

Artigo

MEMORIAL FULL PROFESSOR GEOGRAPHY- CARTOGRAPHY IN TIME AND IN SAPCE

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ANJOS**

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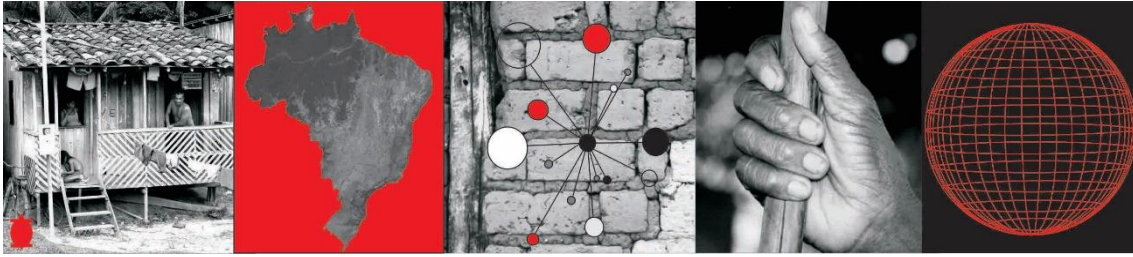
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**MEMORIAL FULL PROFESSOR
GEOGRAPHY-CARTOGRAPHY IN
TIME AND IN SPACE**

PROFESSOR RAFAEL SANZIO ARAÚJO DOS ANJOS

UnB – IH – GEA – CIGA

BRASÍLIA – DISTRITO FEDERAL

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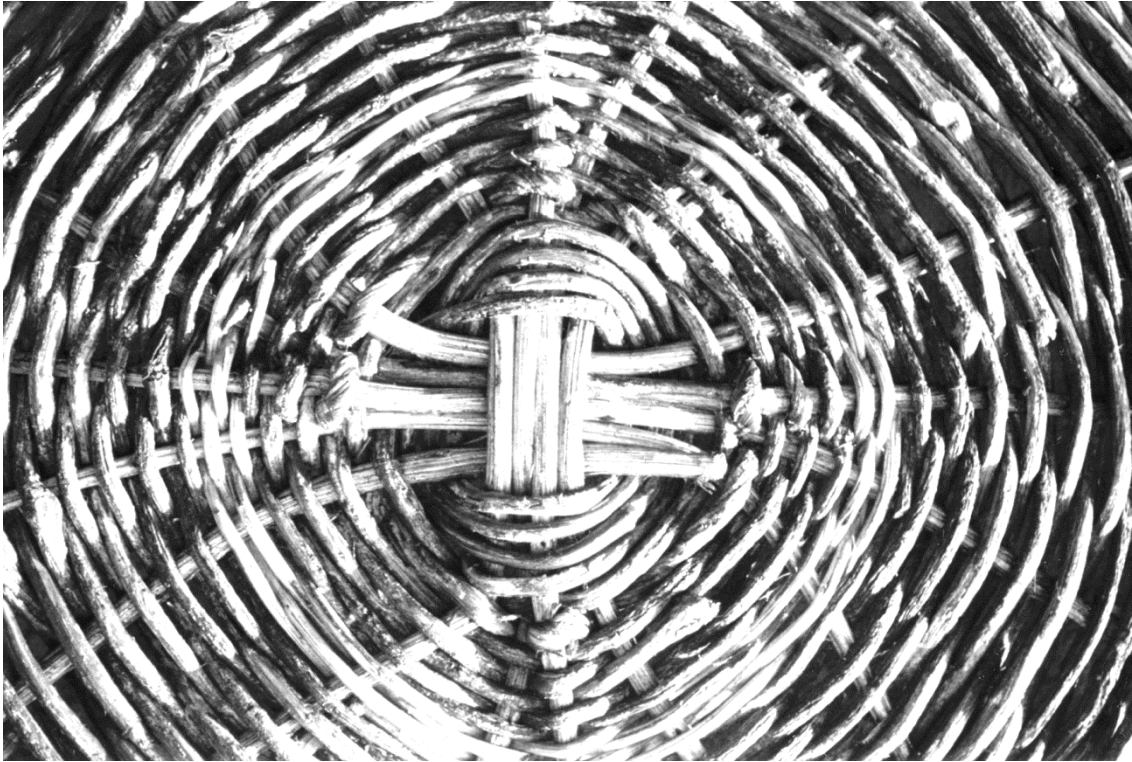


Figure: details of a vine basket. Region of Recôncavo/Bahia, 2002 Rafael Sanzio

“Our collective wealth is given by our diversity. The other, as an individual or as a group, is valuable to the extent that is dissimilar”.

Albert Jacquard, 1983

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Figure: Photographer unknown uruá community Chief Kalamata seated on a chair . Lower congo. Collection tervuren-be.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Yàgò!

With this *Yorubá* greeting, I am asking permission of my ancestors to tell this thesis defense committee my geographic-cartographic history. I have had to deal with two issues when I had to write this memorial. Firstly, another challenge I faced was to synthesize. It is difficult for a baiano of the Region of Recôncavo, who likes to talk, to synthesize. Secondly, I was in doubt about what is the way forward. Indeed, when I was writing this paper I had to face a challenge that consist in separating my professional and my personal life. The historiography as a possibility of structure a paper can be effective if there is more attention to the time spent on the writing and to the linear nature of time. I take this direction and along this path, it was possible to make interconnections and to find some answers. Perhaps I would not reach the same conclusion or would be harder if I did not follow it. I thought that due to my zodiac sign (Capricorn) and my dominant element, earth, I always dreamed about a geography that should be committed to turning the world more comprehensible to society and should explain and find solutions to different places and its heterogeneities and inequalities. These are the premise that the geographical instruments will occupy a particularly important place in my practice, especially for cartography and photography. In the first case, cartography is important due to ample graphic representation capacity of the real world and because it is considered as the most important tool to analyze territories. Maps can graphically illustrate what happens in the geographic space and gradually become more and more indispensable because they represent a bridge between the

observations of the reality, the simplification, the reduction, the explanation and the tracks to make decisions. Despite the opportunities, I do not lose sight that a map is not a territory, but in cartography, they are best represented. Documentary photography is an important alternative for the process of geographical knowledge construction, mainly by representations and interpretation of the space, the time and the society that does not crystallize nor are they static. In photographic records of a cultural environment or matrix, we can see references of a social infrastructure. It also allows us to see if this social infrastructure is rich or poor, fair or discriminatory, among other possibilities of interpretation. In the details of the cultural matrix or geographic landscape, the photographs are not only restricted to representation of a view but a way to meet art. Because of this, we understand that photography is a strategic instrument in the process of knowing what happened and what happens in a territory. On this basis, I write this Memorial, which was organized in six parts that talks to each other. The first one looks back on some moments of my childhood, my teenage years and youth, especially the ones that has contributed decisively to the career path I followed. The second part is about my geography degree at Geosciences Institute of the Federal University of Bahia, projects, internships and jobs that have outlined a road from which there is no coming back. The third part of the Memorial is focused on my master's degree in Urban Planning at Urbanism and Architecture College of University of Brasilia (FAU-UnB), link to the Department of Geography at UnB and the continuity of the developed researches of graduate program in Spatial Information (Programa de Pós-Graduação in Informações Espaciais – POLIUSP). Still, in this part of the Memorial, we talk about the expansion of the *Projeto Geografia Afro-brasileira* (Projeto GEOAFRO) in Brazil and abroad, as well as its deployment, publications, thematic exhibits and educational programs (thematic workshops).

It is in this process that the Postdoctoral Project become consistent and I did not know there are other longer paths this project would lead me. In the fifth part, I show the development of the research and projects carried out Besides that, I talk about the results of these projects, research and some things that resulted from that, such as exhibitions, books, videos, workshops, articles. Moreover, among other products that add value to research, to education, and to extension courses that talks to the civil society and the government using an effective communication. In the last section, the focus is on the actual moment and the implementation of the studies and projects. Through this structure, I seek to reconstruct the key elements in my career assuming the

risk of not say about one or another aspect of this trajectory. There is a Chilean therapist called Doro Ortiz, who lived many years in Brasília and one time when I was with him, he told me: “A mistake is not a mistake, but it is an opportunity to the discovery and to achieve the success.” I spent time thinking about, without understanding exactly what he said. Then, in a moment of clarity, I realized that if you look closely enough, with no fear of the error is where the success is. The mistake loses his strength! Well, I have made many mistakes in my life, but it also helped me to make positive decisions.

Brasília, October - 2016



1. TERRITORIAL REFERENCES: THE REGION OF RECÔNCAVO AND THE CITY OF SALVADOR-BA

In order to systematize a methodology to the references and to the major events in the places where I have been in my life and their meanings, I wrote this text highlighting the important items in space-time. Whenever possible, attaching figures, photographic and cartographic images to it. In this part 1, we highlighted the following:

1. Although I was born in (1958) Santo Antônio de Jesus, region of Recôncavo-Bahia, my father José Tibúrcio dos Anjos always took me, whenever possible to Salvador to obtain medical treatment due to my vision problem. As a result, I could see my paternal grandfather, Jacinto Manoel dos Anjos, more often. He was a Craft Master (Mestre de Ofício) at the Technical School of Bahia (Escola Técnica da Bahia) and a member of the Board of Directors of the Society for the Protection of the Downtrodden (Sociedade Protetora dos Desvalidos) (headquartered in Terreiro de Jesus, center of Salvador). He took me to the Society (I was the only grandson available), and I observed all the meeting; the demands of the African-descended population and its necessity; the furniture made of rosewood and mahogany; and the emergencies that they had to handle and these moments became memorable. These experiences evoked in me something bigger, which I identify in the work that I sought out to do in my professional practice, in my ideological references and on the path of my life. **FIGURE 01** shows the members of the board of which my grandfather attended. I looked at this figure on the hallway wall of his home in Santo Antônio Além do Carmo in the historical center of Salvador. Here is one of the arms of the roots that keep my tree standing!
2. **MAP 01** shows the main cities I visited in my childhood and the city of Feira de Santana, where my aunts and my maternal grandmother lived (Maria dos Anjos, mother of my mother Antoinette Araújo dos Anjos). She used to take us (my four brothers) to spend some days at her house during school holidays.

Those three experiences have affected my life: **A.** I saw and helped her to make bonbon and lollipops on a wood-burning stove to be sold by candy sellers on the following day (She became a widow too soon and this was the main source of income). Then, it gave me an idea of the extent of life, the ancestral knowledge

and of the informal trading (colonial heritage); **B.** At night, in the darkness of my room, she used to tell my brothers and me stories about the Kingdom of *Aruanda*. These stories led me to an imaginary world that gives me a sense of belonging. **C.** She used to cook in copper jam pans and then, we used to have lunch together and eat it with our hands. The *Yoruba* matrix is a striking fact in these stories and **FIGURE 02** of Mr. Chico and his wife Vicência (my mother's aunt) can confirm these cultural references (Pano da Costa – a cultural cloth – on old woman's shoulder. Due to these experiences of my childhood, I have a connection with Feira de Santana until today! Whenever I travel by car from Brasília to Salvador, I make a stop there to visit my aunts, to go to the street market, to shop and to review some places. Then, a part of me is filled with something that I do not know, but it is still important to me.

3. Another important factor in this context is that I come from a family with a long tradition in teaching, all my maternal aunts were teachers, and my father and his siblings that were graduated from college (see **FIGURE 03** page 12 that shows my father Tibúrcio). My parents always asked me to take my studies seriously and it became a “rule” in my family that I have heard many times: “Study is everything!”. The reason for my demanding behavior towards my children, women and working group has something to do with those moments before. You are worthless without a degree or a profession and I clearly understand it was a (remnants of slavery) heritage of slavery, which has been handed down from colonial Brazil to the First Brazilian Republic.

Another point in this part refers to a choice that my mother made. She chose me among the five children (I am the third son, so the middle child) to accompany her and her friends to seek antique colonial items in the region of Recôncavo. Subsequently, these items (iron pots, jacarandá benches, colonial console table, display cabinets, copper jam pans, colonial chest, among others) were restored to be used for decoration of houses. I was the chosen son to go with her on trips. In these journeys, I have been in various environments and the knowledge of furniture remained unknown until then. I went on several farms of the slave system and its structure was still preserved (big house, slave houses, plantation area, etc.). In addition to listening to the stories of the furniture (the type of the wood, the artisan who made the furniture, the style, etc.), these experiences gave me an idea of how the colonial architecture, technology, and furniture were

conducted – operationalized by African people and their descendants. Over the course of the studies of Projeto GEOAFRO, I clearly realized the importance of these experiences and “stored knowledge” to add value to a geography of Africa that was not present in textbooks, in the official education system, nor at university, let alone in the process of planning and development of the territory. I will only remember those experiences in the Geography course at UFBA (the late 1970s and early 1980s) and throughout the studies of Projeto GEOAFRO (mid-1980s). In the following pages, there are some other aspects that deserve to be highlighted.



Map 01

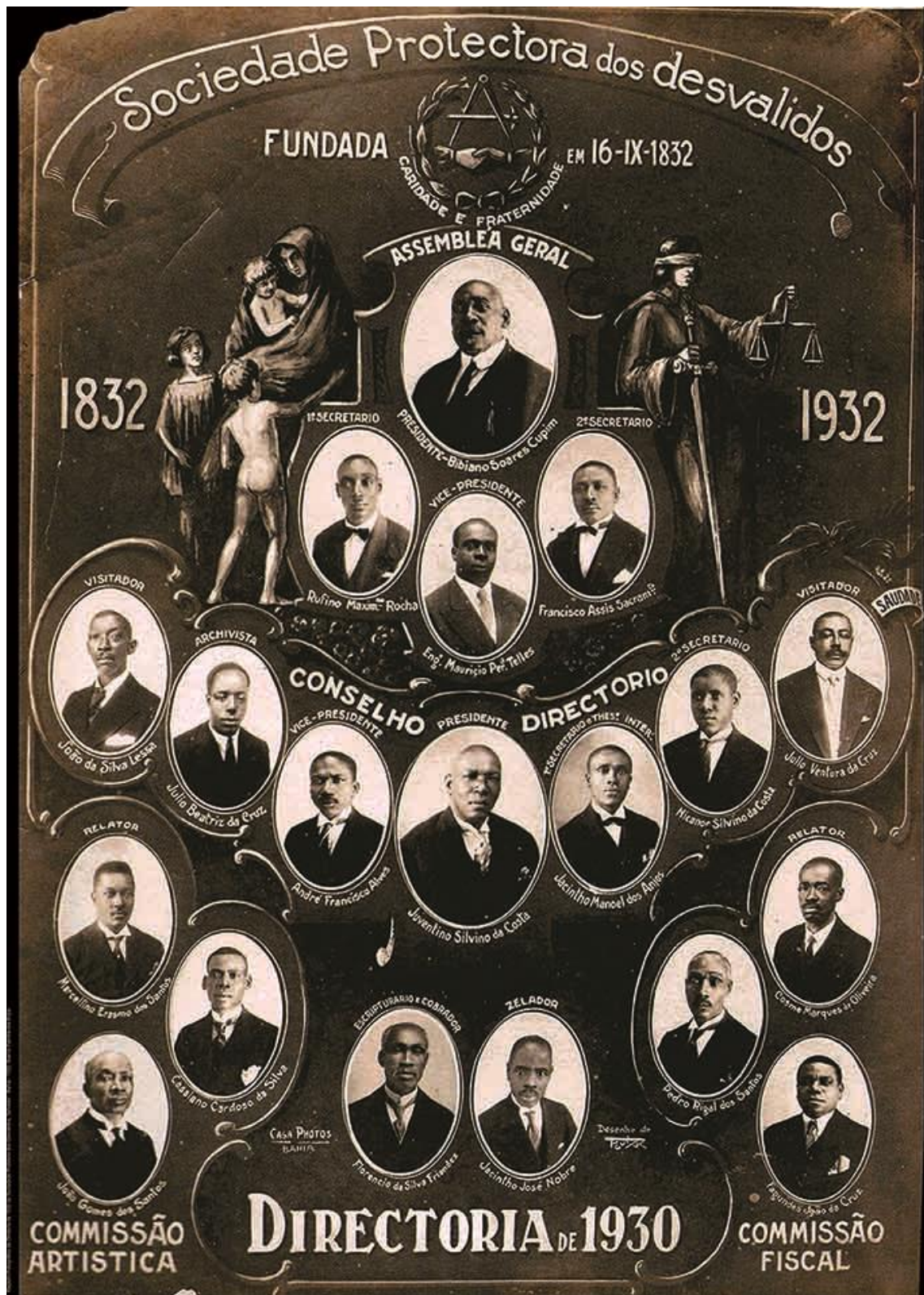


Figure 01: Collection of Dos ANJOS family. Register of Society for the Protection of the Down-trodden's Board of Directors (Diretoria da Sociedade Protetora dos Desvalidos), 1930. Salvador – Bahia

