassador Libran N. Cabactulan, from the Philippines.

20. President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo and President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva concluded the visit by celebrating the continued advance in Philippines-Brazil relations under their administrations, expressing their confidence that today's state visit marks a historic step forward in the development of a modern and progressive relationship between their two countries.

IV. Speeches at the Ministry of Foreign Relations, in Brasília, June 24, 2009

A. Of the President of Brazil, Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva

Unofficial English translation

Speech of the President of the Republic, Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, on the occasion of the visit of the President of the Philippines, Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, Palacio Itamaraty- Brasilia-DF, 24 June 2009.

Her Excellency, Mrs. Gloria Arroyo, President of the Republic of the Philippines and Mr. Jose Miguel Arroyo,

My wife Marisa Leticia Lula da Silva,

Ambassador Samuel Pinheiro Guimaraes, Acting Minister of External Relations

Mr. Alberto Romulo, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines, in whose name I greet the other members of the Philippine delegation,

Minister Reinhold Stephanes, of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply; Miguel Jorge, of Development, Industry and Commerce,

Parliamentarians here present,

Senators,
Congressmen,
Members of the Diplomatic Corps,
Friends,
Journalists of the Philippines and of Brazil,

It is with great satisfaction that I receive President Gloria Arroyo in Brasilia, on this the first visit of a Philippine Chief of State to Brazil. Your Excellency gives continuity to the efforts to forge closer relations, initiated by your father, Diosdado Macapagal, who honored us with a visit to Brazil in 1960, the year of the inauguration of Brasilia.

Your country stands out in one of the more dynamic regions of the world today, thanks to the enterprising character of your people and your leaders.

Despite the geographical distance, we are united by common historical ties. Filipinos and Brazilians share the legacy of multicultural peoples, shaped by diversity and a desire for development. We represent two great countries, with solid democracies, diverse economies and extensive environmental patrimony. We also face challenges particular to developing societies.

The fight against poverty and inequality is a common objective. Our programs of social inclusion constitute an important link of approximation: the Pantawid Pamilya and the Bolsa Familia grant to millions of Filipinos and Brazilians a place and a voice in our societies. This signifies the empowerment of the citizenry and the strengthening of democracy.

This climate of change creates effective conditions to intensify our relations. A clear indication of these potentials is the growing bilateral trade. Between 2004 and 2008, the volume of trade increased from 400 million to more than one billion dollars. But there is significant space to increase and diversify our exchanges on well-balanced foundations.

The close contact between the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines and the National Confederation of Industry of Brazil will be of great value in the search for new business opportunities and in taking advantage of our complementarities.

I know that Your Excellency was in Pernambuco to inaugurate the container terminal in the Port of Suape. We hope that others follow the steps of Tecon Suape and expand their investments in the infrastructure of Brazil. Our companies are also discovering in the Philippines a solid platform for activities in Southeast Asia. The opening by Vale do Rio Doce of an office in Manila is an important step in this direction.

With the signing of bilateral instruments in the areas of agriculture and agricultural research, we can increase considerably the possibilities for producing food and raw materials. The agreement between EMBRAPA and PADCC will be fundamental in the exchange of experiences in technology in tropical agriculture.

The agreement on bioenergy cooperation paves the way for us to share our knowledge in the production of ethanol. The approval of the Philippine law introducing biofuels into the energy matrix of the country is very auspicious. We can move forward in the utilization of renewable energy.

As founding members of MERCOSUL and of ASEAN, we are conscious of the importance of regional integration. After the first ministerial meeting between the two blocs, held in Brasiila, I am certain that the next meetings in Kuala Lumpur and in New York, at the sidelines of the next UN General Assembly, will give new impetus to closer relations.

Dear Madame President,

The times we live in require of us, leaders of developing countries, a firm and coherent attitude in confronting the crisis. In recent pronouncements I made at the International Labor Organization and at the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, I condemned the wave of xenophobia that accompanies the retraction of the economies of richer countries.

The actual crisis results in a cycle of almost three decades of mistakes committed in the name of neo-liberalism. These were the theory of the minimum State, the unbridled privatization of public companies and the criticism of a strong regulatory presence of the State, that conducted the global economy into the edge of the abyss. Part of the developing world faces a severe reduction

in the external demands for their goods and services. The remittances of migrant workers are diminished, compromising an important resource of various governments.

