

ANNEX I

MOVEMENT OF THE ETHNICITIES OF IJUÍ-RS / BRAZIL AND THE MEANING OF THE TITLE “IJUÍ, WORLD CAPITAL OF ETHNICITIES - IOV BRAZIL”

This document briefly describes relevant aspects of the origin, evolution, current situation and future perspectives of the Ethnic Movement in the municipality of Ijuí / RS - Brazil, of publications currently in circulation which are part of the process documents sent to the World Board of IOV - The International Organization of Folk Art (International Organization of Folklore and Popular Art, accredited by UNESCO), aiming at obtaining the title of "Ijuí, World Capital of Ethnic Groups - IOV Brazil".

Additional information can be found in the other documents are part of the process in the form of annexes, aiming to make available a general and detailed overview of the Movement of the Ethnic Groups of Ijuí, of the National Festival of Diversified Cultures - FENADI, of the Union of Ethnic Groups of Ijuí - UETI and the meaning of the Title “Ijuí, World Capital of Ethnicities - IOV Brazil”.

1. Origin

- In the first half of the 1980s, on the occasion of the creation of UNIJUI - Regional University of the Northwest of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, the 1st university founded after the re-democratization of Brazil, there was a great debate by the population of Ijuí around the type of university that we wanted. The debate was coordinated by the strategic leaders of Ijuí and at the meeting of 06/07/1985 of the Ijuí Project in the Resumption of Development, it was decided, by 66 leaders representing all sectors of society, that the population wanted a university city and not only one university in Ijuí. There, among other initiatives, the Ijuí Ethnic Movement was born, which adopted the slogan “Ijuí, Land of Diversified Cultures”. FENADI - National Festival of Diversified Cultures was created which first edition took place in October 1987, together with EXPOIJUI - Exhibition-Industrial and Commercial Fair of Ijuí and visited by 201,000 people.

Due to the characteristics of the colonization process of the Colony of Ijuhy by different European ethnic groups and, in view of the rich and fraternal ethnic, cultural and religious miscegenation of the population of Ijuí, the goal was to create a University City starting by taking advantage of the cultural potential of the city local population.

The Central Commission of the Resumption Program, in view of the prospect of creating a university city, created the Community University Commission to study the subject, with a view to its contribution to the development of the municipality. The referred Commission, formed by a representative of UNIJUI, by the President of the City Council, by a representative of the Ijuí Press and by a representative of the Churches of Ijuí, after studies, proposed the creation of the Project called “Diversified Cultures”. The proposal was approved and transformed into the Ijuí Ethnic Movement, considering the following reasons:

- The Colony of Ijuhy was the first new Colony in the process of colonizing the territory of the State of Rio Grande do Sul / Brazil by means of several ethnic groups and not by a single ethnic group as was the case in the occupation of the old colonies;

- The fact that the municipality has preserved the diversity of cultural expressions by the population and that there is peaceful miscegenation among families of different ethnicities;
- For the interest of the population of the municipality in knowing the history of their ancestors and the countries of their origin;
- The fact that professors and university students published a substantial intellectual production on the Jesuit Missions and about the indigenous culture of the region and the process of occupation of the territories of Ijuí and the Region by immigrants;
- The good understanding that has always occurred between Catholics and Evangelicals in Ijuí, even before the Second Vatican Ecumenical Council. Its two main churches located in the Central Square, one in front of the other, have always been a reason for approach, dialogue and mutual help;
- The image of Ijuí as a center for the defense and experience of democracy, including during the period of the dictatorship;
- The municipality of Ijuí has historically been considered a reference for cooperatives and grassroots associations, both for the rural sector and for the urban services sector;
- The family farming period was marked by the diversification of agricultural activities. Through modernization and, in the seventies, the municipality, through the Training Center of COTRIJUÍ - Cooperativa Agropecuária & Industrial, the largest cooperative in South America at the time, was a pioneer in proposing the diversification of agriculture, at the height of the phase the wheat-soy binomial, which represented over 70% of the region's income;
- The highlight of people living in the municipality for having created innovative solutions in the face of problems and critical situations in communities in the region;
- The dream of the population of Ijuí to have a university city and not just a University in Ijuí;
- The meaning of the word Ijuhy, for the Guarani Indians, which is “The River of the Clear Water” or “The River of the Great Waters” or “River of the Divine Waters”.
- The Conducting Thread of the Movement was and continues to be the occupation of the territory of the Colony of Ijuhy (Ijuí) and relevant characteristics of the history of the Municipality, as well as its future perspectives, with a central focus on culture and intangible cultural heritage.
- The following ethnic groups participated in the colonization process, which began in 1890 with the creation of the Ijuhy Colony by the Government of the State of Rio Grande do Sul / Brazil: Italians, Germans, Poles, Russians, Latvians, Afro-descendants, Austrians, Dutch, Swedish, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Lebanese, Palestinian, Lithuanian, Ruthenian, Czech, Finnish, Greek, Syrian, Argentine, Belgian, Guaranis (indigenous), Kaingang (indigenous), Japanese, Jews, North Americans, Paraguayans, Swiss, Ukrainians, Hungarians, Uruguayans, Danes, Jordanians and Slavs.
- Two aspects related to the colonization process deserve to be highlighted. The first concerns the pioneering nature of the process, which constitutes the first immigration settlement project implemented with the joint participation of several ethnic groups, unlike all other projects that started through a single ethnic group. The second aspect is related to the fact that 6 years after the beginning of colonization, 19 different languages were spoken in the colony of Ijuhy. Because of this, the colony was known in Europe as "Europe of America" and "Babel of the New World". This process favored the growth of cooperation, mutual respect, miscegenation and the construction of community enterprises.

- The Municipality of Ijuí is located in the Northwest of the State of Rio Grande do Sul / Brazil, 70 km away from the Ruins of São Miguel das Missões, which is part of the Jesuit Missions and which in 1938 was declared a National Heritage Site and in 1983 was recognized by UNESCO as "World Heritage". The municipality was officially created in 1912, whose emancipation took place from the neighboring municipality of Cruz Alta, with the incorporation of the geographical area of the Colony of Ijuhy. The new municipality contributed with part of the areas of the following municipalities that were subsequently emancipated: Catuípe (1961); Augusto Pestana and Ajuricaba (1965); Colonel Barros (1992); Bozano and Boa Vista do Cadeado (1996). It currently has around 85,000 inhabitants and celebrates its founding anniversary on October 19th. The economy is based primarily on agribusiness and is officially recognized as "Land of Diversified Cultures" and "Beehive of Labor".

2. The Founders Dream

The founders of the Ethnic Movement designed the following steps:

- 1st Stage - Beginning of the legal structuring of "collectives" of the ethnic groups that participated in the Colonization of Ijuí in the form of Cultural Centers or Associations that envisioned the following cultural expressions: the rescue of memory, customs, beliefs, legends, languages, clothing, cuisine, medicine, artistic and cultural events, games, entertainment, religion, legends, equipment, tools, machines, technologies, architecture, historical records, family trees, modernity and national and international relationships, among others.
- The creation of the National Event of the Ethnicities (FENADI), to be carried out annually in conjunction with EXPOIJUI, should mix culture, festivals, economics, history, ecology and future perspectives.
- Most of the diversity of cultural expressions defined by UNESCO were and are being materialized, through ethnic entities, under the general coordination of UETI - União das Etnias de Ijuí. In the nineties, when the 100th anniversary of the foundation of Colônia Ijuhy was celebrated, approximately three dozen folk groups participated, with an approximate participation of 800 children, young people and adults, and more than three thousand people worked for free during each edition of FENADI .
- 2nd Stage - It would be marked by the interaction and exchange of ethnic groups from Ijuí with other similar initiatives in RS, Brazil, MERCOSUR and the countries of origin of the respective ethnic groups. There would be elaboration of Academic Studies on the theme, execution of a multiplicity of events of local, state and national character and participation of the ethnic groups of Ijuí in national and international scope.
- Ethnic groups with their artistic-cultural shows have already been in a large part of the Brazilian States and in 9 countries, winning awards, titles, medals and recognitions.
- 3rd Stage - The third stage would be marked by the search for universality; creation of technical and university courses related to the movement; National and International Academic Interaction; Multiannual Program with the European Union; Specific programs with other countries of origin from ethnic groups, MERCOSUR and Latin American countries. These programs would focus, in addition to the historical journey, the modernity of ethnic mother countries, technological and economic exchange, the ethical and cultural miscegenation of Brazil, the technical and scientific qualification of the movement, complementarily with national and international folklore and with gaucho traditionalism. In addition, the Movement would become a reference to generate promising businesses in the municipality and in the region.

3. Focus of the Movement

The movement does not aim only at yesterday, not only today and not only tomorrow. Rather, it aims at the historic journey, with new challenges, new advances in terms of expanding knowledge, creativity, joy in life, passion, cooperation, cultivation of the feeling of longevity, interconnecting the past with the present and the future.

The movement also seeks to deal with the “local in the global and the global in the local”.

The choice of the term “movement” was conscious and deliberate, as it attributes to the initiative the character of evolution, longevity, expansion, vitality and not stagnation or just being punctual.

The movement's main references are: longevity, diversity of cultural expressions, unity, dialogue, peace, cooperation, universality, good living and cultural, social and economic development, as well as preservation of nature and material and immaterial cultural heritage.

4. Role of FIDENE / UNIJUI

The role of FIDENE / UNIJUI was important in the first two stages, but it is decisive for the 3rd stage in terms of academic articulations with foreign Universities, building links with government agencies of the nations of origin of our ethnic groups through working together with the Itamarati, UNESCO, NGOs and IOV. The role of the University will also be fundamental in the construction of the universality of vision and the behavior of the population, being aware that the university is marked by contradictory, clashing ideas and dialogue. We are aware that it is from the “encounter of diversity and the clash of different ideas and cultures that the new is born”. Therefore, each ethnic group is building its specific identity, but it also cultivates the spirit of cooperation, mutual respect and the understanding that it participates in the “miscegenation of Brazilian ethnicity”.

The Anthropological Museum Director Pestana, created in 1961, has a total area of 1,618 m², maintained by FIDENE / UNIJUI, monitored the Movement since its origin and has the largest collection of Jesuit Missions, Indigenous Cultures in the Region and the process of Colonization of Ijuí and the Region by immigrants. It integrates Tourist Routes and develops services and activities with the community and schools of the region, as well as maintains space for cultural training. Its objectives are to preserve and disseminate the regional memory, to become a space for research and cultural training and to promote culture, education and leisure.

It receives around 30,000 visitors and 500 researchers annually. Offers in its spaces the Long-Term Exhibition and Temporary Exhibitions. It also promotes Walking Exhibitions and constitutes a tourist spot on Tourist Routes.

The collection is organized into three divisions: Museology, Documentation and Image and Sound. It also maintains the following archives: Ijuí, Unionism, Cooperativism, Kaingang / Guarani and Xetá, FIDENE, Nacional and Internacional. It has a newspaper library with several dozen titles and several collections of newspapers, which were created since 1917 and some of them circulate today.

From the point of view of publications, the Museum has, throughout its history, the series *Cadernos do Museu*, with 18 (eighteen) published titles, the Centenary Collection

of Ijuí with 11 (eleven) published books and the Museu Antropológico Diretor Pestana collection with 12 (twelve) published books.

The UNIJUI Mario Osorio Marques Central Library and the Director Pestana Anthropological Museum have abundant documentation and a significant number of academic works that address themes from the Ethnic Movement and the process of occupying the territory of Ijuí and the Region, especially by immigrants.

UNIJUI also maintains the “CORAL UNIJUI” and the Theater Group “Cia CADAGY - CORPO EM MOVIMENTO”.

UNIJUI has partnerships and technical-scientific agreements with higher education institutions in several countries, which allow internships for university students and professors.

In 2020, six undergraduate students who were in Portugal at the University of Porto and the Instituto de Leiria participated in the international university exchange; two students trained at the Technological University of San Rafael, Mendonça and Los Raymos; three students interned at the Universidad de la República – UDELAR in Uruguay; and, a student did an exchange at HERR Industry System (Shanghai) Co. Ltda.

5. Rooting the initiative in the community

The good foundation and promising perspectives leveraged the movement, giving it energy, motivation and attractiveness that generated fruitful partnerships with other initiatives and public and private bodies, with emphasis on the CEC - State Council of Culture of RS, State Secretary of Culture of the State of Rio de Janeiro. RS, Organisms of the Gaucho and Brazilian Folklore and Popular Culture, the Material and Immaterial Cultural Heritage and the Traditionalism of RS and Brazil.

The movement was not sponsored by externalities, but leveraged by the population of Ijuí and the region, which is why it is unshakable and promising.

The Movement has made intangible heritage a priority over the years, however in the coming years it will also deal with material heritage, in the city and in the interior of the municipality.