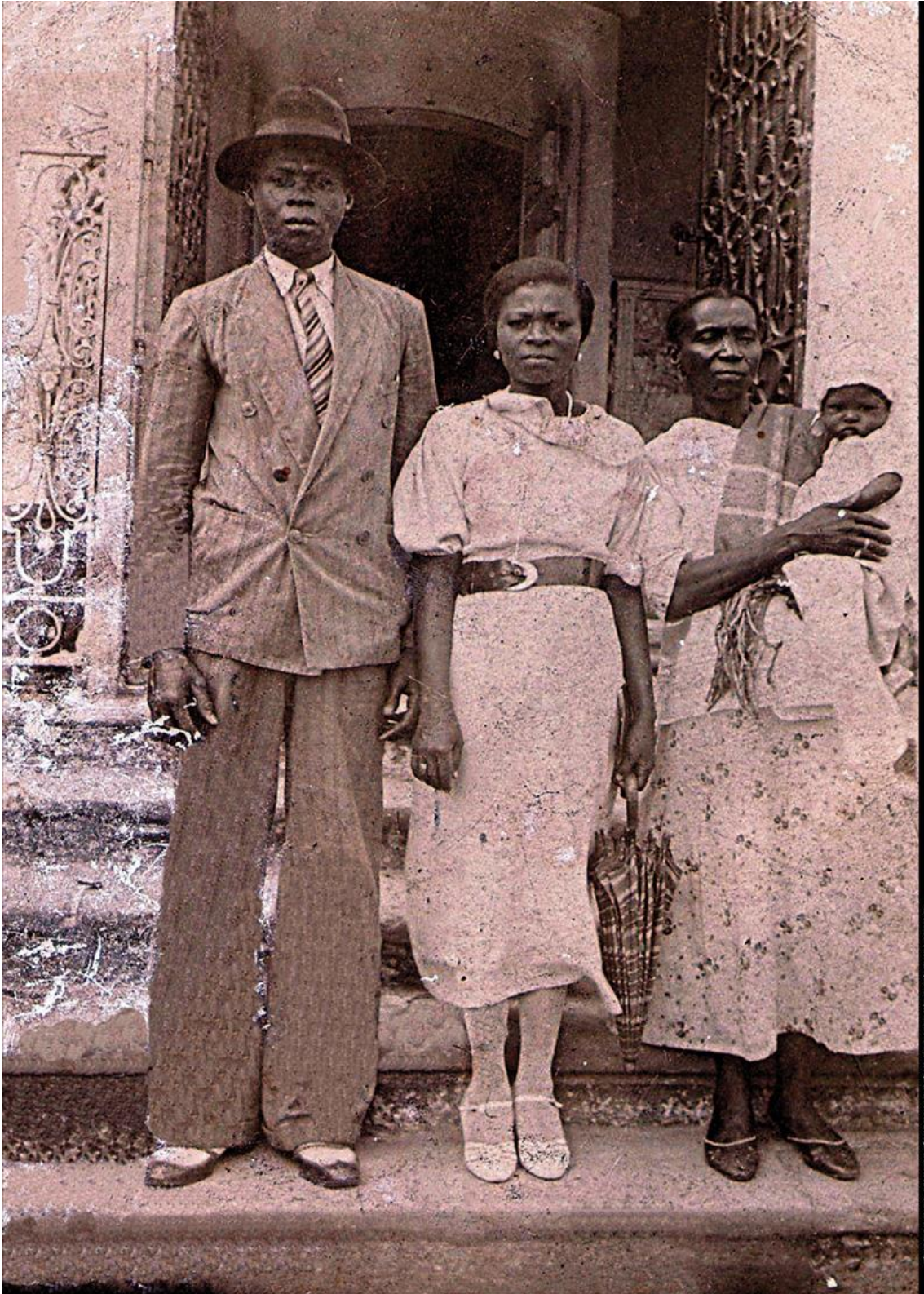


Figure 02: Collection of dos anjos family. Mr chico, his wife viscência, his mother and his son fernando. Salvador, bahia, 1930's 20th century



Figure 03: Photographer Unknown: Salvador, Bahia, 1930's. Siblings (from left to right) Irene, José Tibúrcio, Nildes Corbiniana and Antônio, the children of JacintoManuel dos Anjos and Clemência Silva dos Anjos.



Figure 03: Photo an aerial view vista aérea panorâmica do centro de Salvador. Photograph of arquivo Bahiatursa. 1985

4. My secondary education was a technical drawing course in the city of Salvador at Colégio Central (a leading public school in the city). The subjects of Topographical and Architectural Drawing will call my attention and in this moment I figured out what I wanted to do with my life. I decided to study geography at university came after the course in cartography. My uncle, Antônio, (a civil engineer, my father's brother) has played a fundamental part in this process because he told me what I could do with this knowledge.
5. I entered university (UFBA) in 1978 and I have been asked by my colleagues to go to the *3º Encontro Nacional de Geógrafos* (3rd National Meeting of Geographers) held in Fortaleza from 19th to 27th of July, 1978. I knew that something important was being discussed in the event, but I still had no idea about the importance of it. The following year, I went to the *1º Encontro Nacional de Estudantes de Geografia* (1st National Meeting of Geography Students) in Goiânia (18th to 22nd of December, 1979). These two events were key factors for understanding the importance of *Associação dos Geógrafos Brasileiros – AGB* (Association of Brazilian Geographers) and a “Geography” which was not taught in the university. Then, the *Grupo de Trabalho em*

Geografia – TG (Working group on geography) was created by some of my colleagues with the same thoughts as me, especially about an “invisible geography of the city of Salvador”. For us, it was clearly visible the existence of this geography, but it was not accepted. **FIGURE 05** shows an aerial view of Alagados in Cidade Baixa (downtown) of Salvador with squatter houses on stilts and a precarious system of walking platform made of strips of wood. This Urban Geography of Exclusion was one of the concerns of the TG.



Figure 05: Figure an aerial view of Alagados in downtown (cidade baixa) of Salvador. Photograph of arquivo Bahiatursa, 1980

REFERÊNCIAS DOS MOVIMENTOS DE RAFAEL SANZIO ARAÚJO DOS ANJOS - DÉCADAS 1970 -



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 - Universidade de Brasília - Brasília - DF. 2015. E-mail: quilombo@unb.br / Tele: 55 (61) 3107-5242

Map 02

2. IN THE 1980s: GRADUATION AT UFBA, OS TRABALHOS, THE PROJECTS AND ACADEMIA AS A CAREER CHOICE

Like the **Part 1**, the following are some references and significant events of my life and its meanings. In this part, we would like to highlight the following items:

1. The first career path chart (diagram career development stages) portrays, in a schematic way, the things done during the Geography course in The Institute of Geosciences at UFBA (1978-1982). Some aspects have already been mentioned in the previous part, but there are another important aspects that are worthy of reference. For instance, the technical internships at *CONDER – Companhia de Desenvolvimento da Região Metropolitana de Salvador* (the Salvador Metropolitan Region Development Co.) where I have participated in the setting up of the *Sistema de Informações Geográficas-Cartográficas Metropolitana* (Geographic-Mapping Information System in Urban areas). Color aerial photographs were used to generate the data required to make thematic maps. All those experiences gave me an idea of the extent of the socio-spatial segregation and of the “African Salvador” that I did not realize its geographical extent until then. There is another important internship that is at the Salvador City Hall in the “Project to Map Black Religious Monuments and Places in Bahia” (Projeto de Mapeamento de Sítios e Monumentos Religiosos Negros na Bahia, MAMNBA). In the MAMNBA, I have been assigned to perform the mapping of Candomblé Houses in the city and to register some places that will subsequently be recognized by the IPHAN (Institute of National Historical Heritage), such as the Casa Branca and the park of São Bartolomeu (a suburb of Salvador). See in annex the aerial view of the area of the Casa Branca located in Vasco da Gama Avenue in Salvador;
2. The Course Conclusion Paper in the city of Barreiras (mapping of different land uses in urban areas) and the finding that the arrival of the agroindustry (soy) has the potential to change it was a milestone in the geographical studies. Without using the technique of remote sensing, but only doing fieldwork, the mapping of urban areas was the main reference source for the study. After my graduation

- (B.A in Geography), I was hired as a technical consultant for mapping the thermoelectric power in Bahia by COELBA.
3. I was invited to assume the post of a geographer in a project of CNHU (Housing and Urban Development Company of the State of São Paulo) financed by public money from the World Bank in Juazeiro – Bahia (Medium Sized Cities Project), because of this I had to move to another city. This job has brought me professional maturity as far as I had to coordinate field staffs and to systematize information that was widely used in the City Hall of Juazeiro. Then, I started out giving evening classes in the *Faculdade de Formação de Professores de Petrolina* (Faculty of Teacher Training in the city of Petrolina). After this, I discovered my vocation as geography teacher that I had ever experienced before. Beyond the satisfaction of teaching, I realized that there was a lot more to study. I used my vacation time to come to São Paulo to take a course at INPE (National Institute of Space Research – São José dos Campos) and to visit some friends in Rio Claro, where I enrolled in a Specialization in Remote Sensing. It was evident to me that I wanted to study the uses of satellite imagery because I wanted to improve my analytical skills and thus the cartographic representation. It was one of the reasons why I quit my job at the City Hall of Juazeiro to do a graduate degree at São Paulo State University (UNESP).
 4. **Diagram II** (page 25) shows my return to Salvador, where I acted as a technical worker, I reviewed the Master Plan for the Camaçari Petrochemical Pole. In the field of education, I taught lessons in the Department of Geography of the Catholic University of Salvador and at the Center for Afro-Oriental Studies (CEAO) at the Federal University of Bahia (UFBA). At the CEAO, where, together with the geographer Jorge Conceição, I taught lessons that were part of the Specialization Course in “*Introdução aos Estudos das Culturas Africanas*” (Introduction to African Culture). This experience makes me to develop a research project that treats themes linked to Africa-Brazil-Education-Geography-Cartography and I ask for CNPq support;

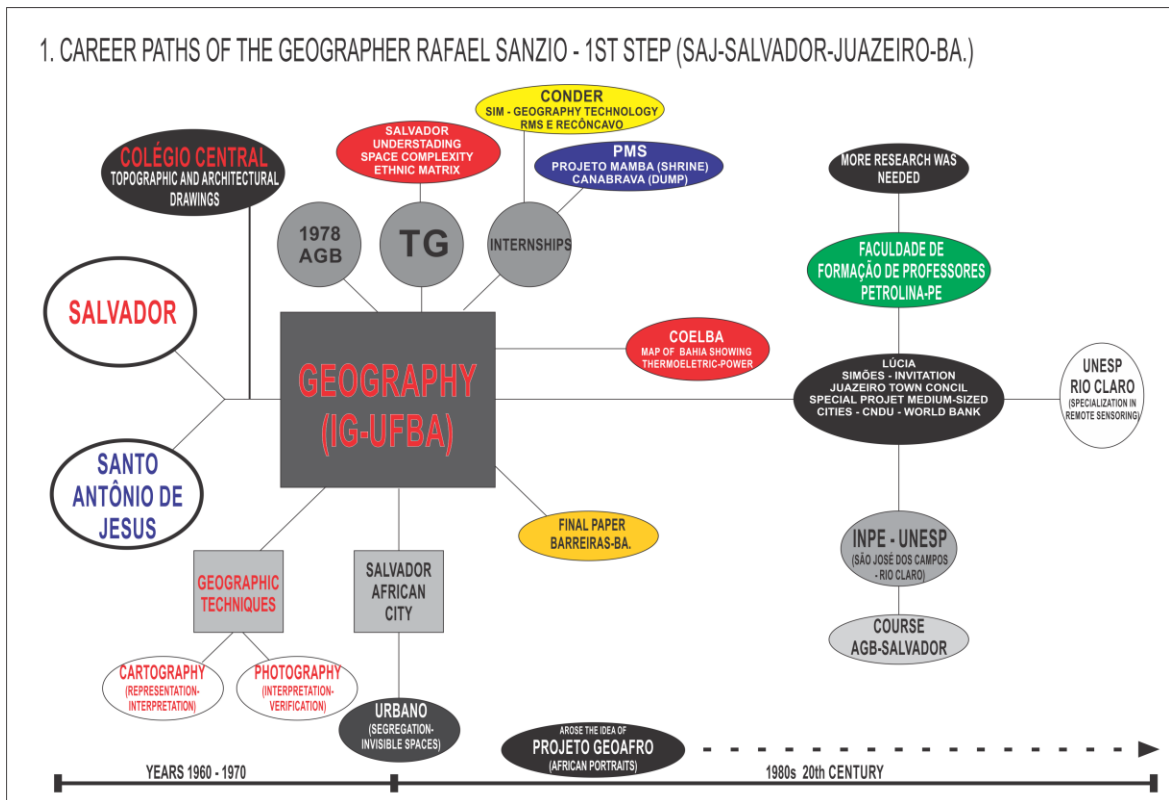


Diagram 01



Map 03

In the late 1980s, I received an invitation to establish a Cartography Research Lab at University of Brasília from Neio Campos. He is my friend and a geographer that was in Brasilia studying for a master's degree.

5. I decided to apply for a master's degree in Urban Planning (FAU –UnB), and at the same time establish the Cartography Laboratory requested by Professor Ignez Barbosa (Head of the Department). In the Master's Project, everything was right, as well as my appointment as a substitute teacher in parallel with the construction of Laboratory. I realized that I have never found such opportunities and working conditions. In this context, a civil service examination for cartography and photo interpretation was announced. As I decided to apply for this job, my idea to stay in Brasília changed;

In the next session, I will talk about my postgraduate (masters and doctoral degrees) and the developing projects.

REFERÊNCIAS DOS DELOCAMENTOS DE RAFAEL SANZIO ARAÚJO DOS ANJOS - DÉCADA 1980 -



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 - Universidade de Brasília - Brasília - DF. 2015. E-mail: quilombo@unb.br / Tele: 55 (61) 3107-5242

Map 04

3. IN THE 1990s AND 2000s: MASTER'S DEGREE AT FAU (ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM COLLEGE), DOCTORAL DEGREE AT POLIUSP-IRD, EXPANSION OF THE PROJETO GEOAFRO, PUBLICATIONS AND POST-DOCTORAL (MRAC-BE)

1. At UnB, I had to balance work as substitute teacher, master's subjects and researches and the assembly of the Laboratory of Cartography and photo interpretation. In this sense, I have tried to relate the course content to the postgraduate studies (Urban growth monitoring using remote sensing). Professor Aldo Paviani was my supervisor in my master's study. He also taught me more about Urban Geography of Federal District and helped me in analyses of the cartographic products. One achievement was the finding that the spatial monitoring enables the reading of growth trends which may or not consolidate. I worked on this idea, and the master's thesis incorporated the set of growth vectors of Brasília;
2. In parallel with all these activities, the Editorial Assistance from CNPq to Projeto GEOAFRO (Retratos da África) was approved. Because of that, I could further my studies. This assistance enabled me to improve knowledge of basic thematic map of the African continent and to determine that there is no appropriate approach about it on textbooks. Consequently, it has given an impulse to the engagement with education of the Projeto GEOAFRO. These efforts culminated in an exhibition at the Central Library of the University of Brasília and a front-page article in the journal *Revista Humanidades* n°. 22 (UnB);

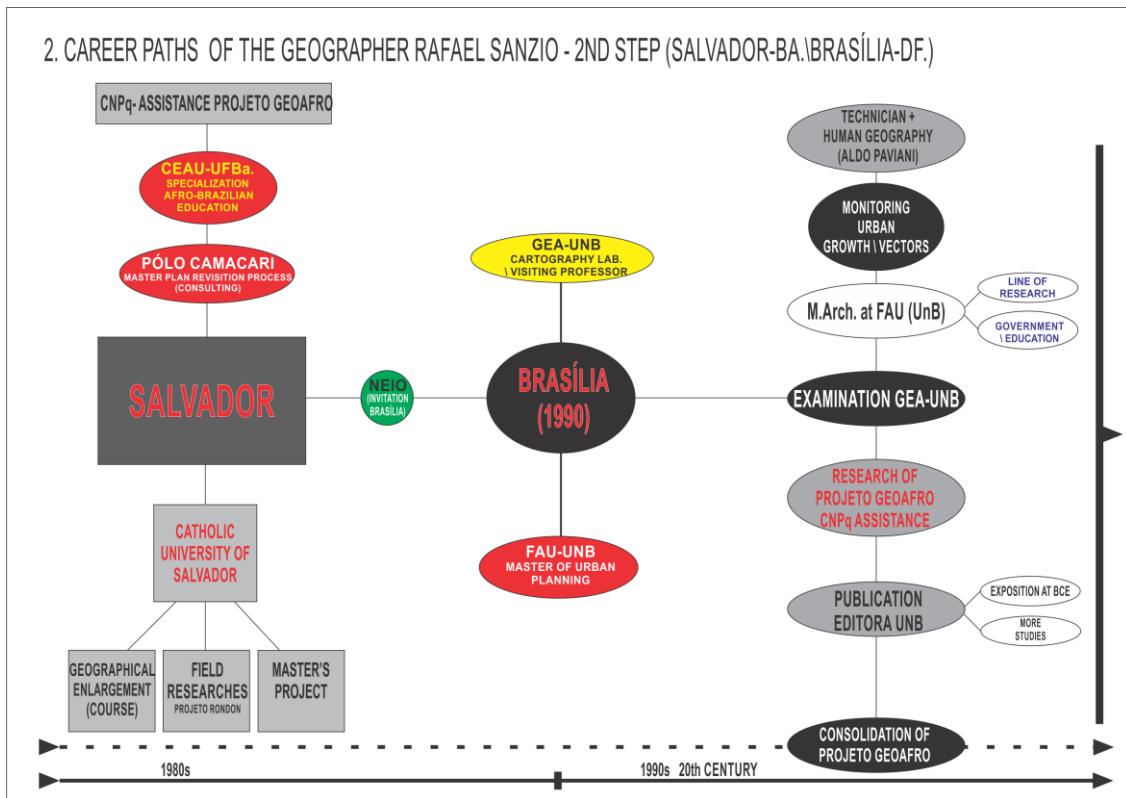


Diagram 02



Figure 6: Aerial panorama view of Plano Piloto of Brasília (the main throughfare of Brasília). Rafael Sanzio from a helicopter, 1992.