But the crisis is also an opportunity to construct a new international order and governance. It shows us that the world cannot be run by a club of 7 or 8 rich countries, without taking into account more than half of humanity.

The political, economic multilateral organizations can no longer dispense with the weight of and the legitimacy conferred on developing countries. It is unthinkable that the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank continue to be a condominium of Europeans and North Americans.

The United Nations is also in need of reform in order to present effective responses to challenges in the international scene, which are becoming more and more complex. In this respect, I wish to manifest my deep acknowledgement of the decision of the Philippine government to support the Brazilian aspiration to occupy a permanent seat in a future expanded UN Security Council .

Our ally in the World Trade Organization from the beginning, the Philippines has acted side by side with Brazil in the G-20 for the benefit of a balanced result in the Doha Round. Our common desire is to end with the anomalies that characterize, in particular, agricultural trade.

In the environment agenda, we are committed to an ambitious outcome on climate change in the Copenhagen Summit. We are all responsible for reconciling growth with the protection of the environment. But these responsibilities are differentiated. The rich countries cannot ignore their mandatory commitments to reduce emissions.

Dear friend, Gloria Arroyo,

The decisions we take during your historic visit launch the basis for consolidating that partnership further. On your return to Manila, I ask you to take a message of esteem and friendship from the Brazilian people to the

Filipino people and our admiration for your struggle in search of a better future.

It is in this spirit of confidence and optimism that I propose a toast to the health and personal happiness of Your Excellency, your husband, and to the well-being of our kindred people of the Philippines.

B. Of the President of the Philippines, Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo

President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva and Madame Lula; distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen.

Thank you, Mr. President, for inviting me to make this state visit to Brazil as the first sitting president to visit Brazil.

You mentioned my father visiting the country when he was vice-president. He also came after his term as president, and as a young student, I was with him at that time. I remember in that trip one evening in Sao Paulo, we lost our way in our car. At a traffic light, a young man riding a motorcycle stopped alongside us and we asked him for direction on how to go to the restaurant we wanted to have dinner in. Instead of just giving us directions, he went out of his way and escorted us to our destination. What an unforgettable experience of the graciousness of the people of Brazil.

It is not surprising then that in the last decade, under the leadership of President Lula, Brazil, the 5th largest country in the world, the 10th largest economy with 1.45 trillion-dollar GDP has burst into the international scene as a South American powerhouse, a voice for the special challenges of developing nations, as well as an innovator in biofuels.

Though the Philippines and Brazil are geographical antipodes, then the opposite sides of the world exactly, were united by a similar colonial history, a similar struggle for independence, a similar culture and the same faith. We take many of the same challenges, so developing a closer relationship affords us a chance to learn from your experience.

We are both committed to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. On the economic dimension, we both embraced global engagement as an engine to enhance our respective nation's security and prosperity. On the social dimension, we both attribute importance to overcoming social inequality. We have learned from several years ago, that in Brazil, the income of the poorest has grown faster than that of the higher income levels due in large part to President Lula's families tightened program called "Bolsa Familia" linking welfare checks to school attendance and access to health services.

We were inspired by the example of Brazil, and about two years ago in the Philippines, we introduced a similar conditional cash transfer program that we call "Pantawid Pamilya".

Earlier, during our bilateral, I informed President Lula that we have 300,000 families or 1.5 million Filipinos enrolled in this program. But our Secretary of Social Welfare corrected me, we now have in the second year of application, 700,000 families or 4.5 million Filipinos or five percent of our population enrolled in this program which we patterned after Brazil's very successful "Bolsa Familia" program.

On the environmental dimension, we hope to establish greater alliances in the area of biofuel production. We are joining Brazil in the use of ethanol. I am happy when we return to the Philippines with new alliances with Brazil, particularly in bio-energy cooperation and agriculture that will benefit both the public and private sectors of the Philippines and support our efforts to promote food and fuel self-sufficiency.

I am glad to hear that one of the alliances that will be formed this coming Thursday will be with Centro de Cana Instituto Agronomico de Campinas which I had visited with my father a long time ago.

Brazil is a key player in the region and in the world. And I am very honored in behalf of the Filipino people that we are having strong bilateral ties emerging between us.

Thank you, Mr. President, for your message of esteem and friendship for the Filipino people and our aspirations.

In this light, I ask everyone to join me in a toast to the friendship between our countries, and to the health and happiness of President and Madame Lula da Silva.

