**Politics of languages and translations in times of war:**

**the case of the *Boletim Geográfico* in the Estado Novo (1943-1945)**

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In 1939 and 1943 respectively, Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistic created the *Revista Brasileira de Geografia* and the *Boletim Geográfico*. Although the second one has been left aside in comparison to the first one, the BG is very interesting in many aspects such as translations, for example. In just two years (1943-45), involving eight translators and thirty-two authors, the BG published thirty-three issues and translated fourty-eight papers from French, English, Spanish, and German into Portuguese. From these translations, fifteen of them were about Brazil. In a context where the Portuguese language has an important role into the authoritarian nationalism carried out by the Estado Novo (1937-1945) – which includes a violent prohibition of press and teaching in foreign languages in a country with plenty of Italian, Japanese, and German migrants –,

this paper aims to understand the BG as a particular space in terms of circulation of knowledge in a peripheral country in times of war. Referring to methods, I employed decolonial concepts such as “modern regime of translation” (Naoki Sakai) and “geopolitics of knowledge” (Walter Mignolo) to shed some light on the role of the political dimension of languages in the history of Brazilian geography.

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