The “Palco das Etnias” was built, which is located in the Parque da EXPO / FENADI, with a size of 1,263.73 m². It is the largest in the interior of RS, and provides, in addition to other services, over 250 cultural presentations by folk groups from Ijuí, the Region, RS, Brazil and abroad, in each annual edition of EXPO / FENADI.

The UETI headquarters is also being built, with completion scheduled for the end of 2021. The construction measures 2,297 m². It is the largest work in the interior of RS, focused on supporting the different sectors of support and services for ethnic groups and society. It has a partnership with the Federal Government, Government of RS, Municipal Public Power, Laws of Promotion and Incentive to Culture and businessmen for its construction, whose total cost is approximately R \$ 6,000,000.00 per day.

- UETI, created in 1996, replaced the Central Ethnic Commission that operated informally during the period from 1987 to 1995. In addition to the promotion and execution of Cultural Events of local, state, national and international scope, it elaborates, with the support of the community, documentaries, films, theaters ... focused on Movement and Ethnic themes.

The ethnic groups of Ijuí, structured in the form of legal entities, that are part of UETI are: Italian Regional Cultural Center;

July 25 Cultural Center in Ijuí; Karol Woytila Polish Cultural Society; Swedish Cultural Center; Heirs of Zumbi Cultural Group; Dutch Cultural Society of Ijuí; Austrian

Cultural Center of Ijuí; Portuguese Cultural Center; Latvian Cultural Center; Arab Culture House; Traditionalist Entity Querência Gaúcha; Spanish Culture Center and Sakura Regional Japanese Culture Association.

The following relevant information about the Cultural Centers can be highlighted: the total sum of the footage of typical ethnic buildings is 9,874.45 m², noting that the footage of the Japanese ethnic house is not included because it is under construction; a total of 33 artistic-cultural groups operate, with the participation of over 1,000 children, youth, adults and the elderly; all the Centers have already been in the respective country of origin and also received authorities, folk groups and / or committees of people from those countries; all have already interacted with the respective Consulates and / or Embassies based in Brazil; over 50% of the Centers participated in cultural events abroad, with presentations by the respective folk groups; and, 50% are cultivating the teaching of the language of the country of origin of the respective ethnic group.

It is worth mentioning that 12 Centers of Traditionalism in the State of Rio Grande do Sul provide support for approximately three dozen cultural expressions focused on traditionalism, in the form of dance, singing, music, poetry, improvised rimed poem, cooking, clothing, etc ...

The Gaucho Traditionalist Movement has approximately 3,000 Gaucho Tradition Centers operating in Brazil and it is present in 16 other countries.

6. Information about UETI and the Cultural Centers of the Ijuí Ethnic Movement

6.1. Origin, evolution and performance of UETI

The União das Etnias de Ijuí - UETI is a civil association, of a cultural nature, non-profit, created in April 1996 by the Ijuí Ethnic-Cultural Centers, legally constituted and that aggregate immigrants and their descendants, gathered from the countries of origin and ATQG - Associação Traditionalista Querência Gaúcha, representative of the Gaúcha Tradition Centers based in the Municipality. UETI was registered with the Civil Registry of Legal Entities in Ijuí in September of the same year.

As provided for in Chapter I, Article 2 of its Bylaws, the União das Etnias de Ijuí aims to:

- a) Promote the ethnic union of Ijuí / RS;
- b) Coordinate events, projects and activities of common interest to the Ethnic and Cultural Centers of Ijuí / RS;
- c) Encourage exchanges with similar entities.

The administrative structure of UETI, as provided for in Chapter IV, Article 11, consists of the following bodies: General Assembly, Executive Board, Presidency and Fiscal Council.

In addition to the Elected Board, according to Chapter V, Article 31, it is foreseen that it may hire an Executive Secretary remunerated by the entity, giving it a character of professional management.

Also included are the Cultural Director and the Special Advisory for International Affairs.

The highest organ of UETI is the Assembly in which all the Presidents of the Cultural Centers of Ijuí participate.

UETI, since its creation, has always had support from the community of Ijuí and, in particular, from volunteer people, who have been working for free and spontaneously in

the implementation of their activities and projects. Highlight for approximately 1,000 adults, young people and children dedicated to dance, singing, theater, music and other cultural expressions, organized in 33 artistic-cultural groups, accompanied by parents and family. It involves over 1,500 people who continuously perform different activities related to typical cuisine (research and preparation of meals), maintenance and beautification of ethnic houses and ATQG, in addition to the provision of physical spaces and logistics services, etc.

Informality made the Movement's first actions, as occurs with most emerging organizations, legally institutionalized after a more or less long period of experimentation. In the case at hand, during 1987 the organization of the movement took place in the “Table of Negotiation and Decisions of Ethnic Groups”, with the participants of the President of the I FENADI - National Party of Diversified Cultures, the President of the III EXPOIJUÍ - Exhibition Industrial and Commercial Fair de Ijuí and the Coordinators of the Provisional Commissions, who were later replaced by the Presidents of the Cultural Centers.

The performance of the “Table of Negotiations and Decisions of the Ethnic Groups of Ijuí”, in its time, played a decisive role in the creation and rooting of philosophy, strategic guidelines and joint deliberations related to the common interests of ethnic groups, these later incorporated in the Statute Of UETI, with the necessary adaptations and extensions.

The period of the “informality of the union of ethnic groups” created a foundation that still exists. The valorization of the collective, of work, of miscegenation, of diversity, of democracy and of ethics was fertilized by initiatives led by ethnic groups, with the support of the population and the press of the municipality and region. For example, the number of visitors to the II EXPOIJUÍ, held in 1985, was 120,000 people and the total number of visitors to the III EXPOIJUÍ and I FENADI, carried out in 1987, jumped to 201,000 people. Emphasis needs to be given to the mobilization of hundreds of supporters of the Movement that emerged to make possible the 1st edition of FENADI - National Festival of Diversified Cultures, together with EXPOIJUÍ, which complement each other under the economic, cultural, social and festive.

The election of a new Board of Directors, in 2011, with continuity for reelections until 2026, marks a new phase in the management and performance of the União das Etnias de Ijuí. The resumption of the movement's initial ideas, the creativity and entrepreneurship of the new board, together with the Board of Cultural Centers and ATQG, with cultural coordinators and artistic groups, the search for strategic support from the movement's founders, UNIJUÍ and professionals for the carrying out of planning and execution of its activities has resulted in significant support from the cultural centers and traditionalist associations themselves, from the participants directly involved with cultural actions, from the population of the municipality, from companies in Ijuí and RS and from the press, endorsing the performance of UETI.

The “new UETI” dared grandiose goals, started to define plans, professionalized its management and boldly sought to raise financial resources from official agencies and companies for innovative projects, using the laws to encourage culture, which resulted in strategic relationships, significant advances in the improvement of artistic-cultural groups, in the structure of typical houses, in cuisine, in national and international

exchanges, in the infrastructure of the Municipality's Exhibition Park and in the expansion of cultural services aimed at the population of the region and for EXPOFENADI visitors. The results came immediately and new and promising perspectives were created, not only for the Movement, but also for the local and regional community.

6.2. Main results achieved by UETI after 2015

- Production, publication and distribution of the Yearbook on the Ethnic Movement, which registers and disseminates the main achievements of the Ijuí Ethnic Movement since 2015, always based on the events of the previous year, giving evidence of what collective and voluntary work is capable of to offer to the community;
- Historical commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the emergence of the Movement of the Ethnic Groups of Ijuí, with events and participation of national and international organizations;
- Construction of the “Palco das Etnias”, an old dream of artistic groups and the leaders of ethnic houses and ATQG - Associação Traditionalista Querência Gaúcha. Located in the center of the Exhibition Park, with a built area of 1,200m², a 220m² stage and accommodation for more than 1,000 spectators, its construction was made possible thanks to the approval of the Project with the Ministry of Tourism, partnerships with local and regional companies and participation Ijuí City Hall, Ijuí Commercial and Industrial Association and UETI itself. The inauguration, in 2015, on the occasion of the opening of another edition of EXPOFENADI, was marked by an exciting spectacle of scenic interpretation, singing and dancing, recalling the saga of the people who built this land of diversified cultures, presented by more than 50 members of artistic groups from UETI and attended by a large public, numerous authorities, among them the State Governor and state and federal deputies;
- Praça das Nações, inaugurated on September 1, 2016, when the 35th EXPOIJUÍ and 30th FENADI were launched, built next to the Palco das Etnias, with an obelisk in the center surmounted by the National Flag. Inside, a “time capsule” is kept to be opened after 50 years, in October 2066, in the 176 years of the Municipality of Ijuí. Its content is special, a “Book of Memories”, specially formed for this purpose, composed of testimonies from more than 220 families representing the 11 ethnic groups and the traditionalist association, regarding the meaning of the movement in their lives. Around the square, the official pavilions of the State, the Municipality, the UETI are hoisted and, in honor of the brave immigrants who came to build this land of Ijuí, the flags of their countries of origin flutter;
- Elaboration and launch in 2016 of the book “FENADI - Baú de Memórias: –historical-cultural memory of the Ijuí Ethnic Movement, with 296 pages;
- Execution of several events and enterprises in the municipality of Ijuí in partnership between the strategic institutions of Ijuí and the State Council of Culture of RS and the State Secretary of Culture of RS;
- Realization of the 1st State Forum of Folklore and Popular Cultures, promotion of the State Council of Culture of Rio Grande do Sul - CEC and support from the Ministry of Culture - MINC / RS; the Secretary of State for Culture, Sport, Tourism and Leisure - SEDACTEL; Gaúcha Folklore Commission / Santos Hermann Foundation; Gaucho Traditionalist Movement - MTG; 36th Regional Education Coordination - CRE - Ijuí / RS; Regional University of the Northwest of the State of RS - UNIJUÍ; and Secretariat of Culture, Sport and Tourism of Ijuí - SMCET;

- Construction of the UETI Administrative and Cultural Headquarters, which is expected to end by the end of this year. The construction measures 2,297 m², it is the largest work in the interior of RS, focused on supporting the different sectors of support and services for ethnic groups and society. It has a partnership with the Federal Government, Government of RS, Municipal Public Power, Laws of Promotion and Incentive to Culture and businessmen for its construction, whose total cost is approximately R \$ 6,000,000.00;
- Participation in various ethnic cultural events in the state capital promoted by the Government and, in several of them, the movement was awarded several awards, titles and recognitions;
- The show “Paixão de Cristo”, held on March 31, 2018, Hallelujah Saturday, in the vicinity of Praça da República de Ijuí, in a realization of the União das Etnias together with the Executive Power of Ijuí, through the Secretariat of Culture , Sport and Tourism, and with the Commercial and Industrial Association of Ijuí. Based on texts by “Eduardo Garrido”, on Alexandrian verses “O Mártir do Calvário”. The presentation aimed to promote local cultural production, valuing volunteers from the community's theatrical area and, based on this initiative, encourage the continuity of activities of this kind for the next years. It sought to make the most of the local scenography with natural heritage spaces enhanced with the creation of scenarios and lighting. The cast of 46 actors, mostly lay in the art of acting, was formed by people of both sexes and of different ages, who participated in workshops and rehearsals, and played, from the figuration, to the main role of Jesus Christ. A significant public attended the presentation and was moved by the messages that the show presented;
- The artistic-cultural presentations (dance, singing, theater, music, etc.) since the creation of the ethnic movement, constitute an aggregating element of families, in reason of healthy pride for some thousands of children, young people and adults who, over 32 years it has been striving to worship these events, socializing the skills acquired through many hours of rehearsal, with the most diverse audiences, generating moments of joy and emotion. In events promoted by UETI and by typical houses, in festivals and congresses, in celebrations alluding to civic, religious and social dates, both in Ijuí and in municipalities in the state, in the southern region of Brazil, in neighboring countries and more sporadically in European countries, the cultural groups of the ethnic groups of Ijuí and ATQG have stood out for their artistic performance;
- The 33 artistic-cultural groups, involving around 1,000 dancers, easily exceed 500 performances per year. Promoting the Ijuí Ethnic Movement, they demonstrate the result of voluntary work, carried out with commitment, competence and contagious joy and receive the recognition of the spectators for the grace and beauty of their presentations. In the month of October, on the occasion of EXPOIJUÍ and FENADI, traditionally lasting ten days, more than two hundred presentations of ethnic groups take place daily on the Stage of the Ethnicities, free of charge offered to more than 180,000 annual visitors. Likewise, there is a presentation of the groups on the occasion of FENII - Ijuí Industry Business Fair, held in late April and early May, for an audience of approximately 35,000 people, who attend the five days of the Fair;
- Beginning of the exchange with the countries of origin of the immigrants who participated in the colonization of Ijuí;
- The teaching of foreign languages, carried out by teachers and people with greater mastery of the mother tongue of the ancestors, with great incidence in Cultural Centers in previous years, had its period of retreat, however, as a result of integration actions, especially with European countries, has had a new impetus;