V. National Anthems

A. Of Brazil (in Portuguese and English)

HINO NACIONAL DO BRASIL

Ouviram do Ipiranga as margens plácidas
De um povo heróico o brado retumbante,
E o sol da Liberdade, em raios fúlgidos,
Brilhou no céu da Pátria nesse instante.
Se o penhor dessa igualdade
Conseguimos conquistar com braço forte,
Em teu seio, ó Liberdade,
Desafia o nosso peito a própria morte!
Ó Pátria amada,
Idolatrada,
Salve! Salve!
Brasil, um sonho intenso, um raio vivido,
De amor e de esperança à terra desce,
Se em teu formoso céu, risonho e límpido,
A imagem do Cruzeiro resplandece.
Gigante pela própria natureza,
És belo, és forte, impávido colosso,
E o teu futuro espelha essa grandeza.
Terra adorada
Entre outras mil
És tu, Brasil,
Ó Pátria amada!
Dos filhos deste solo
És mãe gentil,
Pátria amada,
Brasil!

Deitado eternamente em berço esplêndido,
Ao som do mar e à luz do céu profundo,
Fulguras, ó Brasil, florão da América,
Iluminado ao sol do Novo Mundo!
Do que a terra mais garrida
Teus risonhos, lindos campos têm mais flores,
"Nossos bosques têm mais vida",
"Nossa vida" no teu seio "mais amores".
Ó Pátria amada,
Idolatrada,
Salve! Salve!
Brasil, de amor eterno seja símbolo
O lábaro que ostentas estrelado,
E diga o verde-louro dessa flâmula
- Paz no futuro e glória no passado.
Mas se ergues da justiça a clava forte,
Verás que um filho teu não foge à luta,
Nem teme, quem te adora, a própria morte.
Terra adorada
Entre outras mil
És tu, Brasil,
Ó Pátria amada!
Dos filhos deste solo
És mãe gentil,
Pátria amada,
Brasil!

Fonte: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hino_Nacional_Brasileiro>

BRAZIL NATIONAL ANTHEM

The placid banks of Ipiranga heard
the resounding cry of a heroic people
and brilliant beams from the sun of liberty
shone in our homeland's skies at that very moment.
If we have fulfilled the promise
of equality by our mighty arms,
in thy blossom, O freedom,
our brave breast shall defy death itself!
O beloved,
idolized homeland,
Hail, hail!
Brazil, an intense dream, a vivid ray
of love and hope descends to earth
if in thy lovely, smiling and clear skies
the image of the (Southern) Cross shines resplendently.
A giant by thine own nature,
thou art a beautiful, strong and intrepid colossus,
and thy future mirrors thy greatness.
Beloved Land
amongst a thousand others
art thou, Brazil,
O beloved homeland!
To the sons of this land
thou art a gentle mother,
beloved homeland,
Brazil! Eternally lying in a splendid cradle,
by the sound of the sea and the light of the deep sky,
thou shinest, O Brazil, garland of America,
illuminated by the sun of the New World!
Thy smiling, our prairies have more flowers
than the most elegant land abroad,
"Our meadows have more life",
"our life" in thy bosom "more love". (*)
O beloved,
idolized homeland,
Hail, hail!
Brazil, let the star-spangled banner thou showest forth
be the symbol of eternal love,
and let the laurel-green of thy pennant proclaim
'Peace in the future and glory in the past.'
But if thou raisest the strong gavel of Justice,
thou wilt see that a son of thine flees not from battle,
nor does he who loves thee fear death itself.
Beloved Land,
amongst a thousand others
art thou, Brazil,
O beloved homeland!
To the sons of this land
thou art a gentle mother,
beloved homeland,
Brazil!