3. In 1992, I was approved for the Spatial Information doctoral in the Department of Transport Engineering at POLIUSP. Some relevant experiences of this period: **A.** At first, a professor who had a technical consulting company was my supervisor, and this fact gave me an idea about the need for dialogue between the private sector and the academic community. However, the research gained ground when the co-supervisor (Professor Jorge Dantas FAU-USP) became my supervisor. **B.** The Geoprocessing Laboratory of POLIUSP post-graduation received demands and those “very geographical” were important, such as mayor Luiza Erundina request to establish an Automated Information System (AIS). The aim of the AIS was to show the infrastructure on the outskirts of São Paulo, so the mayor could see the places with the poorest infrastructure. I stayed in São Paulo for two years (1992 and 1993). In 1994, I went to Paris and Montpellier to provide continuity to my research and to be part of Orstom (now IRD) research group and Mainson de la Geographie (Montipellier);
4. The thesis, which served as basis for the urban structure of Brasilia in 2000, was very well accepted by different sectors and disseminated via newspaper, book, exhibition, technical consulting, etc.) The time spent in France showed me an Africanity that I did not know. The centuries of colonial and imperial domination made it clear a “come back to the mainland France”. After this, I realized the need to extent the Projeto GEOAFRO including a research line on cartography of African Diaspora (past and present) and on mapping of the quilombos of Brazil;

REFERÊNCIAS DOS MOVIMENTOS DE RAFAEL SANZIO ARAÚJO DOS ANJOS - DÉCADA 1990 -



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Map 05

5. The research about cartography of the contemporary quilombos of Brazil resulted in a partnership between *Fundação Cultural Palmares* – Ministry of Culture. The provision of information and the creation of thematic maps to contribute to governmental actions was a result of this partnership. As a result of this work, two publications were organized: the book – *Territórios dos Antigos Quilombos do Brasil* and the didactic material – *Coleção África Brasil: Cartografia para o Ensino-Aprendizagem* (2000). These publications were part of the exhibition presented at the *Salão Negro* (Black Hall) of the Ministry of Justice and in the Chamber of Deputies in Brasília. The Projeto GEOAFRO inspired several papers and chapters of books of varied themes.

6. In 2005, a workshop for teachers was organized by the SECAD – MEC took place in seven different Brazilian state capital cities (Salvador, Maceió, Brasília, Belo Horizonte, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Porto Alegre), in parallel with this activity, a thematic exhibition took place at Conjunto Culturais da Caixa Econômica Federal. Minister Gilberto Gil invited us to present the exhibition in the Year of Brazil in France. The exhibition was held in October 2005 at Maison du Brésil de Cité Universitaire in Paris. The expansion of the Projeto GEOAFRO and its products have strengthened the research, became more respected within the academy and recognized by the government and media;



Figure 07: The Geographer Rafael Sanzio and the minister Gilberto Gil at the opening of “Cartografia dos Quilombos Contemporâneos” in the chamber of deputies. Brasília, 2003



Figure 08: Group dynamic of work of the workshop: Quilombos – Heranças Geográficas (quilombos- geographic inheritances). Rafael Sanzio, Recife, 2005

7. The *Projeto do Crescimento Urbano de Brasília* (Urban Growth in Brasilia Project) became known as “*Dinâmica Territorial no Brasil Central*” (Territorial dynamics in Central Brazil) in order to increase the area of research and focus on territory – land use. Some books chapters are published as part of the *Coleção Brasília* – Publisher: Editora UnB (organized by Professor Aldo Paviani), others are published as part of a didactic material (*Geografia do Distrito Federal- Cartografia & Educação*), thematic exhibitions and the book *Dinâmica Territorial: Cartografia – Monitoramento – Modelagem* (2008) (Territorial Dynamics: Cartography – Monitoring – Modelling);



Figure 09: Exhibition: Brasília: Tempo – Espaço – Território (Time – Technique – Territory) at Claudio Santoro National Theater. Brasília. Rafael Sanzio, 2007

8. Two projects in partnership with CIGA (Center of Applied Cartography and Geographic Information) are important in this period and require an organizational effort: Land Use Mapping of the southern region of Bahia hired by TCBR Company and the development of the map of a bilingual atlas of the Kayapó Indigenous Area (Mato Grosso – Pará) in partnership with FUNAI. The first one, a team of students was allocated to work, and we met the time limits set without compromising the academic schedule. The second was published in Brazilian Portuguese and in traditional languages, and the Kayapó people produced the maps and there are the official maps. Another important partnership was the elaboration of the research, the book and the exhibition “*Quilombolas: Tradições e Cultura da Resistência*” developed by AORI, researched by me and photograph by André Cypriano;

9. In 2006, I made a technical visit to the Royal Museum for Central Africa in Tervuren, near Brussels. I presented my postdoctoral work at CNPQ. In August 2007, I started the research of the *Atlas AfroBrasileiro*. The studies that had been scheduled for one year, but it needed to be redefined. We had institutional support from MRAC for a few more months (at the end of 2008) and for a fieldwork in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The results went above and beyond, and at least five publications about the postdoctoral work were planned. The first work was published in 2009, the book: *Quilombos: Geografia Africana – Cartografia Étnica – Territórios Tradicionais* (In partnership with CIGA-UnB/Mapas Editora & Consultoria/Cespe-UnB);

10. After getting my PhD in the Department of Geography, I was appointed as Postgraduate Programmes Coordinator to review the Master’s Programme and to develop new Doctoral programmes. At the same time, the *Centro de Documentação Milton Santos (CDG)* (Documentation Center Milton Santos) was established at the PPGGEA-UnB. The CDG has a well-equipped classroom, a 25-student classroom, a theses collection that holds archival copies of undergraduate thesis of geography students at UnB and a maps library, everything in one place and working well! *Capes* approved the establishment of the doctoral programme in 2012, and some students have already defended their theses.

All the other publications will be discussed in the next section.



Figure 10: Lecture given at the Brazilian embassy in Kinshasa – rdc. Technical visit as part of the postdoctoral programme, 2008



Map 07: Ancient map of the Coast of Guinea. Public archive of angola. S/d

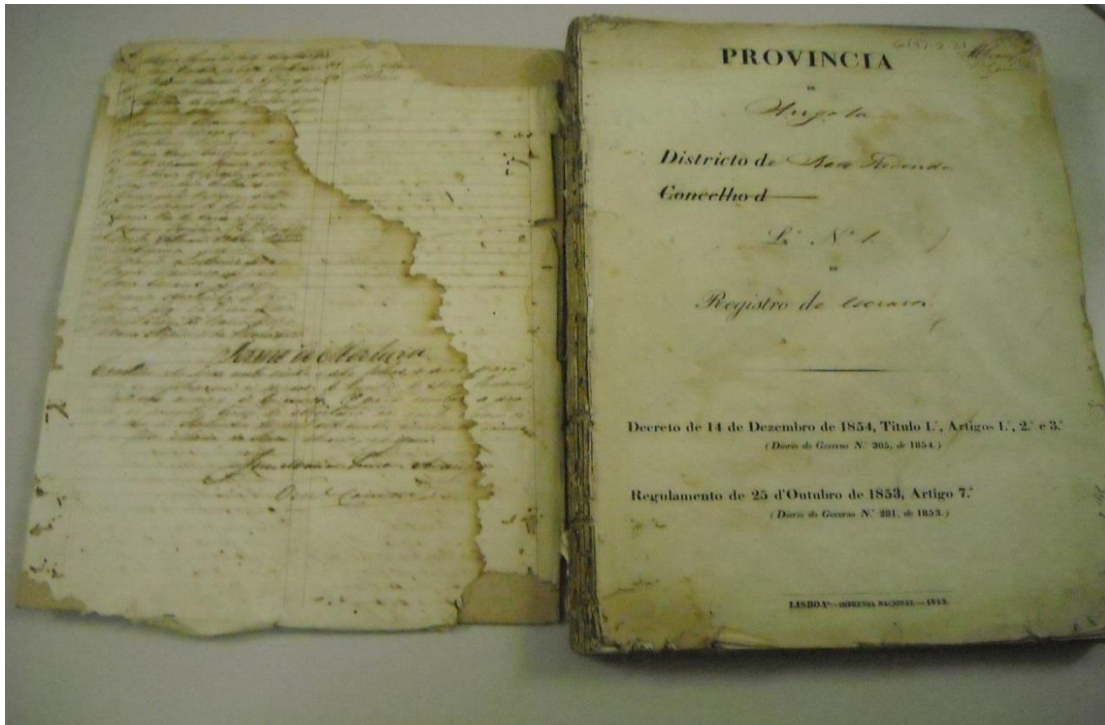


Figure 11: Registry of enslaved African people. Public archive of Angola. 18th century



Figure 12: Photographer unknown. Group of workers bantus of Angola. 19th century. National historical archives of angola.



Map 08: Carta: Mapping of ancient kingdoms of Baza Kongo (São Salvador) e Angola (Ngola). Acervo arquivo público de Angola. SD



Figure 13: Photographer unknown: Bantustan men in canoes, lower Congo. At the beginning of the 20th century. Mrac collection.

4. AT THE YEAR 2010. PUBLICATIONS OF THE PROJETO GEOAFRO, STRENGTHENING RESEARCH GROUPS (PPGEA AND CIGA UnB)

1. This decade begins with exhibitions resulted from projects from the previous years. At the invitation of the Embassy of Brazil, Thematic exhibitions based on the book “*Quilombos: Geografia Africana – Cartografia Étnica – Territórios Tradicionais 2009*” are held in Luanda, Angola and in Brasília at the National Museum, with the support of Petrobrás. Both exhibitions have achieved its target audience (students, teachers and pupils), guided by students trained as tour guides.
2. In 2011, we published a second book that resulted from the postdoctoral studies: “*Quilombola Territoriality: Photos and Maps*” (Portuguese and English), at the same time, the release of the book was delayed due to a flood at UnB. Some books were delivered just a couple of days before the flood. These events have shown the fragility of the basement floor of UnB, of the Department of Geography and of the *Centro de Documentação Milton Santos (CDG)* (Documentation Center Milton Santos), where was destroyed during the flood.
3. In 2013, we published the textbook of cartography: “*Geopolítica da Diáspora África – América – Brasil: Séculos XVI-XIX*” (The Geopolitics of Diaspora: Africa – America – Brazil: 16th-19th Century). In 2014, we published the second edition of this book and two more publications: the Atlas Africa-Brazil and the textbook: “*O Brasil Africano: Cartografia para Educação* (Mapas Editora & Consultoria, 2014).” Therefore, during my postdoctoral studies we published five works.



Figure 14: Opening of brazil africano exhibition in luanda – angola. November 2009, Rafael Sanzio



Figure 15: High-school students visit the brazil Africano exhibition in luanda – Angola. Maria Paula



Figure 16: Middle school students visit the Brasil Africano exhibition at the Museu Nacional da República (National Museum of the Republic), Brasília, 2010. Rafael sanzio



Figure 17: Middle school students visit the Brasil Africano exhibition at the Museu Nacional da República (National Museum of the Republic), Brasília, 2010. Rafael sanzio