- The “Trem da História”, circulating free through the streets of the Park, during the editions of EXPO / FENADI and through the streets of the city, during the Christmas season, constitutes a strong attraction, especially for children and the elderly, who wait anxiously in long queues for “expected train travel” to the sound of traditional music. During the fairs there are more than 250 trips that make the joy of approximately 5,000 passengers;
- The year 2017 marked the beginning of the live broadcast of the daily schedule of the Stage of the Ethnicities, on the occasion of EXPOFENADI, through the UETI channel, on Youtube, with the address <http://www.etniasijui.com.br/aovivo>. To make this dream come true, UETI has the support of participants from the ethnic movement, professionals in the area of journalism and communication, creating the means to make journalistic coverage possible and thus feed UETI's Facebook, Youtube and Instagram. The Ethnic Cultural Parade and the Baile das Etnias have also been the subject of live broadcasting in recent years;
- The “Ethnic Art and Folklore Parade”, organized by cultural centers under the coordination of the União das Etnias de Ijuí, supported by the State Secretariat for Culture, through LIC-RS, the City Hall and in partnership with local and regional companies is in its 12th edition. The preparation of the themes makes it possible to present a true outdoor culture class, in the central streets of the city, in which more than a thousand artists and extras participate, assisted, in the last years, by an estimated public of around 10,000 people in each edition;
- The “Baile das Etnias”, whose opening consists of the artistic-cultural presentation of all cultural centers, with the participation of approximately 250 dancers, to an audience that overcrowds the halls of SOGI - Sociedade Ginastica Ijuí, the largest local Club, it is an event awaited with enthusiasm by the participants of the ethnic movement and their families. Every year more dance groups strive to present new choreographies, which always results in a beautiful show;
- More than 80 free performances by the “Grupo de Teatro Epopeia Ijuí”, at Estação Ijuhy, in the Parque de Exposições, thrill the more than 3,000 spectators with plays that each year address different aspects of the saga of immigrants, from the trip from Europe to life experiences as colonizers in the early years in the Colony of Ijuhy. Schools organize classes of students so that, at a time reserved for them, they can attend real history classes, whose themes are strongly registered by children, youth, teachers and adults;
- Documentary production based on interviews with pioneers of all organized ethnicities, addressing relevant facts and experiences from the colonization process, in the period of 1890 and the beginning of the last century, when the height of multiethnic immigration to this region of Rio Grande do Sul , relating to the drama currently experienced by millions of immigrants, especially in Europe. Free screenings in the projection room of Estação Ijuhy, use of images in artistic-cultural presentations, projection and debate in schools seek to raise awareness, especially for young people, of the struggles faced by segments of society in search of a dignified life, in an environment of respect and of peace;
- Seeking to keep the population informed about ethnic-cultural actions and addressing themes related to the culture of the countries of origin, mixed with music from the same source, three radio programs are aired weekly: “Aproximando Nações”, by Rádio Repórter de Ijuí, one hour long, developed by cultural centers under the coordination of UETI; “Italians bring their message”, with an hour duration and the program “German Hour”, lasting 30 minutes, both on the air for more than 24 years by the sound waves of Rádio Progresso de Ijuí, all with an excellent audience;

- Annual “Peoples in the Kitchen Dinner”, when a buffet is served, consisting of typical dishes from the 12 ethnic groups and gauchos, with the presence of representatives from all cultural centers, authorities, sponsors of EXPOFENADI and UETI, leaders of the municipality of Ijuí and the region, with a total of approximately 400 people in each edition;
- Provision of physical, logistical and financial resources, by UETI, to carry out essays and studies by the 33 artistic-cultural groups belonging to the ethnic groups and the traditionalist association;
- UETI provides technical assistance to cultural centers in the elaboration of projects with a view to raising resources for the conservation and improvement of typical houses, qualification of material resources for the kitchen and dining room, increment of cultural activities, stimulating and supporting them in the organization and execution of activities, in typical houses, throughout the year, which, providing greater integration between its members and the community, can generate economic resources to meet more immediate needs;
- Holding a monthly meeting between the UETI Board of Directors, Presidents of the centers and cultural coordinators of the Ethnic and Traditional Groups and the entity's cultural support group, in a typical house in the Parque de Exposições, meets the need for harmony and understanding between all, jointly programming and evaluating the activities and undertakings of entities that work in partnership;
- The development of the “UETI NAS ESCOLAS” Project, by the Cultural Support Group, whose members work voluntarily, aims to socialize with students and teachers aspects of the history of the colonization of Ijuí, details of the ethnic formation of the local population and the reason for the organization ethnic groups in the municipality, encouraging students and teachers to seek their life stories with their grandparents and great grandparents and, by valuing the legacy received from their ancestors, to build their cultural identity. The members of this Group prepare, every year, themes to take to schools, as well as respond to their call for specific lectures addressing the theme of the colonization of Ijuí;
- Pioneering 34th Edition of FENADI in a VIRTUAL way in Brazil, with the name “FENADI VIRTUAL 2020”, whose programming can be accessed through the website <https://www.fenadi.etniasijui.com.br/>, in which they participated, also, among other authorities, artists and coordinators of other ethno-cultural initiatives of Mercosur, the President of IOV Brasil, Antonio Clerton Vieira, Patrícia Orozco of IOV Mexico and the Vice-President of the European Parliament and Former Culture and Education Commission Minister of the Latvian Ministry of Culture Dr. Dace Melbāede, UNESCO representative in Brazil Dr. Isabel de Paula, President of the Federación de Las Colectividades de Oberá / Argentina Juan Hultgren, Municipal Secretary of Tourism and the Hohenau / Paraguay Noemi Association Jara, President Antônio Clerton Vieira - IOV (THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF FOLK ART); President of UETI - Union of Ethnic Groups of Ijuí-RS / Brazil Nelson Casarin, Miguela Yanet Alvez Rosa and Eduardo Palermo - City of Rivera / Uruguay, Municipal Secretary of Culture of Gramado –RS / Brazil Allan John Lino, Dr. María Luz Saldívar - Represents the National Secretariat of Culture of Paraguay, where she has the role of Director of Training and Dissemination of Cultural Diversity, in conjunction with the Paraguay Commission on Mercosur Cultural Diversity, Ministry of Tourism of Uruguay - Dr. Johnatan Scognamiglio –Assessor in Cultural and Artistic Management and Coordinator of the Interministerial Commission to Support Tango and Candombe and Dr. Javier Diaz, Director Unidad Etnico Racial Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Video of the World Day of Tourism conducted by the Ministry of Tourism of Uruguay representing the arts

of Mercosur) , Minister of Culture of Missiones - Dr. Jose Martin Schuap and Dr. Leonardo Maricato - IPHAN - National Historical and Artistic Heritage Institute;

- Fenadi Virtual was present in 26 countries and reached an audience of more than 8 million people in its communication campaign. By the middle of last December, more than 70,500 direct views of people were registered in the event's program. The materials broadcast on the various channels exceed the sum of 240 thousand views;

- The event was held with support and partnership between the strategic institutions of Ijuí and a set of public and private institutions, including the Ministry of Tourism, the State Council of Culture of RS, the State Secretary of Culture of RS, the Gaucho Traditionalist Movement, actors, musicians, singers, researchers, intellectuals, etc ...

It is worth mentioning that UETI has a person affiliated with IOV Brasil, whose name and registration are as follows: Elcio Ceratti Junior, nº 21063-2021, as per certificate nº 21071-2021.

6.3. Relevant information about the Cultural Centers of the Ijuí Ethnic Movement - RS / Brazil

6.3.1. Ethnicity Specific Information

ITALIAN

The first Italian immigrants resided in northern Italy and participated since the beginning of the colonization of the Colony of Ijuhy. Almost all of them cultivated the Catholic religion and had as their main dreams of becoming masters of their own area of land, fleeing the hunger and the painful life of the military service required in Italy. They contributed significantly to the advances in agriculture, transportation, industry, religion, community services and in the construction of a series of settlements in Cologne;

At the end of the nineteenth century, they had suffered life, with many needs to guarantee the family's survival, in an Italy still divided into kingdoms and feuds, plagued by internal struggles, with very few opportunities for security and work;

Faith, hope and courage supported the decision to believe that life could be dignified in a new land and came to the unknown, to Brazil, and in the Colonies where they were welcomed. They prospered, were happy and left strong pillars for their descendants. Relevant aspects that marked his life were: the faith expressed in religiosity, the union, the strengthening of the family and the guarantee of survival through decent work;

The union of many families of Italian descendants lived similar stories, with strong attachment to Italianity, with the contagious joy of being together, around a table, savoring polenta, fortaia (omelette), pasta and chicken, with wine produced by your own hands. Together with children, young people and adults, they revived prayers, games, language, songs and dances in lively “filó” (joint night parties of families to eat, play, drink, sing, talk and tell stories, stories and jokes, in an environment of great joy) were forming the Centro Cultural Regional Italiano de Ijuí which has 2,516 m² of construction, has several artistic-cultural groups and other cultural expressions. Many families still speak the Veneto dialect;

Some relevant information about the demonstrations of immigrants who are part of the Cultural Center: we recover and disseminate cultural traditions, such as the highly appreciated polenta brustolada (roasted on the plate), pasta, capeletti soup and chicken; we listened to the songs of our grandparents with emotion, while children and young people danced and sang happily; we come together to celebrate life, we come together

to thank the courage and faith of our ancestors; we are the representation of Italian culture, but of a renewed culture, enriched by living with people from different origins, from different cultures, which makes Ijuí the Land of Diversified Cultures;

The Centro Cultural Regional Italiano has participated since the 1st edition of FENADI, develops permanent interactions with Italy and cultivates the teaching of the language.

Italian immigration to Rio Grande do Sul, on a large scale, began in the 1870s, when the colonization of the Serra do Rio Grande do Sul region was intensified.

In 1875, the Dona Isabel (Bento Gonçalves), Conde d'EU (Garibaldi) and Nova Palmira or Campo dos Bugues (Caxias do Sul) colonies were created.

In 1877, the 4th Colony was created, that of Silveira Martins (near the city of Santa Maria). The migratory flow intensified in the 1880s and 1890s, with the creation of new settlements such as Alfredo Chaves (Veranópolis), Antônio Prado, São Marcos, Flores da Cunha and Nova Prata.

With the overcoming of initial difficulties, the adaptation of immigrants to new living conditions and the achievement of some economic progress for the families, pressured by the high number of children, an intense process of internal migration begins in search of new areas of land and of better economic conditions.

The descendants of immigrants start to occupy new frontiers, occupying new empty spaces.

This is the case of the Colony of Ijuhy, where Italian immigrants do not have a flow planned by the government, but spontaneous. So, already in 1885, five years before the official creation of the colony and the arrival of the first wave of immigrants (1890), on the old line 8 east (now Floresta district), João Da Ros, Ambrosio Daltoé and Cassiano Alegretti had arrived, coming from the Colony Conde d'EU (Garibaldi). A few years later, other descendants of Italians, coming from the so-called "old colonies", acquired land in that area.

Something similar occurred in the occupation of an area of land located in the current district of Barreiro. The communication between Cruz Alta and Santo Ângelo was made by a path that made a huge loop through fields of countryside, bypassing the forest and the Ijuhy River basin.

José Gabriel, who had received an area of land as a reward for clearing a trail in the middle of the forest, which shortened the distance by 60 km between Cruz Alta and Santo Ângelo, began to move forward with his project to implement a colonization in this area that had been received, in return for the opening of Picada Conceição, attracting Italian immigrants who were established in Colônia Silveira Martins.

So, from 1890 onwards, the immigration of about 16 families from the Silveira Martins colony to the so-called "Serra da Conceição" began.

Other nuclei of Italians and their descendants, coming from the first colonies, formed in the new Colony of Ijuhy. This is the case of the former Picada Faxinal (today Bozano) the localities of Salto, Santa Lúcia and Vila Santo Antônio, which formerly belonged to the municipality of Santo Ângelo.

A survey carried out by historian Professor Danilo Lazarotto from UNIJUI and by Celeste Lucca, in charge of the Museum of Italian Ethnicities at the Center, show that over 400 families with Italian surnames participated in the project of the Colony of Ijuhy.

The communication and transit between Cruz Alta and Santo Ângelo was made by horses or carts along a path that made a huge loop through fields and bypassing the Ijuí River basin.

Thus, quite spontaneously, by personal initiative rather than by government planning, Italian immigrants and their descendants participated since the beginning of the settlement of the Ijuhy Colony.