Origin: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hino_Nacional_Brasileiro>

B. Of the Philippines (in English and Filipino)

HINO NACIONAL DAS FILIPINAS	PHILIPPINES NATIONAL ANTHEM
Terra adorada Filha do Sol de Oriente, Seu fogo ardente em ti latente está. Pátria de amores! Do heroísmo berço, Os invasores Jamais te pisarão. Em teu céu azul, em tuas brisas, Em teus montes e em teu mar Resplandece e palpita o poema De tua amada liberdade. Teu estandarte, que nas lutas A vitória iluminou, Não verá nunca apagados Suas estrelas e seu sol. Terra ditosa, do Sol e de amores, Em teu regaço doce é viver. É uma glória para teus filhos, Quanto te ofendem, por ti morrer.	Land of the morning, Child of the sun returning, With fervor burning, Thee do our souls adore. Land dear and holy, Cradle of noble heroes, Ne'er shall invaders, Trample thy sacred shore. Even within thy skies and through thy clouds, And o'er thy hills and sea. Do we behold the radiance, Feel the throb of glorious liberty. Thy banner, dear to all our hearts, Its sun and stars alight. O, never shall its shining field, Be dimmed by tyrant's might! Beautiful land of love, O land of light, In thine embrace 'tis rapture to lie. But it is glory ever, when thou art wronged, For us, thy sons, to suffer and die.

VI. “Mi Último Adiós”. Poem by the national hero José Rizal, written in prison in Manila, on 29 December 1896, on the eve of his execution

MI ÚLTIMO ADIÓS
José Rizal y Alonso

Manila, 29 de diciembre de1896

¡Adiós, Patria adorada, región del sol querida,
Perla del mar de oriente, nuestro perdido Edén!
A darte voy alegre la triste mustia vida,
Y fuera más brillante, más fresca, más florida,
También por ti la diera, la diera por tu bien.

En campos de batalla, luchando con delirio,
Otros te dan sus vidas sin dudas, sin pesar;
El sitio nada importa, ciprés, laurel o lirio,
Cadalso o campo abierto, combate o cruel martirio,
Lo mismo es si lo piden la patria y el hogar.

Yo muero cuando veo que el cielo se colora
Y al fin anuncia el día tras lóbrego capuz;
si grana necesitas para teñir tu aurora,
¡Vierte la sangre mía, derrámala en buen hora
Y dórela un reflejo de su naciente luz!

Mis sueños cuando apenas muchacho adolescente,
Mis sueños cuando joven ya lleno de vigor,
Fueron el verte un día, joya del mar de oriente,
Secos los negros ojos, alta la tersa frente,
Sin ceño, sin arrugas, sin manchas de rubor

Ensueño de mi vida, mi ardiente vivo anhelo,
¡Salud! te grita el alma que pronto va a partir
¡Salud! Oh, que es hermoso caer por darte vuelo,
Morir por darte vida, morir bajo tu cielo,
Y en tu encantada tierra la eternidad dormir.

Si sobre mi sepulcro vieres brotar un día
Entre la espesa yerba sencilla, humilde flor,
Acércala a tus labios y besa al alma mía,
Y sienta yo en mi frente bajo la tumba fría,
De tu ternura el soplo, de tu hálito el calor.

Deja a la luna verme con luz tranquila y suave,
Deja que el alba envíe su resplandor fugaz,
Deja gemir al viento con su murmullo grave,
Y si desciende y posa sobre mi cruz un ave,
Deja que el ave entone su cántico de paz.

Deja que el sol ardiendo las lluvias evapore
Y al cielo tornen puras, con mi clamor en pos;
Deja que un ser amigo mi fin temprano llore,
Y en las serenas tardes, cuando por mí alguien ore,
Ora también, ¡oh Patria!, por mi descanso a Dios

Ora por todos cuantos murieron sin ventura,
Por cuantos padecieron tormentos sin igual,
Por nuestras pobres madres que gimen su amargura;
Por huérfanos y viudas, por presos en tortura
Y ora por ti que veas tu redención final.

Y cuando en noche oscura se envuelva el cementerio
Y solo restos yertos queden velando allí,
No turbes su reposo, no turbes el misterio,
Tal vez acordes oigas de cítara o salterio:
Soy yo, querida Patria, yo que te canto a ti.

Y cuando ya mi tumba de todos olvidada
No tenga cruz ni piedra que marquen su lugar,
Deja que la are el hombre, la esparza con la azada,
Y mis cenizas, antes que vuelvan a la nada,
El polvo de tu alfombra que vayan a formar.

Entonces nada importa me pongas en olvido.
Tu atmósfera, tu espacio, tus valles cruzaré.
Vibrante y limpia nota seré para tu oído,
Aroma, luz, colores, rumor, canto, gemido,
Constante repitiendo la esencia de mi fe.

¡Mi patria idolatrada, dolor de mis dolores,
Querida Filipinas, oye el postrer adiós!
Ahí te dejo todo: mis padres, mis amores.
Voy donde no hay esclavos, verdugos ni opresores,
¡Donde la fe no mata, donde el que reina es Dios!