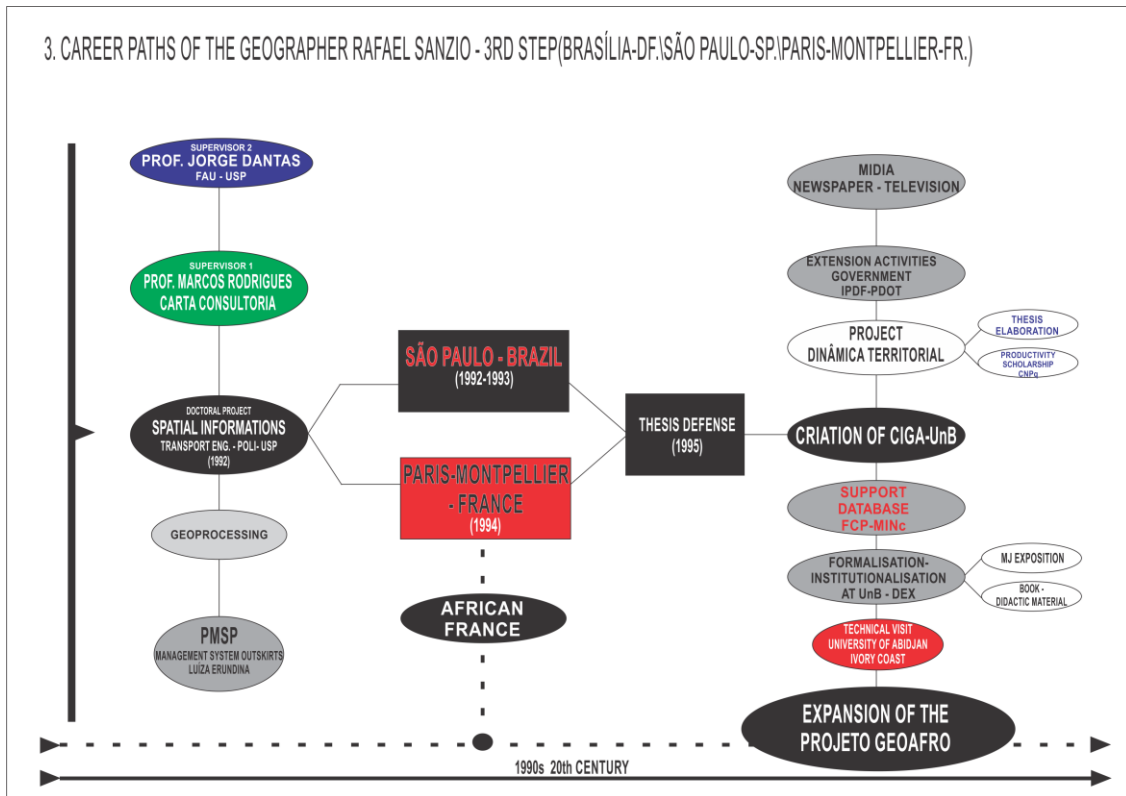


DIAGRAM 03

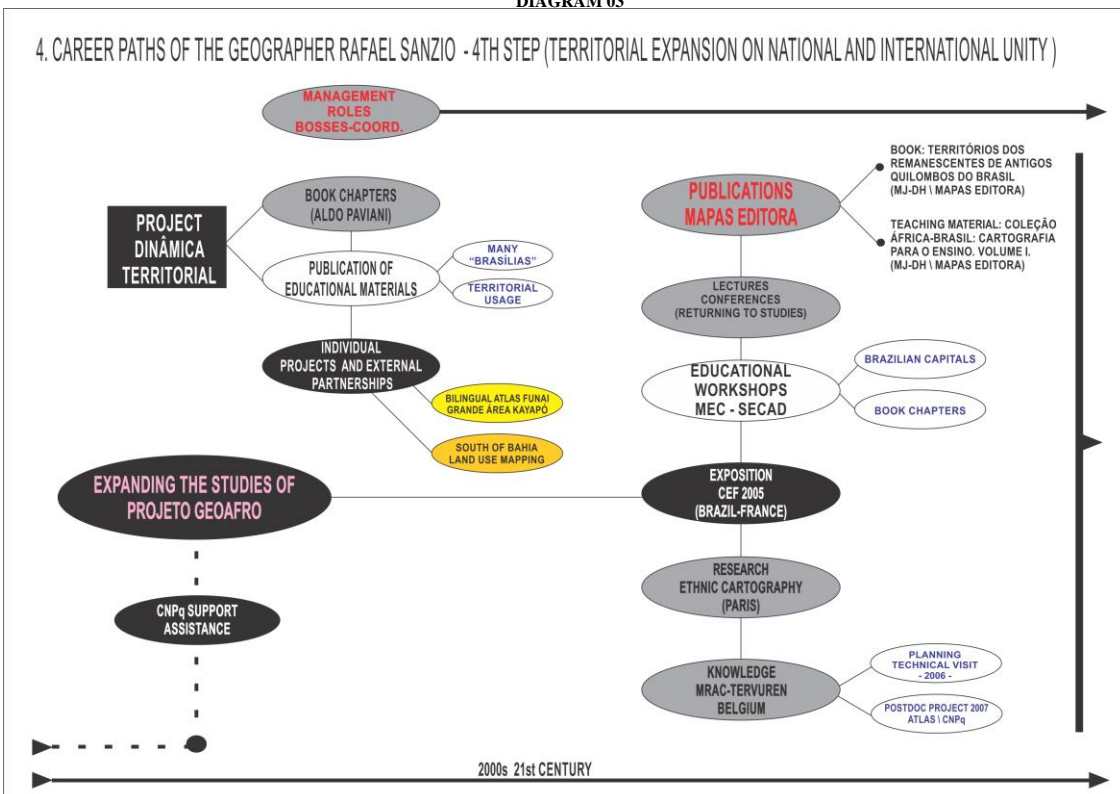
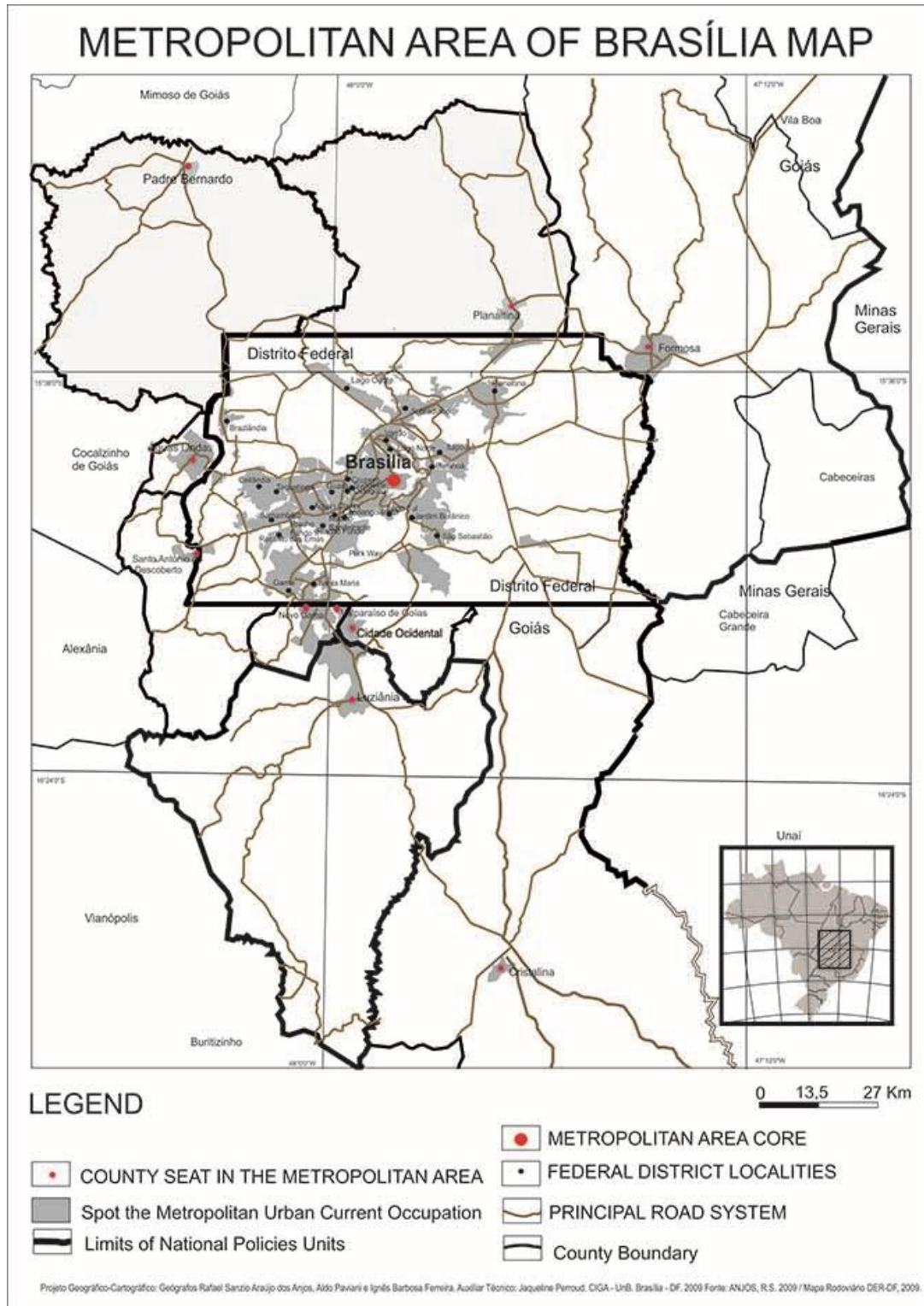


Diagram 04

5. BASIC RESEARCH WORK, STRUCTURAL PROJECTS, THE CONCEPTS AND THE RESULTS: A BRIEF ASSESSMENT

1. THE URBAN TERRITORIAL DYNAMICS OF BRASÍLIA, AN ENVIRONMENT VULNERABLE AND SPATIAL TRENDS.



MAP 10

Land, territory and territoriality have an important role to play in urban landscape. We support the idea that geography is the science of territorial dynamics. Moreover, the territory is a fundamental component and the best instrument to observe what happened in the past because it shows the real history of what is going on in the world. In other words, it contains records of the present and of what may happen.

“On the other hand, demand for comprehension and resolutions of complex issues of society’s dynamics are rising, and cartography is one of the best-placed instruments to answer and inform more seriously what occurred, what is happening and what can occur with a territory. In this sense, representations of the monitoring process of the territory, latest generation remote sensing products (mainly satellite images), as well as graphic modeling of the territory (synthesis cartography), form a group of fundamental geographic tools for investigations of this nature. These allow a graphic revelation of what occurs in spatial dynamics and become each day more indispensable for representing, overall, a bridge between levels of observation of reality and a simplification, reduction, and explanation and tips for decision-making and problem-solving (ANJOS, 1992)”. We seek to see the urban space in a dynamic perspective and use the development of the city as a reference point, which is the major component of urbanization.

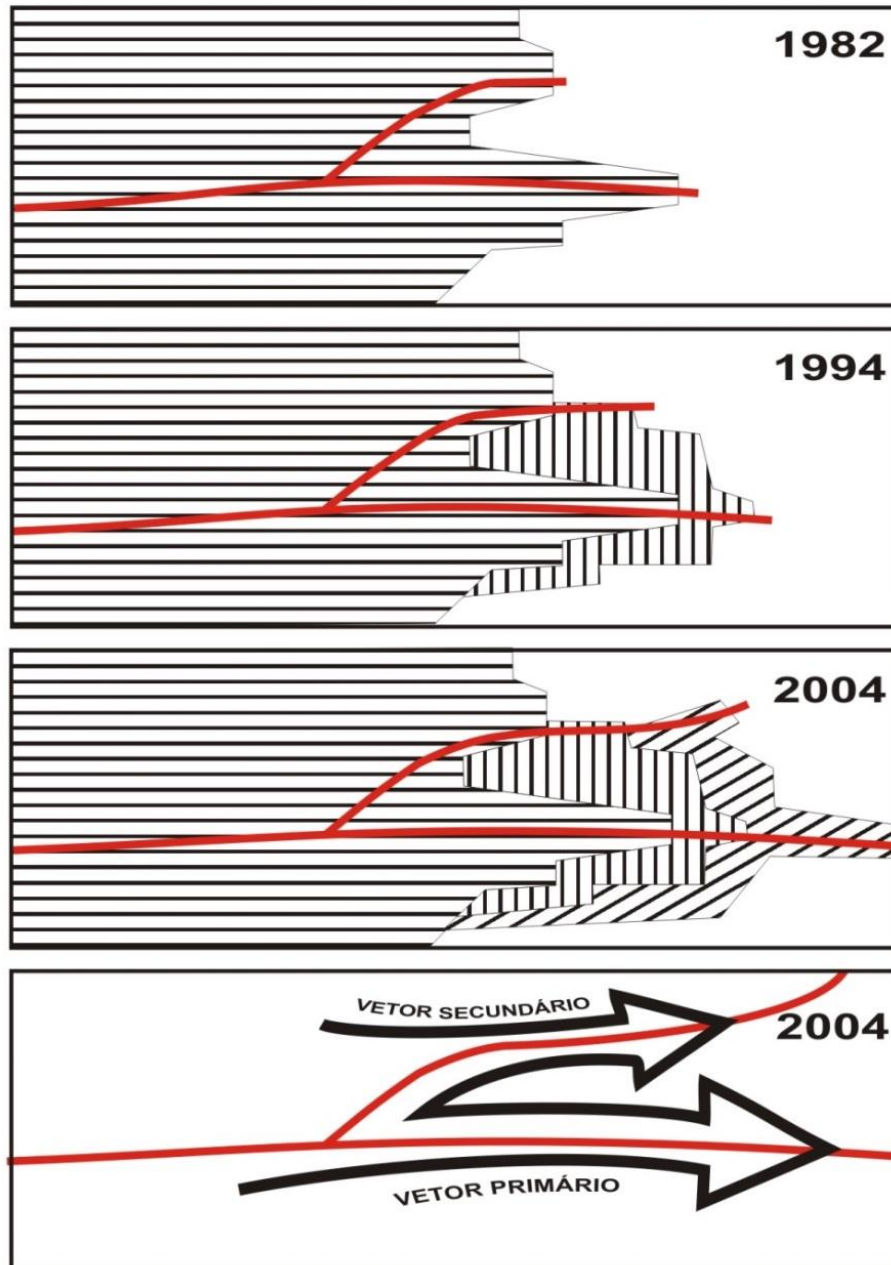
Thus, we understand the territorial dynamics as a set of interconnected events that its interaction reflects on the reality. Even if the expansion of urban peripheries is a common characteristic of Brazilian cities and it can be explained, it does not constitute a homogeneous whole. In this regard, the process of expansion and the spatial configuration resulted from the migration to urban areas began to take on local characteristics, with its specificities, making its understanding a complex task. However, we take as a premise that the issues faced by cities have solution, and there are alternatives to development for the cities with quality of life. It is possible to direct the urban growth and there are no research instruments or devices to control unwanted tendencies.

According to various interpretations of the urban growth and territorial monitoring, we thought that we should express our understanding about it. At first, it is important to say that we understand the physical expansion of towns and cities as a

major component of urbanization, social and human spaces. We take in consideration the fact that the construction of road network is one of the main factors of the urban sprawl. Thus, Brazilian cities are spreading horizontally, which led to a territorial expansion of the cities. We also use, especially in cartographic documentation, the following expressions: urban surface and *mancha urbana* (urban centralization) to describe the urban areas. *Mancha urbana* can be understood as an area that is different from its surrounding areas (ANJOS, 2008)

We believe that the monitoring of territorial has the function of reviewing certain aspects of some historical and geographical facts, making it possible to reinterpret the past events. It can also provide more information that may be used to understand what happens in the present time or what will happen next. The territorial monitoring is used to characterize the two key dimensions of geographic information, the place where it is located and the timing of it. As maps are graphic representations of the real world with qualitative and/or quantitative cartographic messages, the records of changes in time and space are still one of the most important and attractive segments of the discussion of thematic mapping.

FIG. 01
PROCESSO DE REGISTRO DOS VETORES DE
CRESCIMENTO URBANO NO TERRITÓRIO



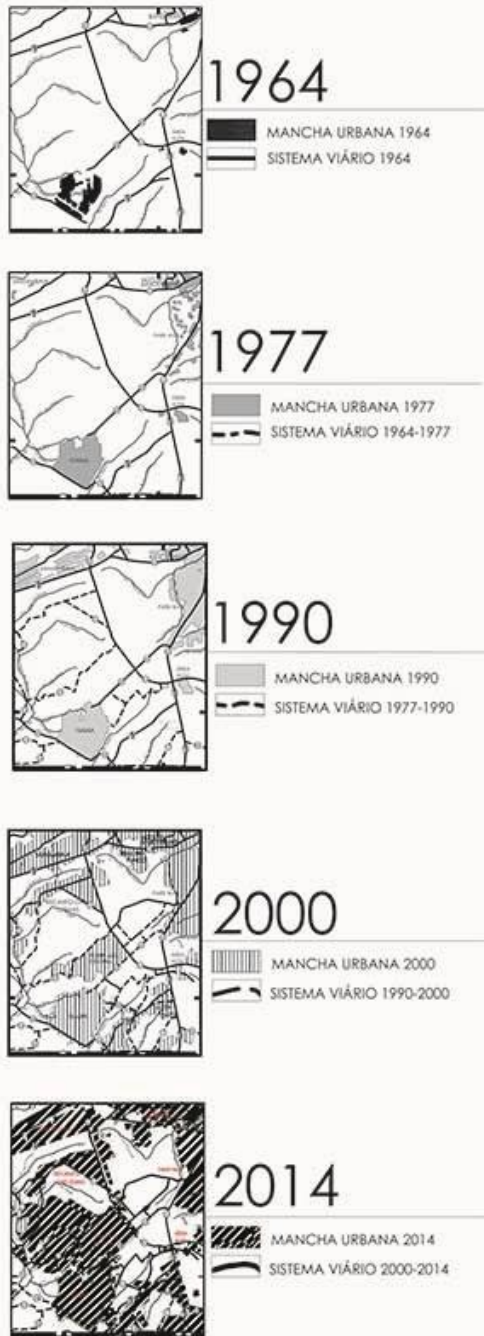
LEGENDA

ÁREA URBANA 1982	ÁREA URBANA 1994-2004
ÁREA URBANA 1982-1994	SISTEMA VIÁRIO ESTRUTURAL (EIXOS CONDUTORES DA URBANIZAÇÃO)
	VETOR DE EXPANSÃO URBANA

© PROJETO GEOGRÁFICO E CARTOGRÁFICO BY GEÓGRAFO RAFAEL SANZIO ARAÚJO DOS ANJOS AUXILIAR TÉCNICA: TALITA CABRAL. CREA 15804/D E-mail: ciga@unb.br BRASÍLIA - DISTRITO FEDERAL - BRASIL, 2007