These first Italian immigrants came from northern Italy. At the end of the nineteenth century, they had a difficult life, with many difficulties to ensure the survival of the family, in an Italy still divided into kingdoms and fiefs, plagued by internal struggles, with very few opportunities for security and work.

Almost all of them cultivated the Catholic religion. Their main dreams were to become owners of their own area of land, escaping from hunger and the painful life of military service required in Italy.

Faith, hope and courage supported the decision to believe that life could radically improve, be dignified in a new land. They came to unknown Brazil.

The first immigrants who moved to the Colony of Ijuhy, although natives of Italy, already had knowledge and some adaptation to the new reality. They had already spent some time in the pioneer colonies, mainly Silveira Martins, where they already owned land. They sold their land with the prospect of seeking a better future for their families in other new places. With the resources that had a degree of knowledge and adaptation to climatic conditions and agricultural tasks, they achieved relative success and prosperity in their ventures.

They contributed significantly to advances in agriculture, transport, industry, religion and community services. As a well-known song sings, “with the industrialization of Italians, towns and cities were built”.

They fought valiantly with hard work, prospered, were happy and left strong pillars for their descendants. Relevant aspects that marked his life were: faith expressed in religiosity, union, family strengthening, guarantee of survival through decent work and interaction with other ethnic groups.

Italian immigrants and their descendants played an outstanding role in the Ijuian community. Among so many examples of this remarkable participation in the evolution of the municipality, we remember some names:

In teaching and education: Argemiro Jacob Brum, Waldmiro Parizotto, Tarcísio Graudo, Augusto Domingos Baldissera, Cezare Tassinasi Neto, Luiz Antônio Righi, Assumpta Dalabrida, Natal Della Flora, Adair Casarin, Luiz Tadeu Cecatto, Dolair and Jaeme Callai, Adelar Francisco, Paulo Afonso Frizzo, Dinarte Belato, Antonio José Grison and numerous others.

In politics and Public Administration: Antonio Bresolin, Emidio Odósio Perondi, Sady Strapazon, Wilson Maximino Mânica, Darcisio Paulo Perondi and others. Emídio Perondi was president of the Gaucho Football Federation for several periods.

In cooperativism, the president of Cotrijui - Cooperativa Agropecuária & Industrial, Luis Fogliato, in whose mandate a maritime terminal was built in the Port of Rio Grande, stood out.

In football: Alberto Baggio who introduced professional football through the foundation of Clube São Luiz, which works to this day. It also installed the first mineral water industry in the region.

In the industry: João Batista Bos Filho with the wood industry and the creation of Frigorífico Serrano, pioneer in the introduction of electric energy in Ijuí and pioneer of commercial aviation in Brazil through his participation in the creation of Varig - Viação Aérea Rio-Grandense.

In trade: Francesco Giuseppe Lucchese and his descendants.

In civil construction: Domênico Del Frari and his descendants built the railway station, inaugurated in 1911, the evangelical church, inaugurated in 1914, the building of the former municipal administration and numerous other works.

In religion, the highlights were: Padre Pio José Busanello who was vicar of the Parish of the Nativity for 32 years.

The Capuchin Friars, with the São Geraldo Seminary, played an outstanding role in the field of education, creating the Faculty of Philosophy, Science and Letters of Ijuí, which formed the basis for the creation of UNIJUI.

In agriculture, the pioneering spirit of several Italian families in the planting of grapes and wine production can be highlighted.

The families of Italian descendants preserved characteristics of their way of being, lived similar stories, with a strong attachment to Italianity, with the contagious joy of being together, around a table, savoring polenta, fortaia (omelette), pasta and other pastas, chicken with wine produced by themselves.

They transmitted to their descendants valuable cultural heritages, customs, habits and technologies brought from Italy. Many of them are still experienced today.

The absence of the Government in society at the time was replaced by community initiatives, often in the form of joint efforts. Families came together to build and maintain roads, build schools, build churches, clubs, bocce courts and other games, religious festivals and events, teaching Italian dialects, teaching the Portuguese language, etc... .

Together, children, young people, adults, relived prayers, games, languages, songs in animated “filós” (night meetings, together of families, to meet, eat, play cards, sing, talk, tell stories, fibs, jokes, in an environment of great joy).

The memory of these traditions, many of them still cultivated today, constituted motivating forces for the emergence of the Italian Regional Cultural Center, which is part of the Ijuí Ethnic Movement. The first steps to be taken were outlined in a meeting held at the Hall of the City Hall on May 14, 1987, under the coordination of Professor Dr. Adelar Francisco Baggio.

The Center was officially constituted on August 12, 1987. The inauguration of the “Dei Taliani typical house” took place on October 10, 1987, during the III Expojuí e I Fenadi, with the presence of the Consul General of Italy in Porto Alegre, Vittorino Rotandaro.

On the occasion an enormous polenta was made that weighed around a ton. To move the heavy pan, a crane was used. With the participation of about three thousand people, more than two hundred kilos of salami, cheese, cup and omelet were consumed, in a festivity irrigated with wine and draft beer and animated with traditional Italian songs, performed by the singer Valdir Anzolin and his Musical Group. The event was publicized nationwide by Rede Globo de Televisão, in its main news.

Currently, the Center has 2,516 m² of construction, maintains various artistic and cultural groups, with children, young people, adults and seniors.

It develops permanent relations with Italy and cultivates the teaching of the official language and dialects of Italy.

Mainly on the occasion of the annual FENADI, the Center recovers and disseminates cultural traditions, such as the much appreciated polenta brustolada (roasted on the plate), pasta, capeletti soup and roasted chicken. The songs of grandparents are sung and children and young people dance happily.

In addition to the “filós”, the annual Italian Ethnic Fair was created, with incentives for the production of grapes and wines. This Fair includes the competition for the evaluation and awards of the best colonial wines in the Ijuí region.

The center maintains a weekly radio program that discloses historical facts, presents different aspects of current Italian culture, disseminates information, listens to traditional Italian songs and songs.

Other Center promotions:

- Ethnic Christmas;
- Tournament of various games, such as bocce ball and card games
- Writing and reporting the history and family trees of immigrant families
- Collection, safeguarding and dissemination of historical documents

“We gather to celebrate life, to remember and give thanks for the courage, the faith, the tireless work of our ancestors,” said an Italian immigrant who is part of the Center.

In short, Italian culture is represented, but a renewed culture enriched by the harmonious coexistence with people of different origins, from different cultures, which makes Ijuí the Land of Diversified Cultures and the National Capital of Ethnicities.

The Cultural Center provided valuable and important relationships with other organizations of Italian descendants from RS, Brazil and Mercosur. It also made it possible to create and cultivate relationships and cultural, educational, economic, technological and academic exchanges with various regions and organizations in Italy, giving the movement a mark of modernity and contemporaneity.

From the end of 1988 onwards, Professor Dr. Adelar Francisco Baggio had a relevant participation, as head of Higher Education Institutions, Coordinator of the creation process of UNIJUI, Ex-President of FIDENE, articulator and coordinator of the Regional Development Movement with the participation of three dozen municipalities and coordinator of the Movement for the Resume of Development in the municipality of Ijuí, which provided an opportunity for the beginning of a new phase of development in the community. In addition, he was the main articulator in the creation of the Movement of Ethnicities of Ijuí, was President of the III EXPOIJUI and of the first two editions of FENADI, held in 1987 and 1988, as well as president of the 1st FEITEC - Technology Fair held in the Municipality of Ijuí held in 1988. He followed the entire evolution of the Movement of Ethnicities from its origin to the present day, and still holds the functions of Coordinator of the Movement's Internationalization Process.

Periodically, the members of the Center elect their Board of Directors headed by a couple President. The current president of UETI – União das Etnias de Ijuí is businessman Nelson Casarin.

PORTUGUESE

In the foundation of the Colony of Ijuhy, there were Portuguese-Brazilians (caboclos and nationals), who helped mediate the process of building the colonization plan and in the division of land. Immigrants, placed on 25-hectare plots, on average, were responsible for the heavy task of deforestation and the implantation of the first agricultural crops, in transforming this production into survival food and in the manufacture of work instruments. The Luso-Brazilian element was entrusted with the mission, no less important, of administering the colony, exercising the role of coordinating and guiding the bases on which the future municipality begins to be founded, as well as implementing a commercial and service structure. essential, geared not only to meet the needs of the general population, but also as a basis for exploiting and expanding the economy, based on small agricultural production and family work.

The Cultural Center has already been to Portugal; maintains ongoing relations with people and institutions in that country; the size of the typical house is 450 m²; it has three artistic-cultural groups; the Center has already received folk groups, authorities and delegations from Portugal; it has a relationship with the Consulate and Embassy based in Brazil; and, the folkloric groups of the Center have already made presentations abroad.

GAUCHOS

European immigrants quickly assimilated the customs and culture of the gauchos of the “caboclos e nationals” who already resided in the Colony and vice versa. The main joint political manifestations were carried out, the first in 1927 and the second in 1942. One of the first Gaucho Tradition Centers - CTG was created in Ijuí under the name CTG Clube Farroupilha, which is still in operation today. The gaucho also existed in Uruguay and Argentina. They all have the customs of using horses, raising cattle, eating jerky and barbecue, putting on boots, using bombachas, drinking chimarrão, holding lasso rodeos and bocce championships;

The Traditionalist Association Querência Gaúcha de Ijuí was created in 1990 and the house measures 700 m². It has a dance group and cultivates the gaucho traditions. The Traditionalist Association comprises nine Centers of Gaucho Traditions that have around three dozen groups of cultural expressions, such as: dance, singing, music, poetry, thunder, among others. They have already made cultural presentations in several Brazilian states. The Gaucho Traditionalist Movement has approximately 3000 Gaucho Tradition Centers in Brazil and is present in 16 other countries;

According to Wikipedia “gaucho or gauchesco traditionalism is a regionalist cultural current formed around the exaltation of the gaucho figure and customs, a human type that originally flourished in the countryside of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, with similar ones in Uruguay and Argentina”.

ARABES

They currently represent around 4% of the Brazilian population and they are present in almost all Brazilian municipalities. Arab immigration has very different characteristics from the others. While European immigration was basically destined to colonize the immense empty spaces in our territory and produce food, the Arabs preferred urban centers to make a living as independent traders;

They are also called Turks. They brought contributions in commerce, industry, medicine, education, politics and the liberal professions. They have always been well regarded by the population;

In his work “Etnias e Culturas no Brasil” (General Benício Collection, Library of the Army, 1980), when recording the presence of Arabic-speaking immigrants in the country, the writer and sociologist Manuel Diégues Júnior points out: “Syrians, Lebanese and Turks they already appear in Brazil in the colonial era, as Portugal maintained relations with Syria. The great migration to Brazil, however, took place in the second half of the 19th century, or more specifically between 1860 and 1870, continuing until 1890. From then on, the entry of Lebanese and Saharawans continued, but in smaller numbers; in this century, Syrian, Lebanese and Turkish emigration, in general, has grown”.

The typical Arab house is 200 m², located in the EXPOFENADI Park and Exhibitions, has a dance group, has received folk groups from abroad and maintains interaction with the consulate and embassy based in Brazil. It is an open space for all countries

participating in the League of Arab States and has already received a visit from the Arab Ambassador of Palestine to Brazil twice. Countries participating in the Arab League or League of Arab States - is currently an organization formed by twenty-two countries that have the Arabic language as their official language. It comprises Egypt, Algeria, Libya, Sudan, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia, Djibouti, Yemen, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Jordan, Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Arab Emirates and the National Authority Palestine.

DUTCH

There are no reliable data on the number of Dutch people who entered Brazil since the 19th century. Without official statistics, only estimates can be made, ranging between 10,000 and 30,000. Although it is difficult to say with any precision how many Dutch immigrants came to Brazil, some milestones in this immigration flow can be highlighted.

In 1908, the Dutch founded the Gonçalves Junior colony in Paraná. In 1911, approximately 450 Dutch immigrants settled in Caambeí, Paraná, where they founded the Cooperativa de Laticínios Batavo, considered the first dairy cooperative in Brazil.

In 1948, around 500 Dutch immigrants founded, in São Paulo, the Holambra cooperative, which would become a large producer and exporter of flowers.

The end of World War II encouraged the entry of more than 6,000 Dutch into Brazil. A certain number of them, in 1949, acquired unproductive land in the municipality of Nãome Toque, in Rio Grande do Sul. There they were pioneers in the process of modernization of the primary sector, introducing mechanization and the use of modern inputs in agriculture, the which made them great producers of soy and wheat, as well as swine raisers.

In 1951, Dutch immigrants founded, in Castro, Paraná, the Cooperativa Castrolanda, whose area of operation became one of the most advanced dairy basins in production in the country.