¡Adiós, padres y hermanos, trozos del alma mía,
Amigos de la infancia en el perdido hogar!
¡Dad gracias que descanso del fatigoso día!
¡Adiós, dulce extranjera, mi amiga, mi alegría!
¡Adiós, queridos seres! ¡Morir es descansar!

Source: CD "Guia de Conversação. Tagalog-Português e Textos Selecionados. Filipinas-Brasil". Dr. Osmar Lopes de Moraes. Brasília, 12 jun. 2006.

MY LAST FAREWELL

José Rizal y Alonso

Manila, December 29, 1896

Farewell, beloved Country, treasured region of the sun,
Pearl of the sea of the Orient, our lost Eden!
To you eagerly I surrender this sad and gloomy life;
And were it brighter, fresher, more florid,
Even then I'd give it to you, for your sake alone.

In fields of battle, deliriously fighting,
Others give you their lives, without doubt, without regret;
The place matters not: where there's cypress, laurel or lily,
On a plank or open field, in combat or cruel martyrdom,
It's all the same if the home or country asks.

I die when I see the sky has unfurled its colors
And at last after a cloak of darkness announces the day;
If you need scarlet to tint your dawn,
Shed my blood, pour it as the moment comes,
And may it be gilded by a reflection of the heaven's newly-born light.

My dreams, when scarcely an adolescent,
My dreams, when a young man already full of life,
Were to see you one day, jewel of the sea of the Orient,
Dry those eyes of black, that forehead high,
Without frown, without wrinkles, without stains of shame.

My lifelong dream, my deep burning desire,
This soul that will soon depart cries out: Salud!
To your health! Oh how beautiful to fall to give you flight,
To die to give you life, to die under your sky,
And in your enchanted land eternally sleep.

If upon my grave one day you see appear,
Amidst the dense grass, a simple humble flower,
Place it near your lips and my soul you'll kiss,
And on my brow may I feel, under the cold tomb,
The gentle blow of your tenderness, the warmth of your breath.

Let the moon see me in a soft and tranquil light,
Let the dawn send its fleeting radiance,
Let the wind moan with its low murmur,
And should a bird descend and rest on my cross,
Let it sing its canticle of peace.

Let the burning sun evaporate the rains,
And with my clamor behind, towards the sky may they turn pure;
Let a friend mourn my early demise,
And in the serene afternoons, when someone prays for me,
O Country, pray to God also for my rest!

Pray for all the unfortunate ones who died,
For all who suffered torments unequaled,
For our poor mothers who in their grief and bitterness cry,
For orphans and widows, for prisoners in torture,
And for yourself pray that your final redemption you'll see.

And when the cemetery is enveloped in dark night,
And there, alone, only those who have gone remain in vigil,
Disturb not their rest, nor the mystery,
And should you hear chords from a zither or psaltery,
It is I, beloved Country, singing to you.

And when my grave, then by all forgotten,
has not a cross nor stone to mark its place,
Let men plow and with a spade scatter it,
And before my ashes return to nothing,
May they be the dust that carpets your fields.

Then nothing matters, cast me in oblivion.
Your atmosphere, your space and valleys I'll cross.
I will be a vibrant and clear note to your ears,
Aroma, light, colors, murmur, moan, and song,
Constantly repeating the essence of my faith.

My idolized country, sorrow of my sorrows,
Beloved Filipinas, hear my last good-bye.
There I leave you all, my parents, my loves.
I'll go where there are no slaves, hangmen nor oppressors,
Where faith doesn't kill, where the one who reigns is God.

Goodbye, dear parents, brother and sisters, fragments of my soul,
Childhood friends in the home now lost,
Give thanks that I rest from this wearisome day;
Goodbye, sweet foreigner, my friend, my joy;
Farewell, loved ones, to die is to rest.

Registered Iconography

1. Diosdado Macapagal visits to Brazil

1a: From left to right: Wife of Vice-President of the Philippines, Dra. Evangelina Macapagal, and Vice-President of the Philippines, Diosdado Macapagal. (Rio de Janeiro, October, 1960). Source: National Public Archive.

1b: Sitting (L – R): Wife of Vice-President of the Philippines, Dra. Evangelina Macapagal and Vice-President of the Philippines, Diosdado Macapagal; State of Sao Paulo's Governor, Dr. Carvalho Pinto, (Sao Paulo, October 25, 1960) Source: National Public Archive.