Diagram 05

ESTRUTURA DO MONITORAMENTO DO CRESCIMENTO URBANO DO DISTRITO FEDERAL DO BRASIL - 1964 - 1977 - 1990 - 2000 - 2014



LOCALIZAÇÃO DO DISTRITO FEDERAL DO BRASIL NO MUNDO



FOLHA COMPLETA

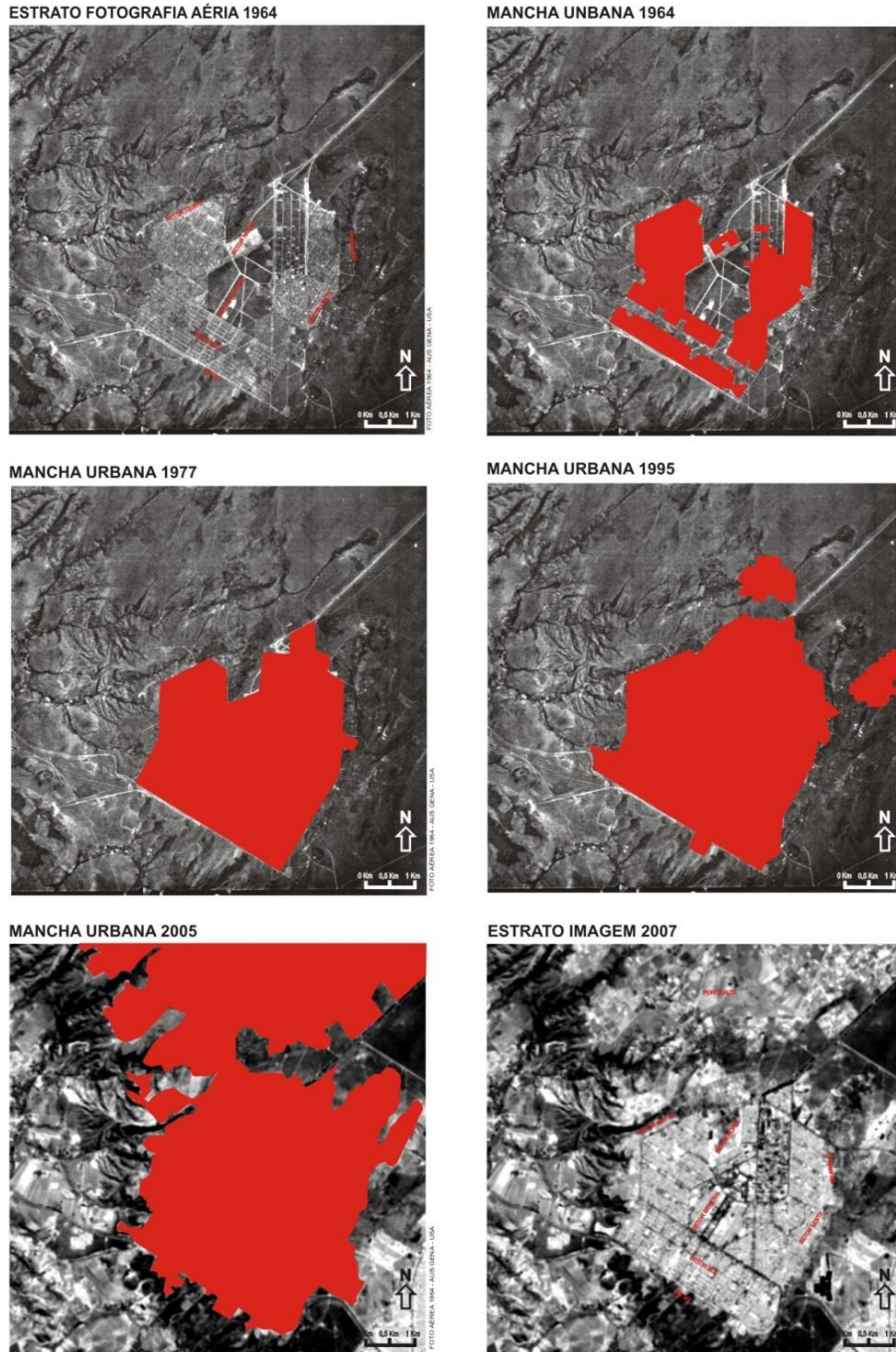
ARTICULAÇÃO DAS FOLHAS NO DF

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18

FONTE: ANJOS, R.S.A. MONITORAMENTO DA EXPANSÃO URBANA NO DISTRITO FEDERAL E SUA REDEÇÃO DO ENTORNO IMEDIATO (1964-1990). EDITORA UNB. BRAS. DF, 1991 / ATUALIZAÇÃO DA MANCHA URBANA 2000 - CIGA - GEA - UNB, 2001. PROJETO GEOGRÁFICO E CARTOGRAFICO - BY: RAFAEL SANZIO A. DOS ANJOS. CREA: 13664/D BRASÍLIA - DISTRITO FEDERAL - BRASIL. E-MAIL: rasanjo@unb.br

FIGURE 18

FIG. 02
FORMAÇÃO DA BASE INFORMACIONAL DO MONITORAMENTO
DA EXPANSÃO URBANA NO TERRITÓRIO - O EXEMPLO DA
LOCALIDADE DO GAMA - DISTRITO FEDERAL 1964-2007



FONTE: ANJOS, R.S.A. 1991 / ANJOS, R.S.A. 1995 / ATUALIZAÇÃO DA MANCHA URBANA ANO 2000 - ANJOS, R.S.A. 2010 PROJETO GEOGRÁFICO E CARTOGRÁFICO BY GEÓGRAFO RAFAEL SANZIO ARAÚJO DOS ANJOS AUXILIAR TÉCNICA: TALITA CABRAL E RAFAEL FARIAS. CREA 15604/O E-MAIL: cartografia@unb.br - BRASÍLIA - DISTRITO FEDERAL - BRASIL, 2007

Figure 19

FIGURE 19 The complexity present in this area of the cartography, due to its multiple approaches, has the dynamic representations as one of its fundamental concerns. The reason why it happens is that its attributes and the territories changes over the time, and these issues of graphic representation are still under discussion.

The most common solutions adopted in dynamic maps can be characterized in two ways: the first one is to handle the spatial information in an evolutionary context (e.g. a period of time), and it is a process that results in several thematic maps showing the changes; the second way is to present in a single map the changes (positions and physiognomy). We have adopted the first procedure for maps with dynamic representations. The development of a territorial monitoring is one of the main approaches to dynamic representations, because it enables efficient reading of the movements occurred and their directions (ANJOS, 1991).

When we talk about the process of evolution of the urban space as a possibility to represent the dynamic aspects in the territories, we are assuming there is a situation on which it is possible to be represented on the process. The monitoring process of the urban growth of the Federal District (DF) is presented as follow with some other works, such as sealed area mapping, lands that cannot be 'urbanized' and urban expansion vector.

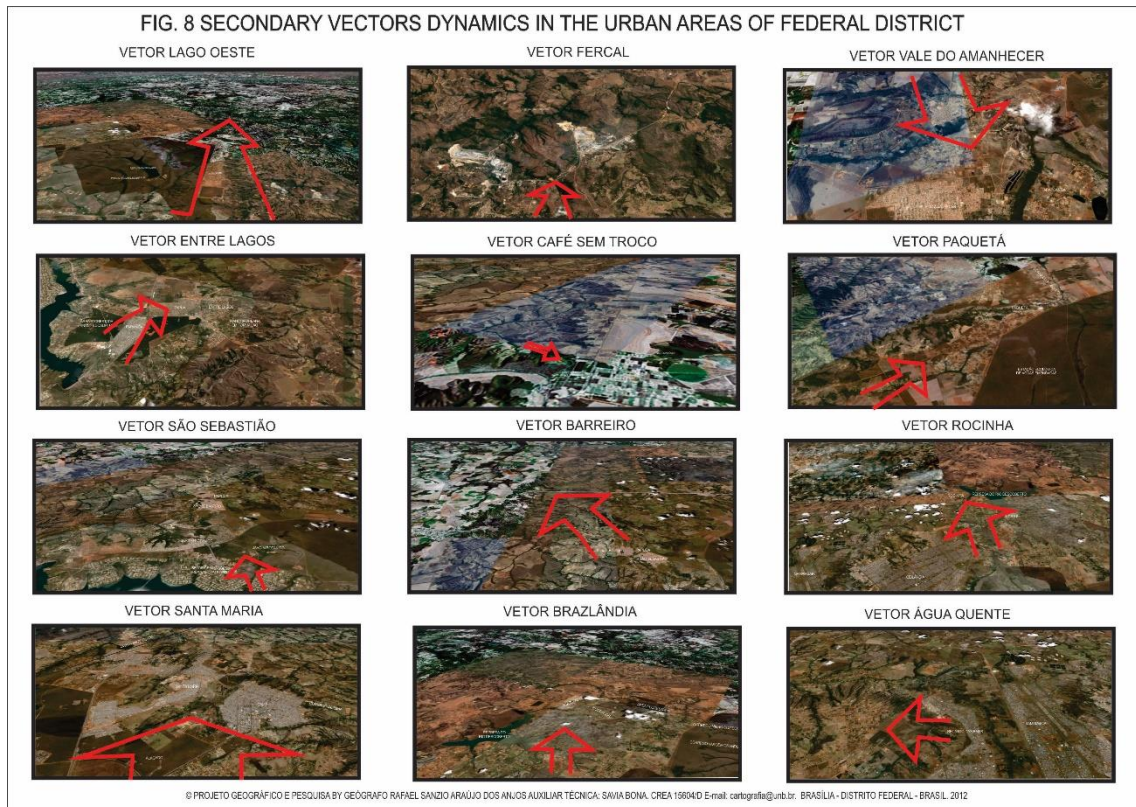


Figure 20

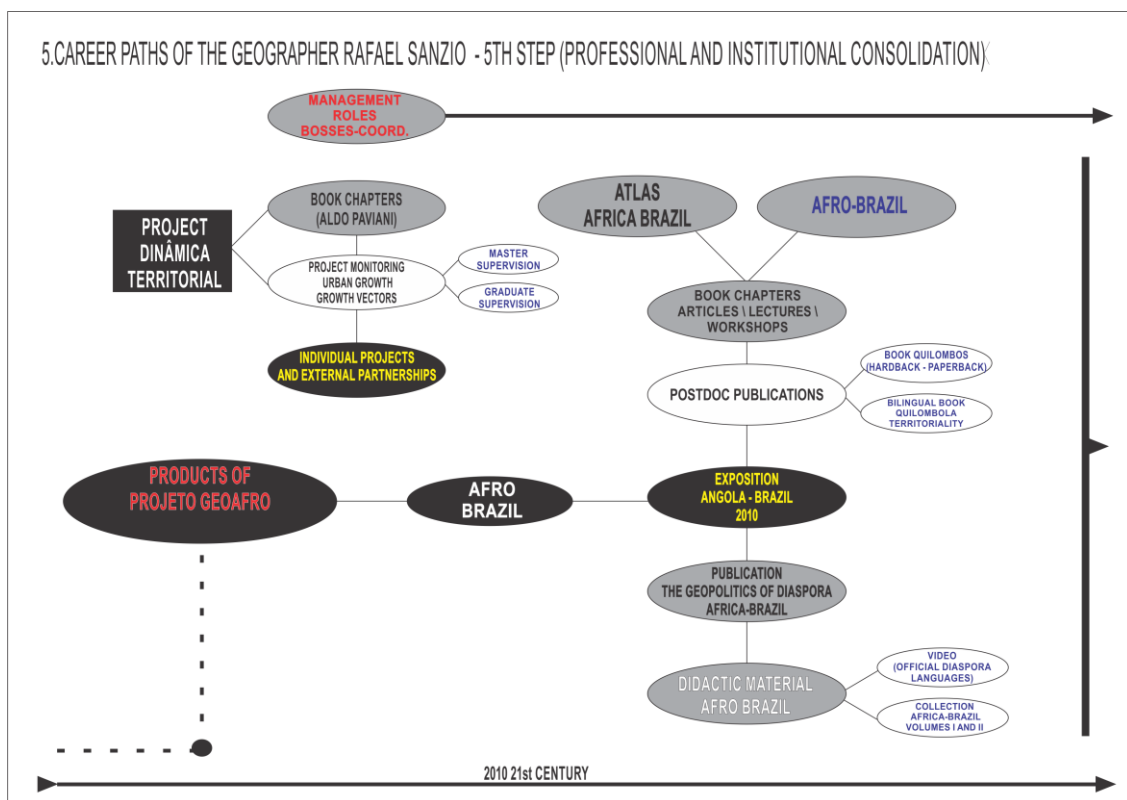


Diagram 05

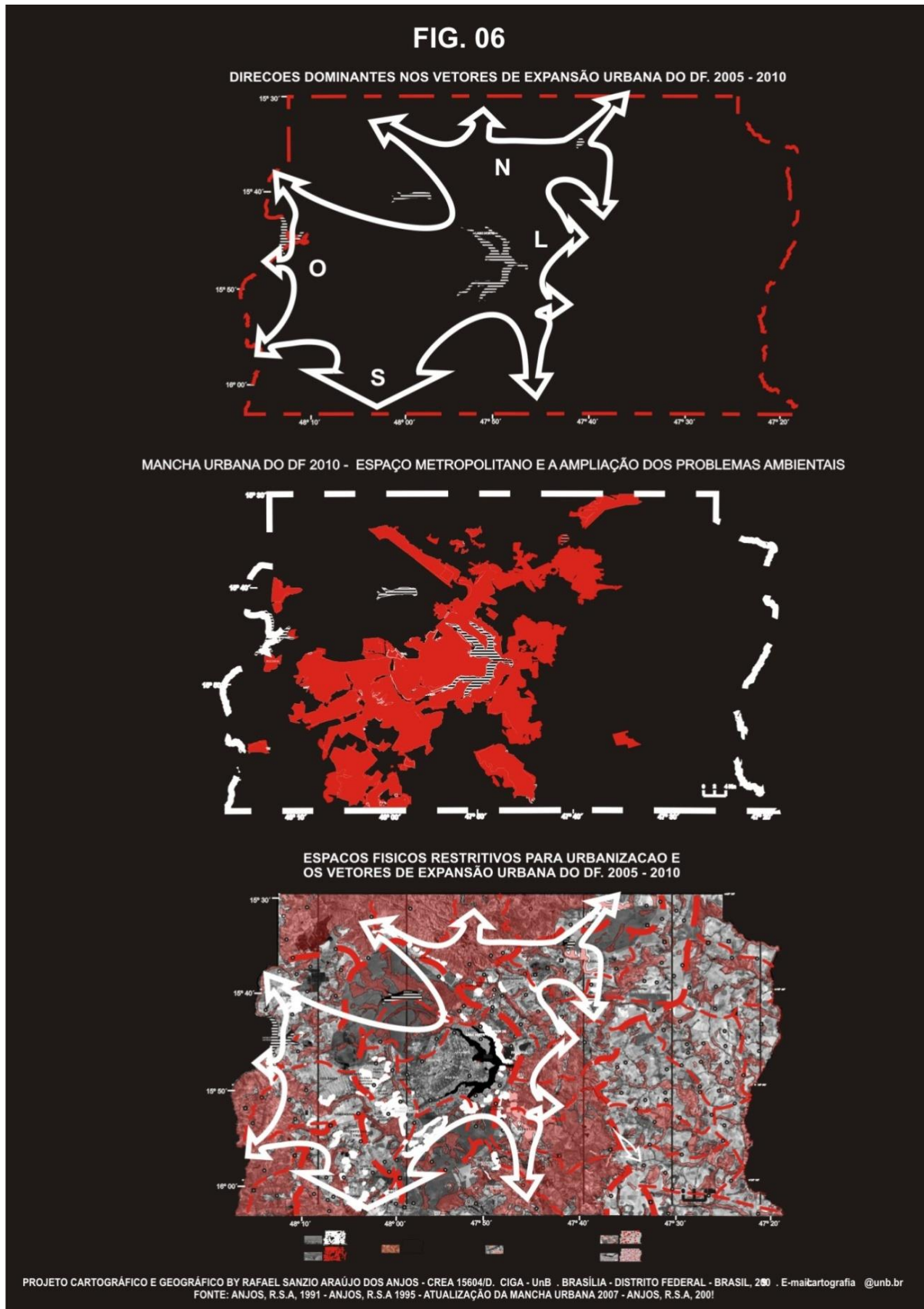


Figure 21

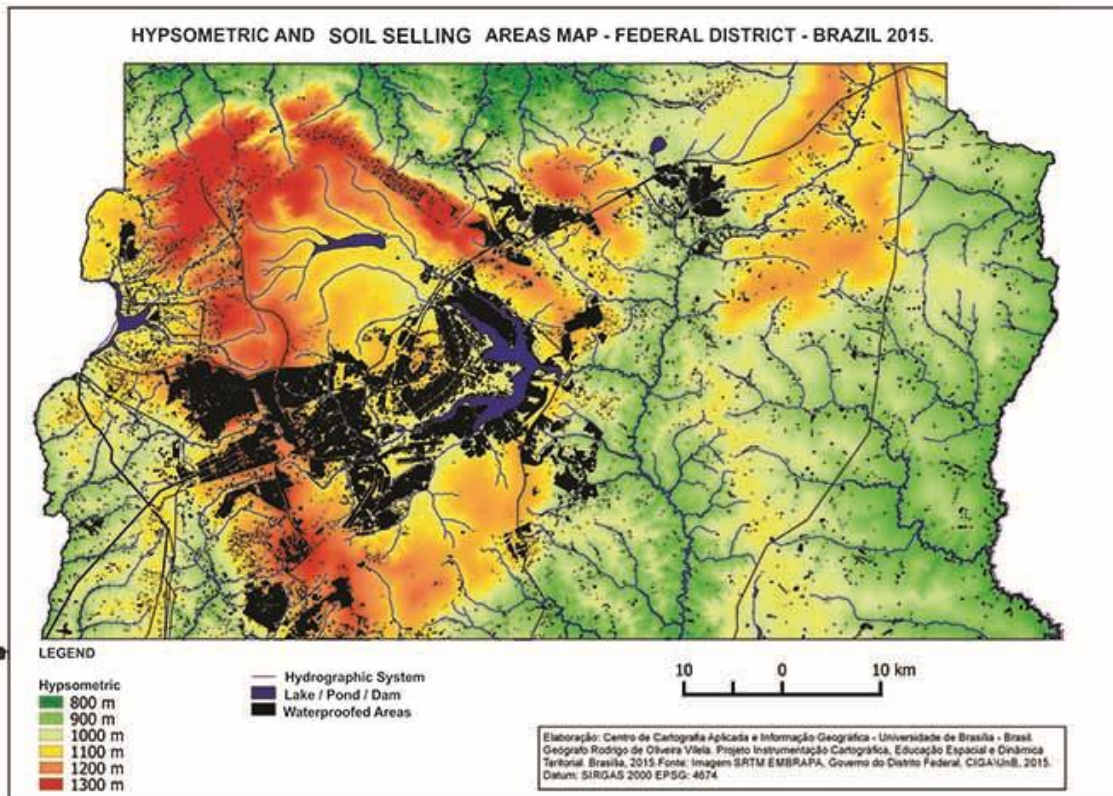
There is a tendency towards stabilization of horizontal urban sprawl in the Federal District (DF). This tendency is shown both in territorial records and in territorial statistics. In other words, we can say that Brasília's growth rates will be less than in the years before. From this viewpoint, a new territoriality of the Federal District (DF) is created. Because of this, there is a need for the creation of a management and planning framework that does not weaken the role of the government could be more decentralized, more representative and become more active. A holistic understanding to create new alternatives for territorial occupation that does not compromise the quality of life and the development of cities requires a careful thought about the new urban elements, such as the production process of the urban space, with all its specificities. The lack of assessment of urban growth rate in Brasilia by the government is a data gap that must be filled. In this sense, there is an institutional gap in RIDE and in the Federal District (DF) within the flow of information between state-owned enterprises that there is not a land-use planning which identify its competencies and manages the flow of information.