Dutch immigrants arrived in Ijuhy in the second half of 1908. There were nine families. Commandeur, Owegiar, Hamiers, Reithower, Kleyn, Van Der Sand, Van Der Ham, Blom and Beust.

They came from the north of the province of Noordland, in the Netherlands, and arrived at the port of Rio de Janeiro on June 27, 1908, after 52 days of travel.

After a few days of rest, they headed to Porto Alegre. There they boarded the train that brought them to Cruz Alta. Using ox carts, they came to the Colony of Ijuhy, where they were received by the person in charge of the Land and Settlement Commission. Initially, these families were housed in the immigrants' shack, located in the colony's headquarters. Then they were sent to the lots that were reserved for them, located between lines 5 and 6 North, where the district of Chorão is currently located. In Holland these immigrants were not farmers. They worked as masons, carpenters, joiners, blacksmiths, artisans and stevedores. But even without having experience in agriculture, some of them took on the arduous task of clearing the forest and planting crops to produce food for their subsistence.

Some men went to work on the construction of the railway in Cruz Alta. They returned home only on weekends. The women were taking care of household chores, small farms and raising animals.

Most of these immigrants stayed in Ijuí, building their life story here and contributing prominently to the development of the local community.

Dutch immigrants who settled in the current district of Chorão, and their descendants, had initiatives that show their entrepreneurial capacity, their spirit of union and integration in pursuit of common goals.

Among these initiatives, the following stand out:

1. Creation and operation of Cooperativa Mista Tuiuti Ltda, on line 6 north, under the leadership of Guilherme Commandeur;
2. Creation and operation of the bovine insemination cooperative, the first of its kind in Ijuí and in the region;
3. Implementation of the contour curve technique to combat soil erosion;
4. Breeding and improvement of Dutch breed cattle for milk production;

In addition to their dedication to agricultural activities and raising cattle and pigs, they were at the forefront of artisanal cheese making, in the manufacture of clay tiles and bricks. Likewise, they had outstanding participation in multiple community, religious and school initiatives. They were very active in social and sporting initiatives, such as the creation and development of the society “Shooters Tell”, which had an outstanding presence in the society of Ijuju at the time.

The grandson of the immigrant Johanes Van Der Sand, Bruno Van Der Sand, participated in the Ijuí Credit Cooperative which, together with other credit unions, gave rise to Banco Sicredi. Currently, Bruno is one of the President of Banco Sicredi, which maintains an international partnership with Rabo Bank of the Netherlands.

The initial milestone of the organization of the Dutch Ethnic Center was the construction of a windmill, one of the main symbols of the Netherlands, located next to the site where the Typical Dutch House was later built, measuring 490m², in the Wanderley Regional Exhibition Park Augustine Burmann.

Representatives of the Center have already been to the Netherlands. The Center brought artistic groups from the country of origin and maintains contacts with the Consulate and Embassy based in Brazil and has a group of typical dances.

In 2019, the UN research anthropologist, Dr. Renate Stapelbroek, was in Ijuí with the aim of collecting information about immigrants from the Netherlands who settled and settled in the municipality.

The research planned to visit all the colonies of the Dutch who settled in Rio Grande do Sul.

Dr. Renate Stapelbroek accepted to be a liaison with foreign institutions aiming to forward interests of the Dutch ethnic group from Ijuí.

We inform you that the Dutch Cultural Center of Ijuí cultivates close relations with the Dutch Folklore Group of Castrolanda of the Catrolanda Cultural Center in the city of Castro/Paraná, whose coordinator is professor Margje Rabbers.

We would also like to inform you that the Dutch Cultural Center of Ijuí also cultivates permanent relations with the Association..... of the municipality of Não-me-toque in Rio Grande do Sul, whose President is... Teodora....., ex Deputy Mayor and Mayor of the Municipality. The... Teodora... effectively contributed to the preparation and realization of FENADI VIRTUAL 2020, which we carried out in October last year, including the participation of the Grupo Folclórico.... of Não-me-toque. FENADI VIRTUAL (National Festival of Diversified Cultures) which is held in conjunction with EXPOIJUI (Ijuí Industrial and Commercial Exhibition and Fair) provides a balance between the cultural and economic areas, simultaneously enabling and complementing cultural and commercial exchange .

FENADI VIRTUAL 2020 (website:) reached over 8 million people in its dissemination and effectively participated over 150,000 people in the executed program, representing 26 countries.

FENADI and EXPOIJUI are annual events and receive visits from 180 to 200 thousand people from the region, Brazil, Mercosur and the countries of origin of the ethnic groups.

The municipality of Ijuí is encouraging the participation of the mother countries of the ethnic groups that add up to more than 40 ethnic groups that contributed to the colonization process of the city and region to participate in events aimed at cultural and business exchange.

AFRO-BRAZILIAN

The Unijuí History Professor, Jaeme Luiz Callai, in his book “Social Studies in the 4th Series (Ijuí)”, reports: “Long before the foundation of the Ijuí colony, in 1890, many people lived in this region. The oldest residents were the Indians and after them the descendants of Portuguese and Africans who, for a long time, occupied Rio Grande do Sul”. Other historians mention the presence of “caboclos” or “nationals”, as they were called;

In Rio Grande do Sul, the presence of black slaves predates the official foundation of Rio Grande in 1737. The participation of black slaves in the São Paulo flags, in the first years of the 17th century, in Santa Catarina, and, consequently, in the who entered the gaúcho territory, between 1635 and 1641, to end the Jesuit missions and enslave the Indians;

The bibliography on the contribution of black Africans and descendants in the historical process of Rio Grande do Sul is scarce in order not to say that it is almost non-existent ”writes Cláudio Moreira Bento, army officer, in his book“ O Negro e Descendentes na Sociedade do Rio Grande do South (1635 - 1975) ”;

With the emergence of the movement that culminated in the realization of the I Fenadi - National Festival of Diversified Cultures, parallel to the III Expo-Ijuí, in October 1987, Afro descendants, residing in Ijuí, joined the initiative and, from mid-year, they started their mobilization to be present in this embryonic process that was emerging in our municipality. Having the Capuchin friar Jenésio Pereira da Silva, then parish priest of the Parish of São Geraldo, as a great supporter, the Afro-Brazilians organized the ethnic group with the creation in 1987 of the Cultural Group Herdeiros de Zumbi;

The Herdeiros de Zumbi Cultural Group maintains contacts and agreements with state, federal and international entities, including the Black Community Participation and Development Council in Rio Grande do Sul, the Socio-Economic and Cultural Institute “Carlos Santos” and the National Institute of Studies and Research in Africa. With this, the Cultural Group aims to expand knowledge and seek resources and experiences to ensure a better dissemination of the culture of its people and its members;

The typical house in the Center measures 400 m², has several folk groups, has been in the countries of origin, brought folk groups from abroad and maintains contacts with the Embassy based in Brazil.

GERMAN

At the time of the occupation of the Ijuhy Colony, Germany was not a country with a defined geographical area. For this reason, the German ethnic group is made up of

immigrants from various regions, such as: German-Russians, German-Poles, German-Hungarians, German-Romanians, German-Austrians and German-Brazilians. It is the ethnic group that most conserved the “mother tongue” and is still spoken by many families today. The contribution of the German ethnic group was relevant both for agriculture and for industry, international trade, cuisine, the Protestant religion and other community initiatives. They have always maintained dialogues and cooperation with Catholics;

Even today, equipment, tools and other materials from blacksmiths, carpenters imported by the Germans are still used;

The German ethnicity was one of the three ethnic groups that participated in a structured way in the 1st Edition of FENADI, held in 1987, with a typical built house, cuisine, folk groups, singing groups, typical clothing and participation by the German Consulate and Embassy in Brazil;

The 25 de Julho Cultural Center in Ijuí was founded on May 9, 1987, bringing together families of German descent. The headquarters is the house of German culture, whose inauguration took place on October 17, 1987 and its construction was made possible through donations made by German descendants and several companies. The house has more than 1,600m², in Germanic style Racks, wooden cover and “Biberschwantz” style tiles, from Blumenau, State of Santa Catarina.

It has several folk groups, has been to Germany and brought artistic-cultural groups from the country of origin, as well as nurturing permanent interaction with the Consulate and Embassy based in Brazil. There are families that still speak the language and the Center feeds the teaching of the mother tongue.

SPANISH

The Centro de Cultura Española de Ijuí was part of the ethnic movement in the municipality, having participated for the first time in Expoijui-Fenadi in 1993;

The 1st typical house of the ethnic group had to be moved, due to the restructuring of the EXPOFENADI Park. The current building was inaugurated in 1996 and measures 699.85 m²;

The headquarters of the Spanish Culture Center of Ijuí is characterized by the architectural style typical of Spain, with the entire necessary infrastructure for the preservation and diffusion of Hispanic-Brazilian culture;

It has a dance group that has been in Spain and maintains relationships with the Consulate and Embassy based in Brazil and cultivates the teaching of the language.

SWEDISH

The first immigrants were allocated to work in the virgin forest and in agriculture. It was the ethnic group that suffered most from the diphtheria, measles and mumps epidemics;

They made good contributions in agricultural production technology and industry. The economic recession that occurred at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century and the industrialization process that started in the 1880s and 1890s in Sweden forced the migration of a good part of the population, being around one million of the five million people. Inhabitants of the time moved to America. It is from Sweden that Volvo, Saab, Scania, Ericson Telephone, Eletrolux, among others, appeared;

At first, between 1868 and 1873, they came very young and single, which did not please the Brazilian government that was interested in the lives of families and that they were farmers. This situation changed later, between 1886 and 1891, a period in which the greatest number of Swedes came to Brazil, among which the greatest number of immigrants destined for the new Colony of Ijuhy;

The size of the house is 670 m², he has been to Sweden and brought folk groups from there. It has artistic-cultural groups that made presentations abroad and has interaction with the Embassy based in Brazil.

POLISH

Polish ethnicity has been present since the 1st FENADI held in 1987. The migration of Poles to various states in Brazil began in 1867 and in Rio Grande do Sul from 1890. The first Poles were from the neighborhoods of Warszawa and Kalisz. In the early years of the colonization of Ijuí, Poles represented a considerable majority of the population. Between 1890 and 1894, approximately 3 thousand people (about 500 families) were Polish, standing out in that “ethnic Babel”, where 19 languages were spoken;

It has folk groups, has been in Poland and brought artistic and cultural groups from there. It maintains a permanent relationship with the Consulate and the Embassy of Brazil. Several families still speak the language. The size of the typical house is 734 m².

The project "Promotion of the Polish Language" is being carried out in Ijuí, which is, in addition to language teaching, training in typical Polish dance, singing and music, based on the academic and scientific cooperation agreement between UNIJUI and the University Marie Curie Skodowska-UMCS from Poland, with funding from NAWA – Polish National Agency for Academic Exchange.

The project started in March 2021 and in Brazil it is being coordinated by the “Polish Cultural Society Karol Wojtylla” from Ijuí/RS, which integrates the Movement of Ethnicities of Ijuí and the International Relations Office of UNIJUI.

People who are part of the Cultural Society of Ethnicities of Ijuí and other people from any part of Brazil who are interested in the themes may participate in the classes. The Polish language classes will be taught by professors Malgorzata Latoch-Zielinska, Malgorzata Rzeszutko-Iwan, Monika Gabrys-Slawinska and Iwona Marawska, from the Institute of Polish Studies at UMCS.