1c: Left to right: Mayor of Brasília, Plínio Costa Cantanhede and Ex-President of the Philippines, Diosdado Macapagal. (Brasília, January 20, 1966). Courtesy of Federal District Public Archive.

1d: L - R First Ambassador of the Philippines to Brazil, Carlos S. Tan; Mayor of Brasília, Plínio Cantanhede: Ex-President of the Philippines, Diosdado Macapagal (Brasília, Jan 20, 1966) Courtesy of Federal District Public Archive.

2. Brazil's current Ambassador to the Philippines, Alcides G. R. Prates, Credentials Presentation to President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, Manila, February 22, 2008

3. Philippines' Ambassadress to Brazil, Teresita V. G. Barsana, Credentials Presentation to President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, Brasília, January 12, 2006

4. Brazil's Ambassador to the Philippines, Mr. Alcides G.R. Prates, and the author, José Carlos Brandi Aleixo. On the background, the monument dedicated to the national hero, José Rizal. Manila, Parque Luneta, December 14, 2008

5. Filipino Notables

José Protasio Rizal Mercado y Alonso Realonda (José Rizal), filipino hero. Born in Calamba, June 19, 1861. Deceased in Manila, December 30, 1896.

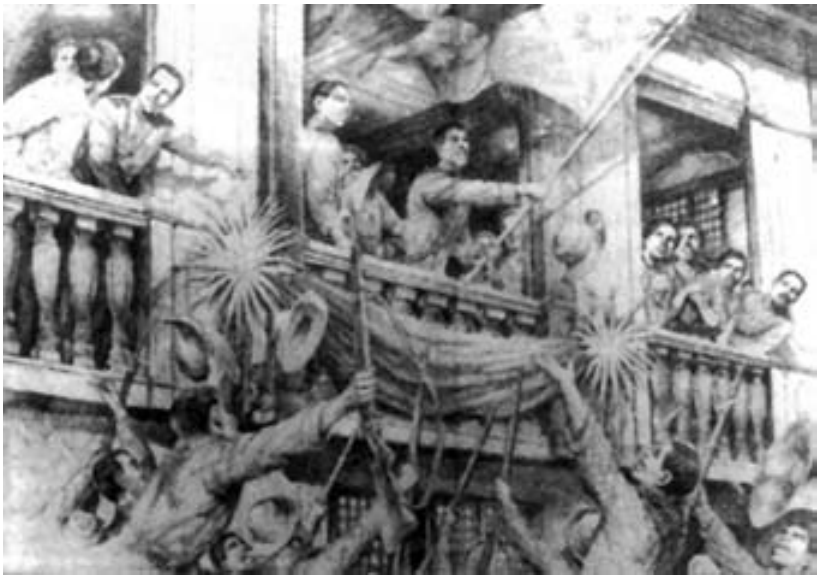
Emilio Aguinaldo y Famy, Filipino Notable. Born in Cavite, March 22, 1869. Deceased in Manila, February 6, 1964.

6. Brazilian Notables

Knight Joaquim José da Silva Xavier (Tiradentes [Teeth Puller]), Brazilian hero, pioneer of the cause for Independence and for the Republic of Brazil. Born on 2º November 12, 1746 in Fazenda Pombal (commonly known as S. João d'El Rey). Executed on April 21, 1792, in Rio de Janeiro.

José Bonifácio de Andrada e Silva, Brazil's Independence Patriarch. Born in Santos, June 13, 1763. Deceased in Niterói, April 6, 1838.

7. Proclamation of Independence of the Philippines and of Brazil



Proclamation of Independence of the Philippines. Kawit (Cavite), June 12, 1898.

"O Grito do Ipiranga" ["The Ipiranga Cry", São Paulo, September 7, 1822. At the margins of Ipiranga River, D. Pedro decides to disobey orders from Lisbon's Royal Court and proclaimed the independence from Portugal.

8. State visit of President of the Philippines, Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, to Brazil from June 22-25, 2009

8a. National Congress President, José Sarney, and President of the Philippines, Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo.

8b. Chamber of deputies President, Michel Temer (first on the right), and President of the Philippines, Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo.

8c. Federal Supreme Court President, Gilmar Mendes, and President of the Philippines, Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo.

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