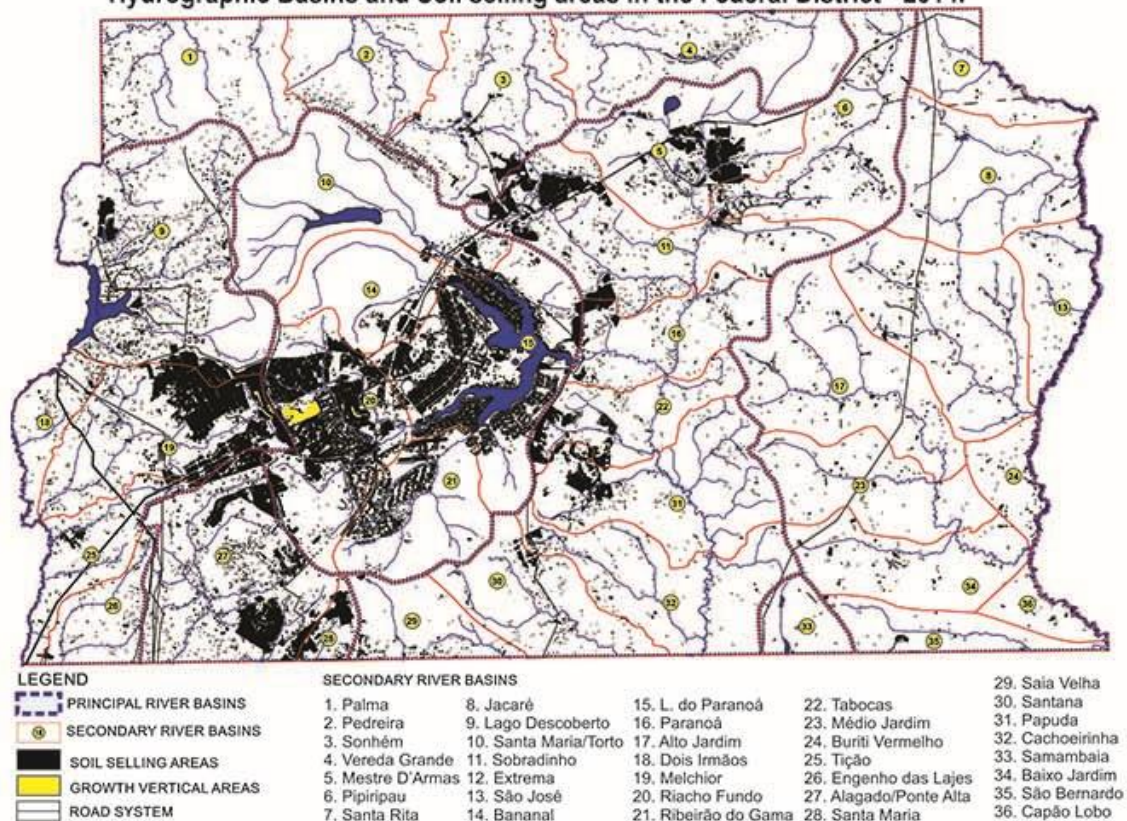
Figure 22: aerial panorama view of the spatial density and typology of taguatinga, águas claras e vicente pires. Guilgermino rocha, 2012.



Figure 23



Hydrographic Basins and Soil selling areas in the Federal District - 2014.



Map 10 e 11.

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2. PROJETO GEOAFRO, THE GEOGRAPHY OF STATE POLICIES AND THE DISORGANIZATION OF THE BRAZILIAN TERRITORY.

First of all, remember that the demands for understanding the complexities of modern society are great and there are few disciplines better placed to respond to these demands than cartography and geography. Geography, without downplaying that there are other basic elements as well, is the science of territories. The ground is also considered as a key component and the best method of observation because it contains records what happened in the past, what is happening and what may happen in the future. The territory is essentially a physical, social and political fact where the state is present and contains cultural references that identify a population (ANJOS, 2009).

I try not to lose sight that geography is the area of knowledge which is committed to make the world and its dynamics understandable for the society, to explain the territorial transformations and to give solutions to improve the usage of space. For that reason, geography is a fundamental discipline related to the formation of the citizenship in modern Brazilian society that is marked by an impressive heterogeneity, shaped by cultural diversity and different geographical, economic and social conditions.

If we look at the reality in the teaching of geography in Brazil, where the cartographic literacy should be taught to strengthen our spirit of citizenship, we realize that the majority of our country does not know how to read a map. Maps are a crucial tool of the “culture of space” which is a basic flaw of our citizenship and has caused a gap in the understanding of our territories. In a continental-sized country with a colonial mentality, where land means power, a precarious geography education has been an efficient geopolitical strategy for the maintenance of the “Geography of exclusion and spatial ignorance”.

An example of this precariousness is the way in which we look and represent the African continent in geography. This is the most important continent in the support and maintenance of the structure of the world in the last five centuries, particularly in the formation of the New World, of the American continent and in the enrichment of Europe.

Brazil assumes a particular position in the global context, because Brazil is one of the countries that received the highest number of enslaved African people during the XVI and XIX centuries. For that reason, Brazil as a multiracial, multicultural continent and

with a huge ethnic and cultural diversity has the challenge of undertaking a nation resulted from all this centuries of “problematic relation” with Africa.

These are the main points that strive for a social equilibrium in the society and territory and mainly, an ethical treatment. For this reason, there are still many interpretations of the displacement of people in the early ages and how this process affected the space, that is, the need for a better understanding of dynamics of the diaspora (past and present) and a better identity configuration of the remain territories, even with the government not paying attention to them.

The African Geography, which we have studied, continues to be a concern of an “Invisible Brazil”, in other word, populations and territories that existed, and still exist, but only marginally. This “Geography of Exclusion” is what we question here. We propose other readings and representations of the geographic space, where the African complexity that exist in Brazil is considered properly.

Statistics shows that Brazil has the second largest population of African descent, and we can see that discrimination and economic/social depreciation in the 19th and 20th century is more present among this people. The Afro-Brazilian populations live, with a few exceptions, in the worst places in Brazil. It is not possible anymore to hide that we do not have social, economic and territorial differences and the solution for these issues is still coming out, and those issues are pushed to the following day, next week, next month, or the next year that never comes. Centuries are passing by.

The misinformation about the African continent is still an obstacle to get a true understanding of the racial democracy in Brazil. We must remember the key impediment to the African inclusion in Brazilian society, which is to considering African studies and Afro-Brazilian geography education less important than others school subjects. Those subjects should be one of the basic pillars of Brazilian education.

Another important point, still talking about the government, refers to the creation of the necessary conditions for holding a more realistic population census that could better represent the Brazilian ethnic diversity and, consequently, the perception of stereotypes. This is a complex subject, because it means that we need to change the measuring methods and the possibility of obtaining an official registration of an “African Brazil” until then “invisible”.



Figure 24 : Senegalese girls at Disney World Paris. Anjos, r.s.a., 2007



Figure 25: Article “Tinga, Racismo E A Colonialidade Do Poder” Written By Negro Belchior, 07/25/2014

We cannot forget that the demographic question of “African Brazil” is not adequately represented because the way race is measured results in an underestimation of the total number of citizens with African ancestry.

In the first census conducted in 1872, the color of your skin defined the places here you lived and the status in the Brazilian colonial-imperial society. This colonial heritage changed a little in the 20th century, but it is essentially the same. The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) is still categorizing people as white, black, yellow and brown when someone classify yourself as white, black or yellow and the “others” are classified as brown. Recently, this institute considered “Indians” as a race classification.

Chart 1 shows the growth of black and brown population in the census of 1940 until the last census of 2010. It also shows some relevant findings: 1. A low growth of black population that is associated with slavery and show how racism and the colonial mentality is still present in the Brazilian society. 2. The spectacular growth of brown population over all the decades is an amazing fact! What is the reason for it? This is an important question that the society does not think about it and is going completely unnoticed over several decades, the “overbrowning” of the Brazilian population. We remember that related to the term “brown” is the vagueness of your identity, of your “place in society”.

This reminds us a popular proverb: “all cats are grey in the dark.” There are thousands of men, women, children and elderly people feels like they do not belong to society and when they say that they are brown, not black, it is a way they found to feel they are part of society. This “psychological trick” reveals the fragility and the uncertainty of the contemporary identity in Brazil.

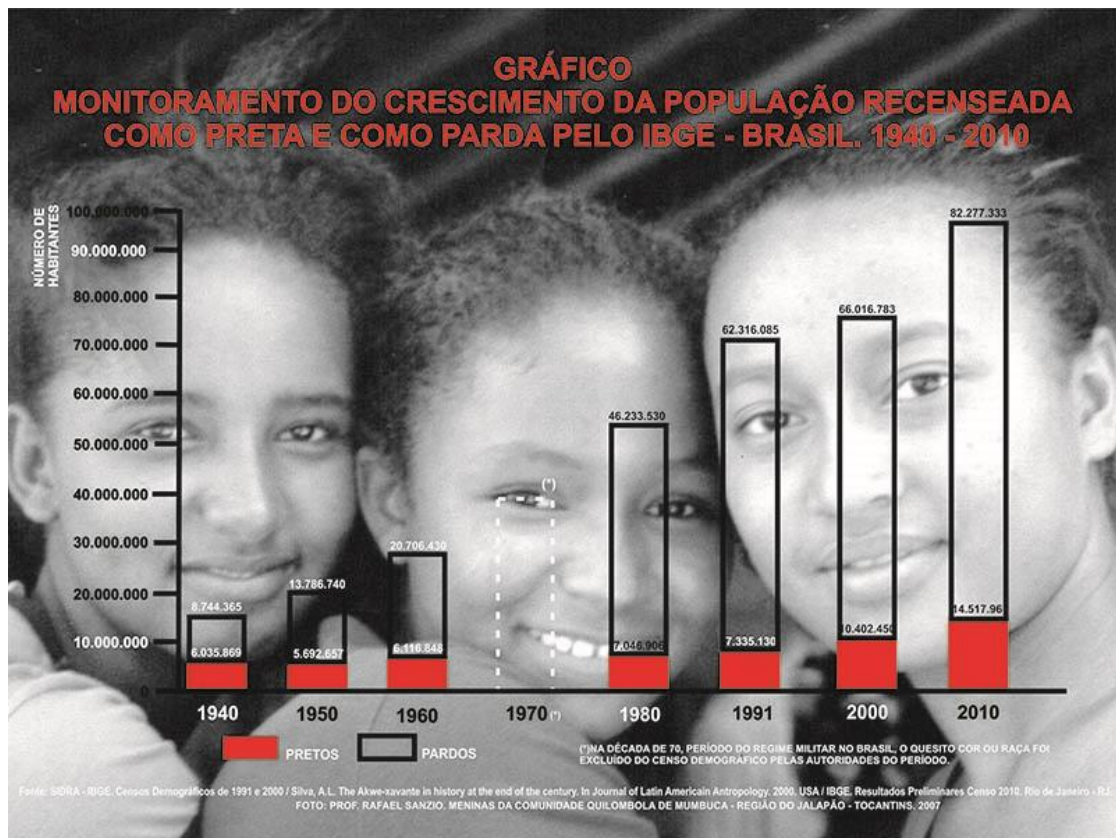


Chart 01

SOURCE: ANJOS, R.S.A. Atlas Geográfico ÁFRICABRASIL, Mapas Editora & Consultoria, Brasília, 2014

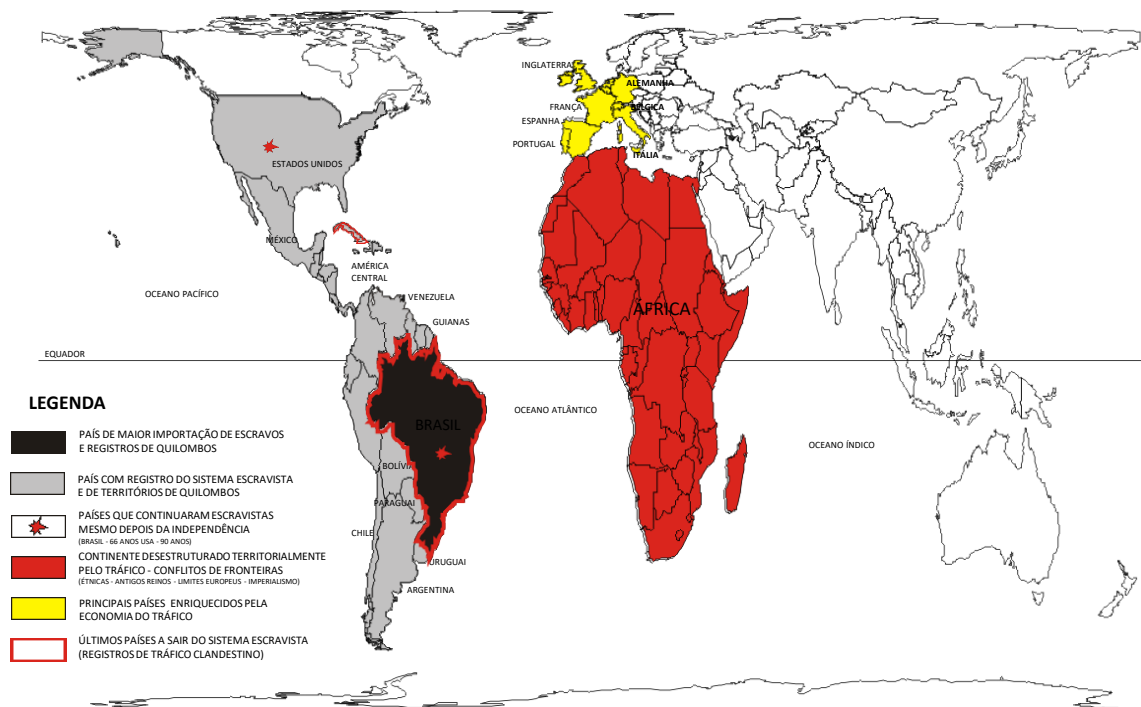
Speaking about the geography of Brazil, if we look closely at our “*Geografia de Estado*” (State Geography), we will realize that it was always at the service of government, it is marked by a series of supporting actions for Colonial Brazil, Brazilian Empire and Brazil Republic. We must say that the urban space and the society we live today (generally speaking) is resulted from what happened in the past (in a not so distant past). Therefore, to live without knowing for sure what has happened is living in a risky environment. Brazil is a country of continental dimensions, but it has a colonial mentality, for example, land still means power and the weakness of a geographic education is an effective geopolitical strategy that contribute to the maintenance of the “Geography of invisibility and spatial ignorance”



Map 12: Source carte de la terre ferm du perou du bresil et du pays des amazones. 1703. National archives of angola code:: fz map 376

The Brazilian states geography will develop in the context of domination and exploitation of territories and minorities (indigenous and African peoples). During the colonial period, Brazil was the country that most received enslaved people from Africa and the last country to abolish slavery, solved by the signature of the “*Lei Áurea*” (Golden Law) in 1888 following international pressure. This fact shows why Brazil has racist thoughts until now, that is, almost without willing it, Brazil abolished slavery, so it resists solving these issues. The government’s actions are characterised by prejudice and slave mentality in a status society.