LATVIANS

Ijuí became the first Latvian colony in Rio Grande do Sul. As Reverend Frederico Linck describes in the “Encyclopedia Rio-Grandense”, 5th volume, 1958, the Latvians were attracted here, influenced by the narratives of the colonization agents, who claimed to be the Ijuhy Colony very similar to Europe. The first Latvian immigrants who arrived here, in 1892, came from Argentina, where they were not very satisfied;

Shortly afterwards, the Lielais Sakis, Jahnis Sakis and Indrikis Paise families arrived, who went to occupy colonies between Lines 7 and 8 East of the Colony, near the Ijuí Grande River;

Years later, other descendants of the ethnic group joined the Leta colony in Ijuí;

One of the main characteristics of Leta immigration to Brazil and especially to Ijuí was the large number of believers in the Baptist religion;

In November 1987 the Centro Cultural Leto de Ijuí was officially founded, carrying out the inauguration of its Typical House in the EXPOFENADI Exhibition Park, which measures 1,014.60 m². The house follows the housing model of the Kuldigas region and was built essentially of wood and is located in the middle of a forest, expressing the love of the Latvians for nature. Another characteristic of the Latvians is to decorate their home with natural flowers, both on the tables and on the walls, where beautiful wreaths and green branches stand out. In addition to the house and its expansion, changing rooms were built for the dancers, a stage in the woods, a snack house;

Following the objectives of the Cultural Center, the ethnic group formed singing groups, adults and children, being one of the pioneers in this art among, and soon in 1988 founded the Choir “Dzintars”. Folkloric groups were founded in dance. “Jeutrais Paris” and “Staburags” and more recently the children's group “Kipari”;

In addition to cultural activities, the organization stands out for its national and international attractions that it seeks to bring to FENADI and also for its assistance in the Center's work, such as choirs, the greatest attraction being the internationally renowned “Ave Sol” choir that performed in Ijuí in September 1988. It also brought teachers, businessmen and consuls, and dance groups from Latvia and Argentina;

The Cultural Center has already made trips to Latvia, and in 2015 the Staburags Group visited several cities in Latvia in an unforgettable stay of cultural improvement;

The typical clothes of the Latvians are made up for women in long striped skirts, white shirts, shawls with many embroideries, and on the head they wear wreaths or rich embroideries, they use amber ornaments (Riga pine resin) or golden necklaces and brooches, and men wear trousers with elegant wool or linen overcoats and hats, on their feet they wear boots or pastalas (type of rawhide moccasin);

In the gastronomic area over time the chef has always been directed by a descendant leta which results in a delicious flavor that reminds us of Latvia, on the menu stands out the Speka Pirâdzni (Pirag), baked bacon of bacon, the Viltigais Zakis (fake rabbit), Versgalas Romsteks (beef from the oven), Kartupeli Sninki (potato chips with onion and cream), Salda Maize (cuca) and Salati (salads). To accompany, in addition to vodka, wine, Alus Pudeles (beer) and Alus no Mucas (draft beer). As a dessert, Ziemenes ar Vanilas Kremu (strawberry with cream), Kafija Mokka (coffee) and Teja (tea), all tasted to the sound of the piano.

The Center has been developing activities and exchanges with Latvia for more years and is currently coordinating, together with UETI, the institutionalization process of the “Brotherhood between the Municipality of Ijuí and Liepaja/Latvia”, as well as the signing of an agreement between the UNIJUI and the University of Liepaja/Latvia.

JAPANESE

The Center was created in 2017 and is building every typical. He has folk groups and has been to Japan. He brought artistic-cultural groups from other Brazilian states and cultivates relationships with the Council and the Embassy based in Brazil.

Although the formation of the Regional Association of Japanese Culture is something recent, the Japanese presence in the municipality of Ijuí has been going on for some decades. The process of settling Japanese immigrants in Ijuí took place slowly, isolated and discontinuously. Unlike other regions of the country where companies, and even the state, intervened in the construction of Japanese colonies to work in crops, in the case of Ijuí, several families, and in some cases single workers, migrated to Brazil in the middle

of the last century and had singular trajectories until settling in Ijuí. The documentation points to the installation of a Japanese farm in 1971 near the Potiribú River, an undertaking that through oral reports is known to have not prospered, however, the immigrants remained in the municipality, working in various areas, from agriculture to the first fruit plant in Ijuí. Names like Arikawa, Asada, Harada, Hayashida, Maki, Oba, Okajima, Sagae and Suzuki became known and loved by the population. The current Association also has more families that from the 1980s settled in the municipality, such as Hayashi, Higashi and Saito, helping to make a reality a reality that, if not possible at the beginning of the ethnic movement in 1987, due to the conditions materials, today is concretely taking place.

AUSTRIANS

The official foundation of the “Ijuhy Colony” by the land and colonization service, an organ of the new State of Rio Grande do Sul, dates back to May 30, 1890.

After being demanded and partly duly measured, the new colony received its first occupants, among them Austrian immigrants. The 1st group consisted of a handful of 22 men emigrants from Tsarist Russia, who on October 19, 1890 arrived in a clearing in the middle of virgin forest to settle the newly founded colony.

According to records found at the Director Pestana Anthropological Museum, the brothers Ernesto and Augusto Shamorantz each requested, in April 1891, a colony of land located on line 5 West.

Franz Ceka's family, integrated by the couple and two younger children, arrived on August 7, 1892.

Two months later, on October 7 of the same year, 15 more Austrian immigrants were welcomed in the new colony.

The largest group of Austrian immigrants coming to Ijuí landed in Porto Alegre on January 20, 1893. Some chose to stay in the capital, with the objective of working in a glass factory.

Others went to the colony of Jaguari, in the interior of the State of Rio Grande do Sul. The others, totaling 172 people, moved to the Colony of Ijuhy, where they arrived on February 24, 1893.

A few Austrian families came to Ijuí, isolated from this larger group, some before, others later.

The Austrians who arrived in Ijuí at the beginning of 1893 were not farmers, but industrialists from the city of Steyer, in Upper Austria, where they worked in an armaments factory. In 1892, going through a serious economic crisis, this factory was forced to lay off 7,000 of its 10,000 workers.

Not knowing how to earn their daily bread, many of them decided to leave their homeland and emigrate to the New World.

Many chose Brazil to seek a new existence. Among them, those 172 people who came to Rio Grande do Sul, were then directed to the Colony of Ijuhy where they were placed in lines 6, 7 and 8 east.

Upon arriving at the new destination, these immigrants would face many new challenges.

As Professor Mário Osório Marques describes, these pioneers from the Colony of Ijuhy came across “the immense, impenetrable, mysterious bush” and they only had to “take it down, make clearings, burn the woods and then desperately plant as much as possible, plant a little of everything”.

As the immigrant Ludwig Streicher points out, in a precious narrative, the group of almost two hundred Austrians who settled in the “colony of Ijuhy” left beautiful examples of community spirit, dedication and perseverance. And to corroborate these statements, he referred to the fact that every time the then director of the colony, engineer Augusto Pestana, received visits from high authorities or representatives of foreign governments, he insisted on inviting them to meet the Austrians he defined as “progressive yeast par excellence, in the midst of the multicolored ethnic variety of the population of Juju” (Bindé, A., 2007).

In the same sense, the testimony of historian Martin Fischer “everything was huge, even mysterious, even hostile: the climate, the landscape, the vegetation, the fauna, the language of the administration employees, as well as that of their neighbors, the customs, food and, above all, work in the forest”. But the Austrians did not despair, they struggled and suffered, starved and finally overcame all the difficulties, showing themselves up to the other European immigrants who, going through very similar critical situations, also managed to overcome all obstacles with energy and perseverance” (Fischer, Martin. The Colonization of Ijuí).

Austrian immigrants and their descendants produced remarkable fruits in the development of the Ijuí Colony. Let us remember some of his achievements:

Creation and maintenance of the East Line 6 Primary School, founded on October 12, 1898, under the name of Austro-Hungarian School Society.

Predominant participation in the creation and maintenance of the Tell Snipers Society, on line 8 north, which was founded on August 10, 1908, in the residence of Bernardo Bauer, on line 6 north.

The descent of Austrian immigrants Georg Hocevar, born in Triest, and Anna Samrsla, played an outstanding role in the community in activities in commerce and in the hotel, pharmaceutical and especially sports sectors.

The 4 children of the immigrant couple: Luiz, Adolpho, Jorge and Carlos Hocevar, stood out in football, tennis and ball games. Carlos became state gymnastics champion, in Porto Alegre, in 1935.

The main female highlight in the sport, among the Hocevars, was the tennis player Maria Inês, granddaughter of the immigrant couple, Maria Inês, together with Janete Thorstenberg, was state champion in 1965. In a tournament, in Argentina, in 1969, Maria Inês won two titles, champion of female doubles and mixed doubles.

The most shining star in the Hocevar sports constellation was Marcos Hocevar, son of Carlos Hocevar and grandson of the immigrant couple Georg and Anna Hocevar.

Carlos was Brazilian champion in 1977. He made an international career and, in June 1983, reached the 30th place in the ATP (Association of Professional Tennis Players), becoming the fifth Brazilian tennis player with the best world ranking.

In the production of wood and glass trade and in the wholesale trade of fabrics, the descendants of the Samrsla family stood out.

Rudolf Feigel, son of the immigrant Josef Feigel, built a chain factory, a product of great importance at the time as it was widely used in animal traction equipment, such as carts and plows.

The Prauchners distinguished themselves as musicians and as district clerks.

The Lows founded and maintained for a long period the newspaper “Die, Serra Post” and its continuation by “Correio Serrano” created in 1917.

Ignácio Lindorfer, whose wife Maria Weimberger was a midwife, created a small hospital on line 19 north (today the city of Ajuricaba).

The Austrian Cultural Center of Ijuí, which is part of the Movement of Ethnicities of Ijuí, was founded on November 25, 1987 and had its statute approved in an extraordinary general meeting, held on March 26, 1988.

The typical house in the Center inspired by the Tyrolean architecture was inaugurated during the II National Festival of Diversified Cultures, FENADI, in October 1898.

In all the events held there, the typical Austrian house has proved to be a very cozy place, attracting visitors.

The Center's cultural promotions include the holding of 4 editions of Fest-Folk – South American Festival of Folklore of the Immigrant. This undertaking represented very intense moments of integration between groups, exchanging experiences and strengthening the ethnic movement, emphasizing its importance in rescuing the traditions of the ancestors.

The 1st Fest-Folk was held on the 20th and 21st of 1996. Around 800 dancers took part in it, representing 40 groups from cities in RS, Santa Catarina and Paraná, as well as Argentina.

The 2nd Edition of the Fest-Folk took place on the 18th, 19th and 20th of July 1997, enhanced by the Banda Marcial from Colégio Dom Feliciano, in Gravataí, with the participation of groups from Petrópolis in Rio de Janeiro and from cities of Santa Catarina, Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul.

The 3rd Fest-Folk held on July 17, 18 and 19, 1998, had the participation of 30 groups and about 1,200 participants, from cities in Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina.

The 4th and last edition of Fest-Folk took place on the 16th, 17th and 18th of July 1999, with the participation of around 400 dancers and 25 groups from southern Brazil.

The Austrian Cultural Center also has two dance groups and a choir, the Lustinge Toroler, formed by teenagers, the Tanz Gruppe Sissi, for children and the female choir. These groups performed in numerous cities in RS, SC and abroad, always achieving remarkable success.

The typical Austrian house built in the EXPOFENADI Park measures 400 m². Several people from the Center have already been to Austria. The Center has already hosted several folklore groups from Austria, Mercosur countries and other regions of Brazil. It maintains continuous contacts with the Consulate based in Porto Alegre and with the Embassy located in Brasília.

In the university area, the Protocol of Intentions signed between UNIJUI – Regional University of the Northwest of the State of Rio Grande do Sul and the University of Innsbruck in Austria is activated, whose projects in execution in the fields of higher education and research are coordinated by the professor of UNIJUI Dr. Fabrício Augusto Nicoletti de Jesus, Assistant of International Affairs/International Affairs Assistant and in Austria, Dr. Marton Koy is responsible for studies on Latin America at the University and is part of the faculty of the Graduate Program (Masters and Doctorate in UNIJUI Regional Development). Several UNIJUI professors have already been to the University of Innsbruck.

<https://www.unijui.edu.br/comunica/institucional/32626-mes-de-outubro-e-marcado-por-diversas-aco-es-de-internacionalizacao-da-universidade>

<https://www.unijui.edu.br/comunica/pesquisa/29871-unijui-estreita-lacos-de-pesquisa-com-universidades-europeias> .

<https://www.unijui.edu.br/extensao/comunidade/240-conteudo-editores/mestrado-e-doutorado/desenvolvimento/20907-professor-de-universidade-austriaca-visita-unijui>

<https://www.unijui.edu.br/estude/mestrado-e-doutorado/destaques-do-mestrado-e-doutorado/240-desenvolvimento/29686-grupo-de-professores-embarcam-para-europa-em-intercambio-cientifico>

The master's student André Haiske also works in the university area, who has two postgraduate degrees. Both attended at Dom Alberto Faculty of Santa Cruz do Sul/RS and is currently pursuing a master's degree at the Federal University of Santa Maria/in the field of History Teaching. He has already carried out studies on Austrian Immigration from Ijuí and in the 2nd semester of this year he will enter the doctoral course, when he will resume his studies on the immigration process of Austrians and other groups of immigrants who belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Empire. André has, according to his report, “relationship and continued research contact with researchers and historians in Austria and the Czech Republic, as well as contact with the staff of the Honorary Consulate of Austria and the Czech Republic in Porto Alegre - RS. In addition, he participates in the Czech-Brazilian Cultural Association and researches the Austrian ethnicity that today owns the Austrian Culture Center and that are active in the Ijuí Ethnic Movement”.

BRAZIL-CHINA RELATIONS

IMMIGRATION AND INVESTED CAPITAL

The immigration of Chinese to Brazil intensified from the end of the 1950s. Previously, there were only sporadic emigrations.

The main reasons for the increase in the immigration flow were the wars that were taking place in China and that caused the lack of food in the country. As a result, a large number of Chinese moved to Taiwan and soon afterwards sought a new country abroad. A large number of them emigrated to Brazil and since the end of the 1990s the number of Chinese immigrants to Brazil has been increasing significantly. They were mainly engaged in commerce in cities such as Rio de Janeiro and Curitiba.

In reality, the migratory movement intensified with Asian opening to the West in the 1980s, making it possible for Chinese entrepreneurs to come to Brazil. Relations between the two countries have since become closer, stimulating social, cultural and economic exchange.

This was the case, for example, in the acquisition, in January 2017, of the Brazilian Business Group CPFL (Companhia Paulista de Força e Luz), by the Chinese State Grid, the largest company in the electrical sector in the world at the time, for a value of approximately R\$ 14 billion.

In Ijuí, there was the Cascata das Andorinhas Power Plant on the Potiribu River. The SHP, at the beginning of the electrification process in the region, had an important role in the local economic development process.

Recently, the Cascata das Andorinhas SHP that belonged to the CPFL group moved to Chinese capital with the acquisition of this company by State Grid.

State Grid arrived in the Brazilian market in 2010, with acquisitions in the energy transmission sector, and has been investing heavily in the country ever since.

In Brazil, business with Chinese capital has been intensifying in recent years, especially in the trade and logistics of commodities (agricultural products, meat and minerals) and infrastructure (energy and transport).

Brazil imports industrialized products with high technological content from China.

BRAZIL - CHINA SEMINAR COORDINATED BY THE BRAZIL-CHINA PARLIAMENTARY FRONT OF THE RIO GRANDE DO SUL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

On October 17, 2019, during the EXPOIJUI and FENADI events, the Brazil-China Seminar was held with the participation of Brazilian authorities, a delegation from China, businessmen, representatives of the ethnic groups of Ijuí, teachers and university students.

The Seminar had as objectives: presentation and contacts with the Chinese Delegation that visited the municipality of Ijuí; report on experiences of trade between municipalities in RS with China; presentation of the Brazil-China Parliamentary Front of the Legislative Assembly of Rio Grande do Sul; explanations from the Brazil-China Chambers of Commerce and International Development of RS and São Paulo; visit of the Chinese delegation to the EXPOFENADI Exhibition Park; knowledge of UNIJUI by the Chinese Committee; joint dinner with authorities, businessmen, teachers and managers of ethnic groups in Ijuí and delivery of the invitation for the Chinese delegation to participate in the EXPOFENADI 2020.

The International Seminar Program was as follows:

- Reception of the Chinese delegation by the authorities of Ijuí;
- Visit to the EXPOFENADI Exhibition Park;
- Reception of the Chinese Delegation and Authorities with presentations of folk dances from the Arab and Portuguese Cultural Centers of Ijuí in the Seminar environment;
- Opening of the Event by the Mayor of Ijuí and State Representative Dr. Jeferson Fernandes, President of the Brazil-China Parliamentary Front of the Legislative Assembly of RS;
- Explanation by State Deputy Dr. Jeferson Fernandes in order to contextualize the relations between Brazil and China;
- Explanation by the Mayor of Santiago / RS, Mr. Tiago Gorski about the recent history and prospects of the municipality's relationship with China;
- Explanation by the Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce and International Development Brazil-China / South - Mr. Jorge Burmann about the Potentialities of International Trade and the role of CCDIBC / Sul in assisting in international trade projects and processes;
- Explanation by the representative of the Brazil-China Chamber of Commerce and International Development of São Paulo - Mr. Fábio Hu on the Strategic Importance of Brazil-China Relations;
- Explanation by the President of UETI - União das Etnias de Ijuí, Mr. Nelson Casarim, accompanied by ambassadors from the Cultural Centers of Ijuí, about the history, evolution and future perspectives of the Ijuí Ethnic Movement and delivery of souvenirs from Ijuí and the Ethnic Groups, as well as delivery of Invitation for participation by the Chinese Delegation in EXPOFENADI 2020, when the second edition of the Brazil-China International Seminar would be held and a joint cultural event by folk groups from Ijuí and China;
- Explanation by Dr. Prof. Dieter Rugard Siedenberg, Vice-Rector of Administration at UNIJUI and Executive Director of FIDENE on the existing relations between UNIJUI and Universities of China and hand over to the Chinese Delegation a copy of the Term of Cooperation and Technical-Cultural and Scientific Exchange, celebrated between the UNIJUI, CCDI Brazil-China;

- Participation of the public participating in the Event in the form of questions, suggestions and proposals through the Coordination of the Development Agency of Ijuí Gathering dinner with artistic-cultural presentations by ethnic groups from Ijuí and Dr. Win, Mandarin language teacher.

At the end of the Seminar's work, the following was decided:

- a) There would be continuity of dialogue between the Ijuí community with the Brazil-China Chamber of Commerce of RS and São Paulo on business;
- b) Participation of an artistic-cultural group typical of Chinese culture in EXPOFENADI 2020;
- c) Participation of the actress and teacher of the Mandarin language Win, as a singer at EXPOFENADI 2020 and the possibility of participation by the Chinese Folk Group;
- d) The 2nd Brazil-China Seminar in Ijuí, during EXPOFENADI 2020, with the participation of the Cultural Section of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China, focusing mainly on business promoted and coordinated by the Brazil-China Parliamentary Front of the State Legislative Assembly of the Rio Grande do Sul;

On that occasion, a meeting of the China Committee took place and the University expressed an interest in installing the Confucius Institute in Ijuí.

The Chinese delegation was made up of the following people: Dr. Fábio Hu - President of the International China Brazil Chamber of Commerce; actress, singer and teacher Win; Dr. Paulo Tigre - President of CCDIBC / POA; Jorge Burmann - Vice-President; Dr. Umberto Maciel, Director of CCDIBC / POA; Juliana and Íris, representatives of the Confucius Institute and Advisor to the President of CCDTBC / São Paulo Dr. Ulisses Vega.

Unfortunately, due to the pandemic, EXPOFENADI 2020 did not happen in person and the decisions of the Seminar will be operationalized at the Events of 2021 or 2022.

CONFÚCIO INSTITUTE IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL

The Confucius Institute (Simplified Chinese: 孔子学院; Traditional Chinese: 孔子學院; pinyin: kǒngzǐ xuéyuàn) is a public non-profit educational organization linked to the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, whose purpose is to promote the language and culture of China and support the teaching of the Chinese language and facilitate cultural exchange around the world through the associated Confucius Institutes. Its headquarters are in Beijing. The name of the Institute is given in honor of the notable Chinese thinker, Confucius.

The Confucius Institute program started in 2004 and is overseen by Hanban (officially, Department of the International Chinese Language Council). The Institutes operate in cooperation with colleges and universities around the world, and funding is shared between Hanban and the host institutions. There is also a program dedicated to providing teachers and instructional materials to secondary schools. The Confucius Institute is sometimes compared with organizations for linguistic and cultural promotion, such as the Instituto Camões, the British Council, the Alliance Française, the Società Dante Alighieri, the Instituto Cervantes and the Goethe-Institut.

The first Confucius Institute opened on November 21, 2004, in Seoul, South Korea, after a pilot Institute was established in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, in June 2004. Currently, dozens of countries around the world have installed hundreds of them, with the highest concentration in the United States, Japan and South Korea. In April 2007, the first research-oriented Confucius Institute was opened at Waseda University in Japan. In partnership with Peking University, the program promotes research activities research of undergraduate students studying the Chinese language. As of 2014, there were more than 480 Confucius Institutes in dozens of countries, on five continents. The Ministry of Education of China estimates an increase in interest in the Chinese language worldwide

and works to rapidly expand the program to meet this demand. Hanban's goal was to establish 1,000 Confucius Institutes by 2020. The Unijui Rectory has already decided to set up the Confucius Institute at the University.

The Confucius Institute at UFRGS was opened in April 2012, as a result of the partnership between the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), the University of Communication of China (UCC), and the Headquarters of the Confucius Institute of China (Hanban), linked to the Ministry of Education of China. The agreements between the parties were signed in 2011, when the Brazilian delegation led by then President Dilma Rousseff visited China.

The Institute is located on the Campus do Vale at UFRGS, but its activities cover the entire municipality of Porto Alegre and the entire State of Rio Grande do Sul, where it promotes the Chinese language and culture in Rio Grande do Sul through courses, events, scholarships and support for academic production. Currently, the Institute serves approximately 400 students a year and carries out important cultural activities, such as the Chinese New Year, which mobilizes the local community.

Currently, the Institute maintains important partnerships, such as the Brazil-China Parliamentary Front in Rio Grande do Sul, led by State Representative Jeferson Fernandes, the Brazil-China - South Chamber of Commerce and Development, led by businessman Paulo Tigre; in addition to universities, such as the Federal University of Santa Maria, and several entities that promote Chinese culture in Rio Grande do Sul.

JBRAZIL-CHINA PARLIAMENTARY FRONT OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL

Joint activities are being developed in the cultural and international exchange areas under the coordination of Deputy Dr. Jeferson Fernandes, President of the Front, CCDIBC and the Ijuí Ethnic Movement.

IBRACHINA- INSTITUTO CULTURAL BRASIL CHINA

In 2018, IBRACHINA was founded, headquartered in the Capital of São Paulo, which has the following objectives:

1. Preserve and disseminate Chinese culture in its various forms of expression;
2. Valuing the history and contribution of the Chinese immigrant and his descendants in Brazil and in Portuguese-speaking countries;
3. Contribute to the insertion of the Chinese community in Brazil and in Portuguese-speaking countries and vice versa.

IBRACHINA operates in the private and public sectors. In the private sector, it works in partnership with universities, institutes, entities and associations in Brazil and in China and in Portuguese-speaking countries.

In the public sector, it includes the Brazil-China parliamentary front and the BRIC parliamentary front, both created by the Brazilian National Congress in 2019.

BROTHERHOOD AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE STATE OF RS / BRAZIL AND THE HUBEI PROVINCE OF CHINA

The State of Rio Grande do Sul and the Province of HUBEI of China have had an agreement of sister States for more years. The relations between RS and the Province of HUBEI are also mediated by the professor, businessman and consultant Dr. David Chen who lives in the municipality of Canoas / RS, in the different segments, such as: culture, economy, technology and exchange.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF SANTA MARIA / RS-UFSM WITH THE NORMAL UNIVERSITY OF HUBEI / CHINA

The agreement took place in March / 2021 and had the participation, in addition to the Rectors of the two Universities, the Brazil-China-South Chamber of Commerce and Development and other authorities, including Dr. Shu Jianping, Minister Counselor for Cultural Affairs of the People's Embassy of China in Brazil.

The Minister's participation took place virtually and the main objectives of the event were: celebration of the Agreement between the two universities and the presentation by Minister Dr. Shu of the courses that will be offered by the Normal University of HUBEI together with UFSM and other partner institutions based in the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

UNIJUI has a cooperation and technical-scientific interaction agreement with UFSM and academic activities are developed jointly by the two institutions.

INTERNSHIP IN SHANGHAI IN CHINA

In 2020, university student Giovani Prates Bisso Dambróz did his internship at the company HERR Industry System (Shanghai) CO. LTDA.

BUSINESSPEOPLE IN IJUÍ

Currently, the commercial companies “Mini Presentes” and “Fashion Biju” operate in Ijuí, owned by Chinese immigrants.

ILLUSTRIOUS PEOPLE

Among the numerous illustrious people of Chinese descent in Brazil, we highlight:

a) Henrique Valmir da Conceição, a soccer player, born in the city of Espúoso, better known as China, for his Chinese ancestry he served in several Brazilian football clubs, mainly in the Grêmio Foot-ball Porto-Alegrense do RS, where he was an idol having participated in the team that won the titles:

- Gaucho champion (1979, 1980, 1985, 1986 and 1987)
- Brazilian champion (1981)
- Intercontinental Cup (1983)

b) William Woo, civil police officer since 1986, mechanical engineer from Universidade Paulista (1994), Bachelor from Guarulhos University of Law, Alternate State Deputy from São Paulo (2007-2011), Alternate Federal Deputy from São Paulo (2015-2019) ;

- c) Chu Ming Silveira (1941-1997), designer and architect, inventor of the “telephone set called a public telephone”;
- d) General Leone da Silveira Lee, the first Brazilian general of Chinese descent;
- e) Roberto Losan (1952-2005), famous broadcaster;
- f) Lin Ming Chong founded one of the largest paper companies in the world. It occupies 582nd position in the list of Forbs billionaires in 2010;
- g) LowencE Pih, president of Moinho Pacífico, a friend of The Former President of Brazil Lula;
- h) Law Kin Chong, a Chinese-Brazilian entrepreneur in the real estate market for store leasing in São Paulo;
- i) Joana Woo, Brazilian businesswoman in the publishing industry, founder of Editora Symbol (1987).