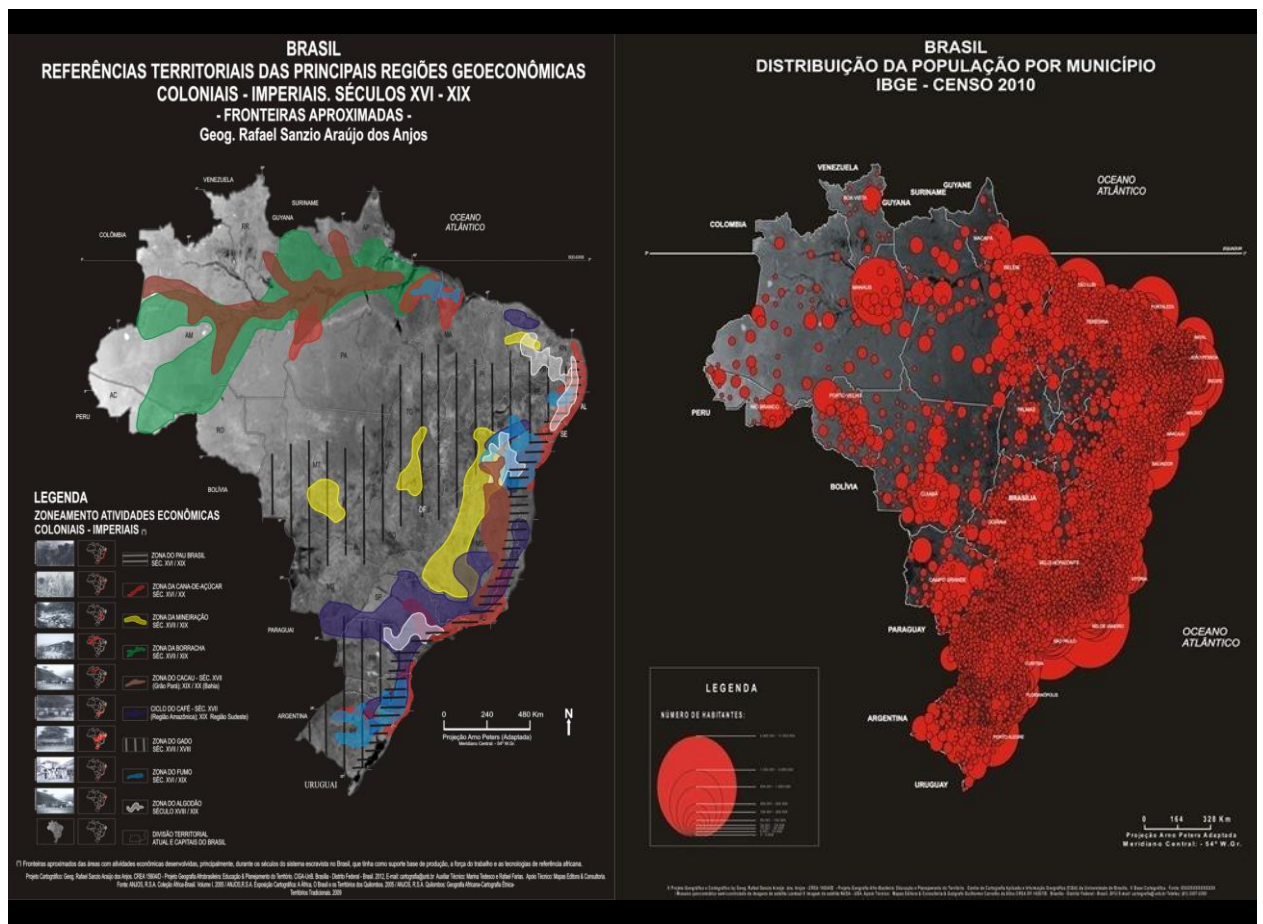
A ÁFRICA, A AMÉRICA, A EUROPA E O SISTEMA ESCRAVISTA



Map 13

SOURCE: ANJOS, R.S.A. Geopolitics of the Diaspora África-América-Brasil. Séculos XV-XVI-XIX: Cartografia para Educação. Mapas Editora & Consultoria. 2nd Edition, 2014

If we look at the producing regions during the colonial/imperial period and the actual demographic distribution of Brazil (2010 Census- IBGE), it is evident that our population still live in the colonial areas. The territories are still controlled by the dominant classes, and the government could not change this colonial geography. This geographical reality shows how much we work (conscious or not) to keep a conservative spatial structure in which there are conflicting land use issues.



S

MAP 14 -15

OURCE: ANJOS, R.S.A. Quilombos: geografia africana – cartografia étnica – territórios tradicionais. MapasEditora & Consultoria, 2009 \ ANJOS, R.S.A.

Atlas geográfico: AFRICABRASIL, Mapas Editora & Consultoria, 2014

The way how Brazil has conducted the geographical and cartographic politics, reveals that there is an institutional fragmentation and, consequently, a governance model that strengthens the conflicts and cause an irreversible harm to national land management. The figure below represents this fragmentation of the governmental structure. The yellow circle represents the way of dealing with government demands with geographic characteristics, in other words, an “installment” divided between the various government offices, each office with a parcel of the problem (blue rectangles). We observe that this setting has strengthened the dispersion of government power (orange circle with a question mark). If we look where the Ministries are located and how governmental actions flows, we will see that it looks like a “cat’s cradle”, that is, there is no focus on the solution.

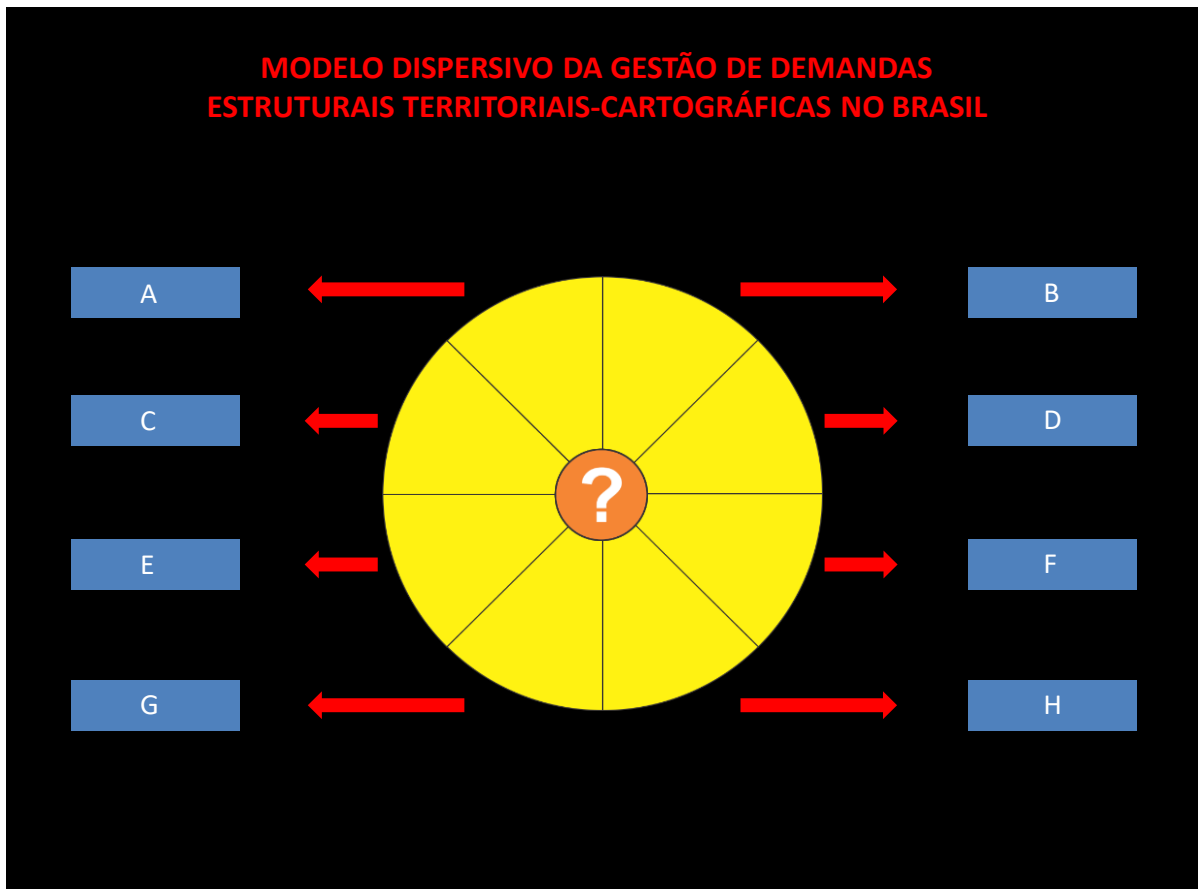


Figure 26

SOURCE: ANJOS, R.S. As geografias oficial e invisível do Brasil: Algumas referências. Revista GEOUSP, V.19 N.2 (2015)

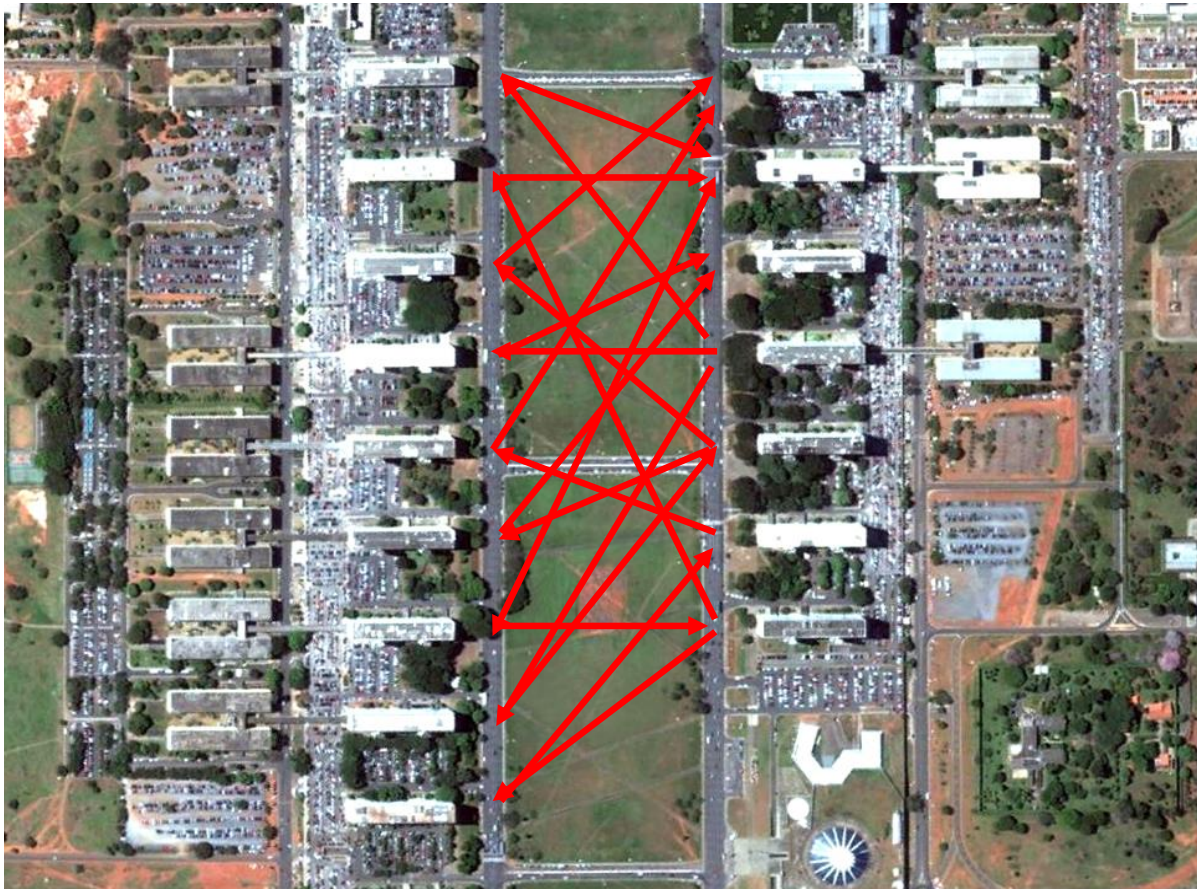
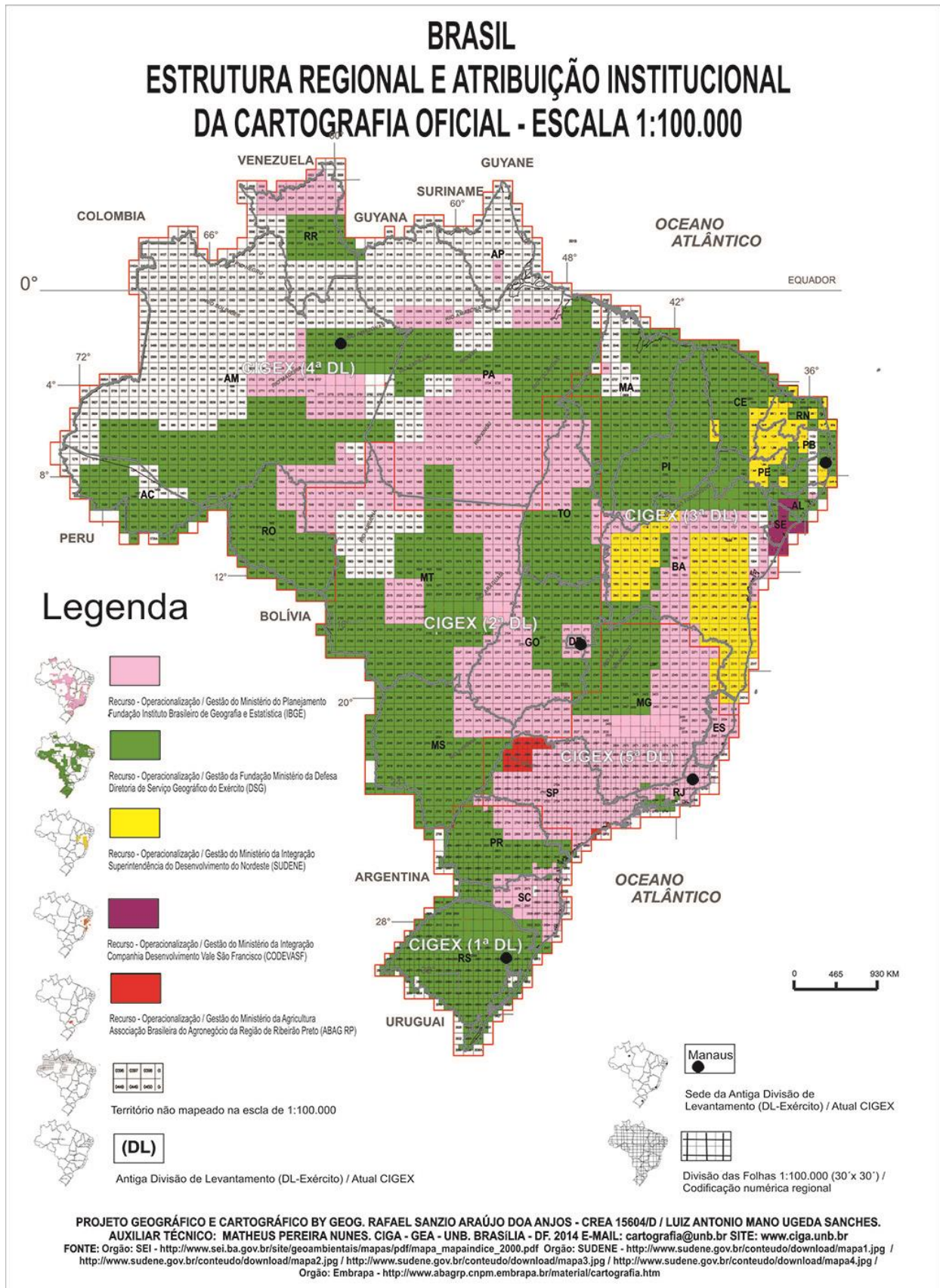


Figure 27: Esplanade of the ministries in Brasília and the “cat’s cadle” of institutional actions.

SOURCE: ANJOS, R.S. *As geografias oficial e invisível do Brasil: Algumas referências*. Revista GEOUSP, V.19 N.2 (2015)

Two examples with evidences of this way of government management are given below.

The first one is about how Official Cartography is being handled in a country of continental size. It is divided into four ministries with different budgets, and different priorities, which are: Ministry of defense – Directorate of Geographic Service; Ministry of Planning – Brasília Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE); Ministry of National Integration – Codevasf (Vale do Rio São Francisco); Ceplac (southern Bahia); Sudene (Northeast region) and Ministry for Agrarian Development – Embrapa (São Paulo).



Map 21

SOURCE: ANJOS, R.S. As geografias oficial e invisível do Brasil: Algumas referências. Revista GEOUSP. V.19 N.2 (2015)

If we look at the index map of Brazil (basic scale of 1:100.000, on which 1 centimeter on the map represents 1 kilometer in real life), that is represented on the index map below, we verify this “patchwork” that happens in the Brazilian cartography. A fact that reveals that there are a large number of uncharted areas which is fundamental to start any process of learning about the territory, also there is an outdated situation that is almost universal, of cartographic work (the majority of surveys have been generated in the 70s and 80s).

Another example of the inefficiency in the management of the territorial, which we characterize as “Invisible or Non-Official” in Brazil, is the neglect of communities and territories of quilombos. People of African origin, indians and socially excluded Europeans gathered in these areas, they rebelled against the slavery system and created a free community with a strong territorial organization.

Even after 127 years of the approval of the “*Lei Áurea*” (Golden Law), the official Brazilian system is still associating an image of “slavery” with people of African origin, and the quilombos as something from the past and that is not part of Brazilian’s life anymore.

The actions of the government are conflicting and contradictory. Despite the constitutional provisions (1988) and the obligation of some governmental bodies to deal and solve issues about the quilombos, it is noticed that the situation is characterized by fragmented actions (Cat’s cradle). A fact that compromises the establishment of a policy to solve these issues, i.e. its recognition inside of the Brazilian social system and demarcation and titling of lands occupied.

As background for this problem, we have the lack of political priority and prejudicial heritage that remains in the dominant social thinking in Brazil. We could complement this statement saying that still there is a lack of commitment to the formation of a unified informational base, as well as an official cartography. There are factors that make it difficult: effective land tenure, that is, an official definition of the Afro-Brazilian borders. The guaranteed land, for a government that has a colonial mentality, is the key negotiation element of this conflict.



Chart 02

SOURCE: ANJOS, R.S.A. Atlas geográfico: AFRICABRASIL, Mapas Editora & Consultoria, 2014 \ FIGURE: Rodrigo

Vilela e Rafael Farias, 2006



Figure 28: Anjos, R.S.A., 2009

The history of the State Geography in Brazil reveals a bar chart of its importance in the Colonial and Imperial Period, but it shows an evident decrease during the 20th century and stagnation in these two decades of the 21st century. This statement is evident in the geographical and cartographic concepts in the academy (territory, map, scale, mapping, space, cartography, landscape, region among others) and in the society (every smartphone has a GPS, varied maps, satellites images among others references). This period of uncertainty can be due to geography and cartography. In the near future, to change the trend in the **Chart 03**, it will depend on the geographic/cartographic communities.

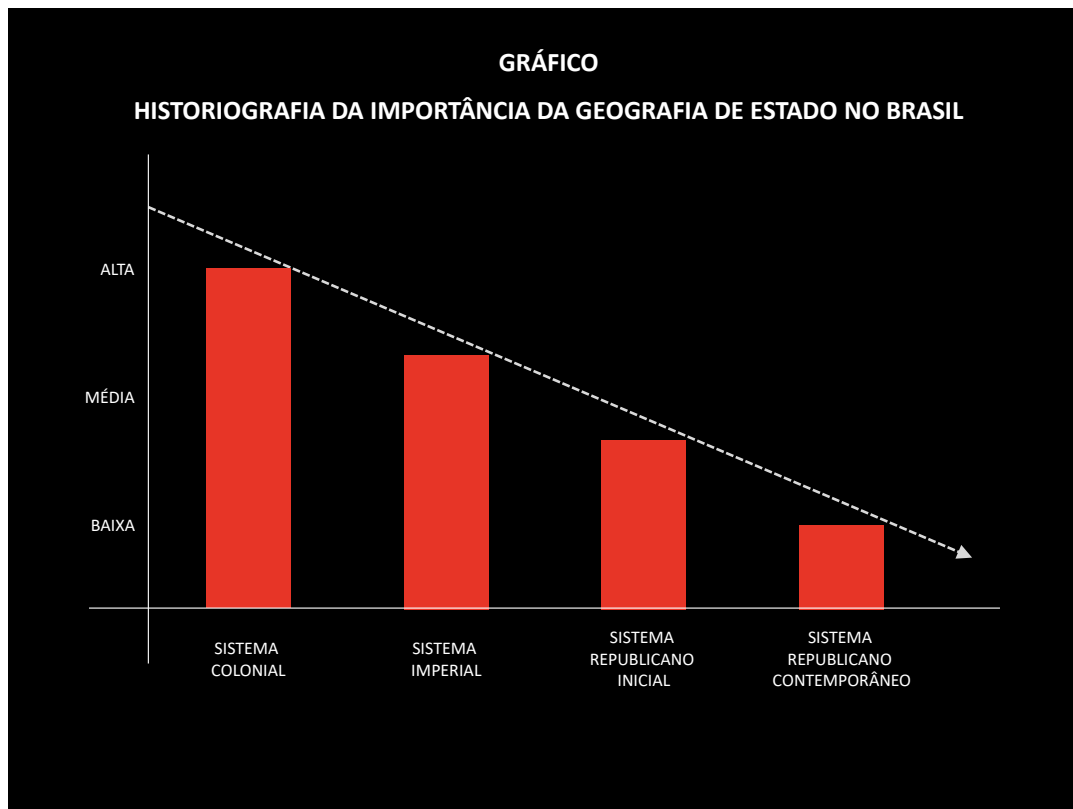


Chart 03

SOURCE: ANJOS, R.S. As geografias oficial e invisível do Brasil: Algumas referências. Revista GEOUSP. V.19 N.2 (2015)

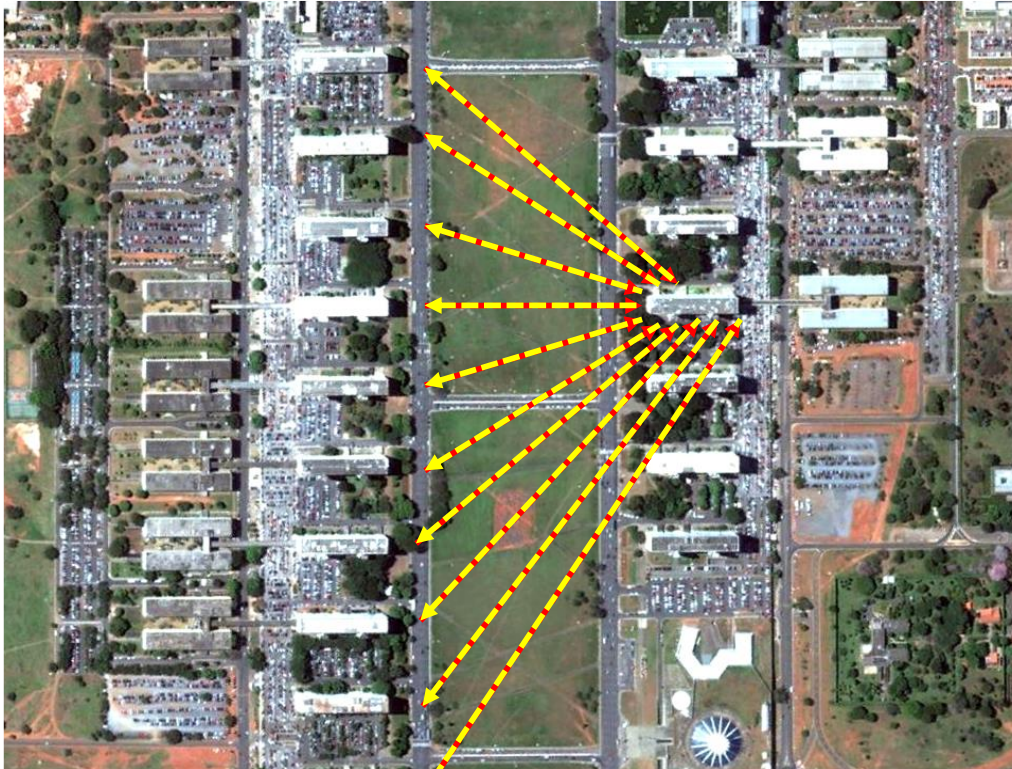


Figure 29: Esplanade of the Ministries in Brasília and the Direction of Institutional Actions.

SOURCE: ANJOS, R.S. As geografias oficial e invisível do Brasil: Algumas referências. Revista GEOUSP. V.19 N.2 (2015)

The way used to solve these territory issues highlight that there is resistance to change the values of Colonial Brazil. The figure below shows an example of how the information flow is processed by the government, it can bring more focus to the solutions for geographic issues, and consequently, the geography would be more represented.

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6. 2015: RESEARCH ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS IN OPERATION

1. The **Figure of the Structure of References** corresponding to the **Stage VI** is about the actual moment, and it shows an extensive range of activities linked to a central theme. The research and work process of the studies of the *Projeto GEOAFRO* and *Dinâmica Territorial do Brasil Central* (The Territorial Dynamics of the Central Brazil) associated with photography and cartography tools has enabled new approaches to geography. Research programs, known as *Monitoramento do Crescimento Urbano do DF* (Monitoring of Urban Sprawl of the Federal District) will be updated in 2015, so we will know the urban history of Brasília in the 1950's of the 20th century until the present. This update also allows us to know more about the factors that contribute to it. Another factor is that we can precisely identify sealed areas (an area that *does not allow water infiltration*) in urban environment. This mapping is important because it aids to reduce the flood problems in Brasília. We done the research of the diaspora map, and we already know a large number of the cities of the African diaspora. Still talking about the *Projeto GEOAFRO*, two publications are about to be published: “*Geografia Afro-brasileira: referências para Educação*” and “*Cartografia da Diáspora: Fotografias & Mapas*” (planejamento nos suportes analógicos e digitais para 2016);
2. The supervision of undergraduate, master's and doctoral research students are well developed. I would like to mention the doctoral thesis of Luiz Sanches (2014) about legal geography that brings important elements to the study about how Brazil is a “messy” country. We observed that during the Colonial, Imperial and Republic era in Brazil, the Geography Of State Policies has assumed many different forms, and these facts enable us to understand the structural issues of the “official” geography of Brazil that practically do not exist anymore;

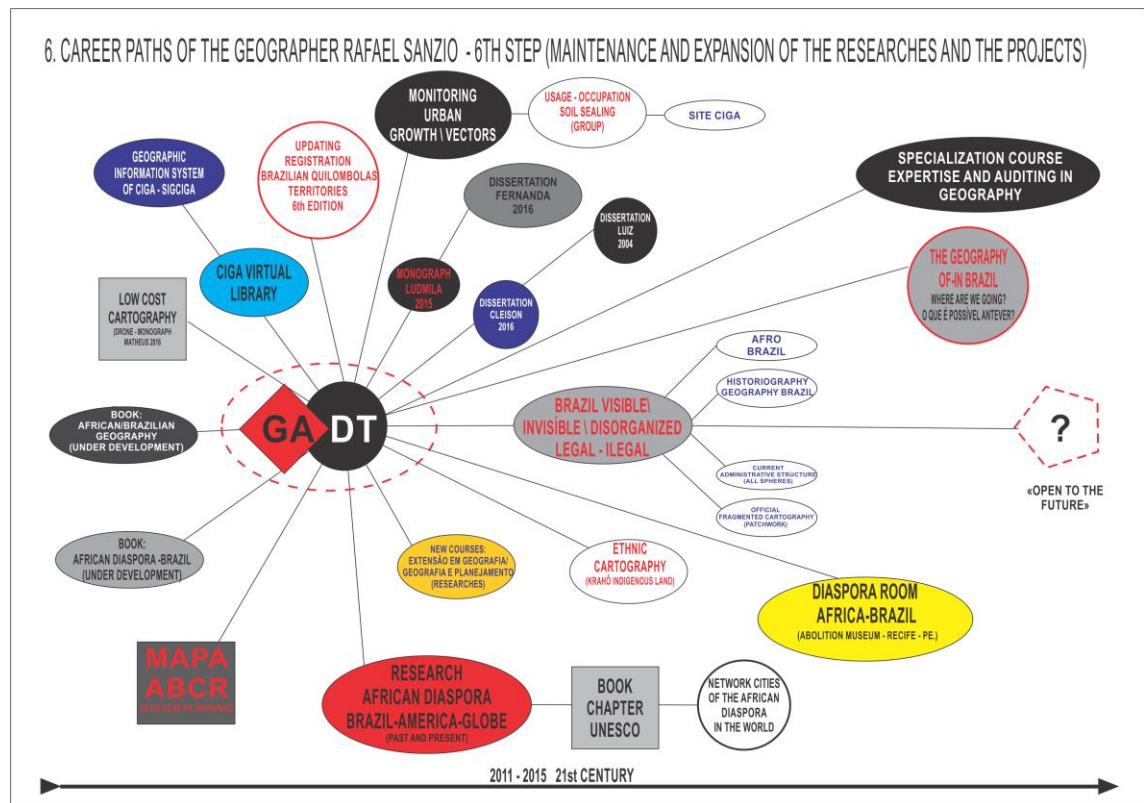


Diagram 06

3. Map of all toll roads under concession in Brazil (ABCR- the *Brazilian Association of Highway Concessionaires*). This partnership with CIGA (Center for Applied Cartography and Geographic Information) to the elaboration of a thematic map with the registers of the companies aims to guide the planning of actions and to minimize conflicts. As a result, we received equipment (small-sized drone) for the development of small cartography projects at low-cost at CIGA;
4. In order to a better functioning and to achieve a better range of your acquis, we developed two projects in parallel: 1st The Digital Library of CIGA, whose objective is to provide a set of similar books with its bibliographic references, and that the geography students and the other UnB students have access to it. It was also presented to the Director of the Central Library of UnB that pointed out that CIGA made progress in the project of the Libraries of UnB. Our system is already a reference of what can be done. 2nd. This is a Geographic Information System of CIGA, known as SIGCIGA, which is nothing more than a GIS of the entire acquis of the university, equipment and acquisitions resulted of a

partnership and things about people who works in the projects (professor, staff and graduate students, etc.). Thus, the team is responsible for the use of the equipment as far as the monitoring of the activities happens in an effective way. The rector Ivan Marques was invited to meet the systems and interested in both to apply in specific sectors of UnB. The Data Processing Center of the university has approached to understand the potential of SIGCIGA. The impediment is in providing the background information for the creation of an information database. We understand that the habit of keep information stored and safe must change towards a more effective management of people, spaces and demands;

5. We are borrowing and donating a part of the research of the Projeto GEOAFRO for the “Sala Diásporas” (Diaspora room) of the Abolition Museum in the city of Recife – PE. This is the only federal museum with a focus on Africa. Photography and cartography are extremely important in the communication of what happened in history, and it will be supported by digital platforms. Below follow two register of how the space should be arranged;



Figure 30: 1- 3D Modelling of Sala Diáspora (Diaspora room) in the Abolition Museum. Recife – PE.



Figure 31: 2- 3D Modelling of Sala Diáspora (Diaspora room) in the Abolition Museum. Recife – PE.

6. This year, we made a specialization course in Geographical Audit and Expertise to be implemented in the next year, with the technicians-administrative strike made it impossible. Release and folder of the graduate studies are presented below.



Geographical Audit and Expertise: Geospatial solutions.

The Center of Applied Cartography and Geographic Information of the Department of Geography, University of Brasília (CIGA/UnB) has opened the enrolment process in 2016 for a specialization course in Geographical Audit and Expertise: Geospatial solutions. This is a 360-hour course for professionals that work in the municipal, state and federal government, for students and for technicians who work as geographers, lawyers, architects and urban planners, geologists, civil engineers, agronomists, biologists, ecologists, among others. The objective of the course is to introduce students to understand and interpret the geographic spaces and its possible cartographic representation at the various territorial levels, and to identify the exiting legal milestones that are related to territory. In addition, its mission is training professionals to use cartographic technologies (automated and analog) to produce technical documents, which enable the characterization and environmental diagnosis, and

supporting documents. It will be offered thirty vacancies and all the classes will be held on Thursday to Saturday, with regular meetings each fifteen day.

- 7 There are other smaller projects, but no less relevant, what I feel important in the supervision of a research center are the “movements” (people, activities, physical space and tasks), so it makes us feel in a “comfort zone”. The unexpected is almost a law because the team and I have learned a lot in this context. I end this text quoting an old master (on the following page) that guided me in my life!

Axé!





**“A ação é sempre presente, não há ação passada, nem ação futura.
Há apenas ação presente.
E ação, de alguma forma, resulta de escolhas.”¹**

Milton Santos, 1998

¹ - “The action is always present, there is no past action nor future action. There is only present action. Action, in some way, results in choices.”

ANEXOS

ANEXOS

HISTÓRICO DAS OBRAS

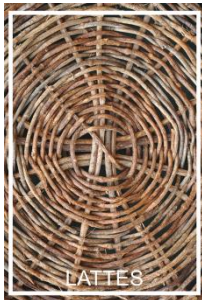


LINK:

<http://ciga.unb.br/images/stories/CIGA/media/histricos%20word%20versao%20pagina%201.pdf>

LINKS RELEVANTES:

LATTES – CNPQ



LINK: <http://buscatextual.cnpq.br/buscatextual/visualizaev.do?id=K4787860U4>

GOOGLE ACADEMICS



Link: <https://scholar.google.com.br/scholar?hl=pt-BR&q=rafael+sanzio+araujo&btnG=&lr=>

PORTAL DE PUBLICAÇÕES E OBRAS



Link: <http://ciga.unb.br/images/stories/CIGA/media/histicos%20word%20versao%20pagina%201.pdf>

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