OFFICIAL POSITIONING OF THE COMMUNITY OF IJUÍ

We strongly declare that the community of Ijuí and the Ethnic Movement defends the diversity of cultures, cooperation, exchange, respect and peace between peoples and nations. In this sense, we reject the positions of the President of Brazil Jair Bolsonaro, his family members of other Brazilian authorities and his followers regarding China and the Chinese people. We would also like to strengthen relations and, if possible, develop, in partnership with China, cooperation and exchange projects in the areas of culture, education, economy, technology, among others.

6.3.2. Common Ethnic Information

The main activities developed by the Cultural Centers are related to: dance, singing, music, clothing, cooking, legends, chants, literature, documents, writing, trovas, poetry, historical records, religion, customs, national and international exchange, language, relationships strategic, joint actions of all centers, radio programs, communication with the media, technologies, architecture, photos, videos, safeguarding cultural heritage, parties, family gatherings, congresses, festivals, whatsapps, technical trips, participation in local events, state, national and international, among others.

The total sum of the footage of typical ethnic buildings is 9,874.45 m², noting that the footage of the Japanese ethnic house is not included because it is under construction; a total of 33 artistic-cultural groups operate, with the participation of over 1,000 children, youth, adults and the elderly; all the Centers have already been in the respective country of origin and also received authorities, folk groups and / or committees of people from those countries; all have already interacted with the respective Consulates and / or Embassies based in Brazil; over 50% of the Centers participated in cultural events abroad, with presentations by the respective folk groups; and, 50% are cultivating the teaching of the language of the country of origin of the respective ethnic group.

It is worth mentioning that 12 Centers of Traditionalism in the State of Rio Grande do Sul provide support for approximately three dozen cultural expressions focused on traditionalism, in the form of dance, singing, music, poetry, trova, cuisine, clothing, legends, among others.

Additional information about the Movement of Ethnicities of Ijuí, about FENAI and about the ethnic groups that participate in the Movement can be obtained through the following electronic communication channels:

<https://www.etniasijui.com.br/ueti/>, <https://expoiuiifenadi.com.br/>,
<https://www.instagram.com/ueti.etnias/>, <https://www.facebook.com/ueti.etnias/>,
www.youtube.com/c/EtniasIjuí

7. EXPOIJUÍ

EXPOIJUI - Trade and Industrial Exhibition of Ijuí is held annually in conjunction with FENADI in the Wanderley Agostinho Burmann Regional Park of Fairs and Expositions, in an area of 25 ha, located on BR 258, Km 454 that connects with the State of Santa Catarina and the North of Brazil. The event, which brings together, in one place, culture, technology, business and leisure, is promoted by the Commercial and Industrial Association of Ijuí (ACI), União das Etnias de Ijuí (UETI) and City Hall and seeks to integrate and publicize the municipality to the Rio Grande do Sul and other states in the country.

With a privileged location, located in one of the main road junctions in the State, with direct connection with the Mercosur countries and the BR 395 km 454 that connects with the State Capital, Ijuí becomes a multi-ethnic municipality, receiving visitors from the Region, State and Mercosur countries, since the distance between Argentina and Ijuí is approximately 150 km, providing opportunities, in addition to a significant cultural exchange to generate business.

EXPOIJUÍ covers the sectors of commerce, industry, handicrafts, family agribusiness, agriculture and service providers, through internal and external spaces. There are 35,517 m² of exhibition, giving visitors the opportunity to learn about new products and services, to be in touch with new technologies and innovations.

EXPOIJUÍ / FENADI also includes the following events:

- FENILACT - National Dairy Product Fair with the main segments of the production chain, demonstrations, exhibition of machinery, supplies, equipment, veterinary products and genetics, judgment and award for Jersey and Dutch cattle through the dairy contest;
 - Crioulo Horse Virtual Auction with television transmission through Canal Rural;
 - Family Agro industry Fair - with exhibition, in a specific pavilion, of products from small producers in the region;
 - National Orchid Hybrid Exhibition - brings together exhibitors from Ijuí, the region, other states and Mercosur, enchanting the public with the beauty, colors, shapes and species of orchids on display, with judgment of the plants and lectures with themes of relevance in the area.
 - Craft Fair - with 72 exhibition spaces.
- The total number of visitors per edition ranges from 180,000 to 200,000 people.

8. Internationalization

The Ijuí Ethnic Movement moved slowly and continuously towards its internationalization. It is worth mentioning the following international covenants and agreements signed over the years:

- a. Exchange Agreement, brokered by UETI, between AMUPLAM - Association of the Municipalities of the Middle Plateau of Rio Grande do Sul (Ijuí, Ajuricaba, Augusto Pestana, Bozano, Catuípe, Condor, Coronel Barros, Jóia, Nova Ramada, Panambi and Pejuçara) and the Association of Intendentes Del Departamento de Itapúa do Paraguay - AIDI, made up of the following Intendencies: Alto Vera; Bella Vista; Cambyreta; Capitan Meza; Capitan Miranda; Carlos Lopez; Carmen del Parana; Colonel Bogado; Edelira; Fram; Gral. Artigas; Gral. Slender; Hohenau; Itapua Poty Jose Leandro Oviedo; La Paz; Mayor Otaño; Natalio; Nueva Alborada; Obligated; Pirapo; San Cosme y Damian; San Juan del Parana; San Pedro del Parana; San Rafael del Parana; Tomas R. Pereira; Trinidad; Yatyty; Jesus;
- b. Agreement, brokered by UETI, between AMUPLAN and the CODEIM Municipal Strategic Development Commission of the Misiones Province of Argentina, comprising the following Departments: Guarani, Campo Viera, Campo Ramon, San Martin, Los Helechos, LN Alem, Panambi, General Alvear, Colonia Alberdi, Obera, Ameghino and Alba Posse;
- c. Institutionalization by Laws approved by the Legislative and Executive Powers of the two municipalities of the “Brotherhood between the municipality of Ijuí / Brazil and the Intendência de Oberá / Argentina”;
- d. Institutionalization by Laws approved by the Legislative and Executive Powers of the two municipalities of the “Brotherhood between the municipality of Ijuí / Brazil and the Intendency of Encarnación / Paraguay”;
- e. Cultivation of permanent informal relations between the municipality of Ijuí and the cities of Rivera and Colonia del Sacramento in Uruguay;
- f. Agreement signed during FENADI 2019 between the Ethnic Movements of Ijuí / Brazil, Hohenau / Paraguay and Oberá / Argentina with a view to starting the process of building the Mercosur Ethnic Movement;
- g. Signing of Agreements and Conventions between FIDENE / UNIJUI with 105 Universities and other Higher Education Institutions abroad signed in recent decades;
- h. It is worth mentioning that in addition to approximately 3,000 Gaucho Tradition Centers that operate in Brazil, Centers have already been built in 16 other countries. The Gaucho Tradition Centers are non-profit civil societies that seek to disseminate the traditions and folklore of Gaucho culture, as codified and registered by folklorists recognized by the movement;
- i. In 2019 UNIJUI together with UETI, the Municipal Government, FENADI and EXPOIJUI developed a Project in the area of Architecture called “Workshop of Ideation and Urban Intervention Binational - WIIU”. The project, carried out in partnership with the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Córdoba / Argentina, lasted 6 months and culminated in the construction of a dozen architectural pieces in wood, scattered in the city and in the EXPOFENADI Park, marked by modernity and ethnic symbols. It involved students and teachers from various higher education courses at UNIJUI and the University of Córdoba, as well as leaders and the population of Ijuí.

9. Future perspectives

We are expanding the number of organized ethnic groups, we have already reached regional and state articulations with MERCOSUR and we have been awarded the title of National Capital of Ethnicities by the Chamber of Deputies of Brazil, which constitutes new challenges with more ambitious and greater horizons extent of the Movement's internationalization.

The process that made it possible to achieve that title was supported by the State Council of Culture of RS, FAMURS - Federation of Associations of Municipalities of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, which represents all the municipalities of RS, of the Legislative Assembly of RS, of the Government of the State of Rio Grande do Sul. RS, among other entities.

This title marks the maturity of our movement at the national level and, now, we aspire to achieve recognition at the international level of World Capital of Ethnicity by the IOV, as it will be another very important step for the future of the Movement in the expansion of its services.

We have a set of goals proposed for the coming decades, which are even registered in a document that is found next to the cornerstone of the Stage of the Ethnicities located in the Praça das Nações of the EXPOIUI / FENADI Park.

We highlight the following projects:

1. Continuation of the FENADI Annual Editions and related events throughout the year, with intense use of the Stage of the Ethnicities located in the EXPO / FENADI Park, providing cultural spaces for folk groups from Ijuí, in the Region, in the State, in Brazil and abroad;
2. Host the II Conference of IOV America during FENADI this year or the year 2022, depending on the situation of the pandemic;
3. Proposal for the Cooperation and Exchange Program with the European Union, with the proposal of the following priority projects: Guardians of Culture; Events with Mercosur and Monthly Events by Ethnicity; and the expansion of the number of Agreements signed between UNIJUI and other foreign Universities, as well as the vitalization of several agreements already formalized;
4. Process of consolidation of the Mercosur Ethnic Movement, with the initial participation of the following entities:
 - a. Argentina: Argentine Confederation of Communities (Santa Fe, Entre Rios, Roque Sáenz Peña, Tucuman, Corrientes Province, Oberá / 21 organized ethnic groups, Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires and Santiago Estero);
 - b. Paraguay: City Hall, Secretariat of Tourism and Cultural Centers of Hoheanau of the Department of Itapúa / Pargauai (13 structured ethnicities);
 - c. Uruguayan Ministry of Tourism / without cultural initiatives in the country - Dr. Johnatan Scognamiglio - Advisor on Cultural and Artistic Management and Coordinator of the Interministerial Commission to Support Tango and Candombe and Dr. Javier Diaz, Director Unidad Etnico Racial Ministerio de Relais Externas (Video the World Tourism Day carried out by the Uruguayan Ministry of Tourism (representing the arts of the Mercosur) and the Municipalities of Rivera and Colonia del Sacramento of Uruguay;
5. Beginning of the creation process of the Federation of Movements / Ethnic Initiatives of Rio Grande do Sul;
6. International Postgraduate Course focused on the Diversity of CULTURAL Expressions, Popular Art, Folklore and Intangible Heritage, in partnership between FIDENE / UNIJUI with IOV Brazil and several dozens of public and private entities working in the areas of culture and tourism in several countries;
7. Realization in this year of 2021 or in the year of 2022 of the “International Folklore Festival”; depending on the situation resulting from the pandemic;
8. Completion of construction this year of the UETI headquarters, which will house the support services for ethnic groups and cultural shows for the community;
9. We are looking for a pioneering and ambitious project for the development of our region, which is not controlled by a single urban pole, but is marked by several and

medium poles represented by the cities of Santo Ângelo, Cruz Alta, Santa Rosa and Panambi that give us special conditions for negotiation search for joint advances based on the potential of the territory, the wealth of intangible resources and the creativity and collective spirit of the population;

10. The Brazilian ethnic group that is being structured will have two basic tasks: to articulate the participation of a Brazilian State in each edition of FENADI and to work on the ethnic and cultural miscegenation of the Brazilian people. Other roles will be incorporated by decision of UETI and the Cultural Centers;

11. Recently, valuable and promising perspectives have emerged with a view to interinstitutional partnerships with the Federal Government, the State Government and the business community. In addition, we are working together with the organizations that manage the Laws for Promotion and Incentive to Culture. The construction of the pompous headquarters of UETI, will generate a new range of opportunities, just as it happened with the construction of the new, modern, and cozy Stage of the Ethnicities;

12. The construction of strategic links in Brazil and abroad will vitalize the “chain gear and the movement network” through links driven by the vectors of culture, tourism, intellectual production, technical-scientific exchange and economics;

13. Beginning of the process of permanent official interaction between the mother countries of the ethnic groups that participated in the colonization of Mercosur countries (governments, universities and public and private cultural and ethnic organizations in Mercosur, among others).

In this sense, it is in an advanced process of dialogue and institutional articulation between Centro Cultural Leto de Ijuí and Latvia. The following steps have already been taken:

- Several groups and people from Centro Cultural Leto officially went to Latvia and vice versa;
- A doctor from the Letos de Ijuí ethnic group obtained dual citizenship;
- Several people who are part of the Cultural Center speak the Latvian language;
- Several people and folk groups from Latvia participated in FENADI in person and online;
- Mr. Aigars Strauss, who resides in Latvia, plays the role of ambassador of the Letos de Ijuí in Latvia. Mr. Aigars Strauss is a member of Dr. Dace Melbārde's Technical Advisory Group;
- Brazilian engineer Hanss Berzins, plays the role of official translator in Latvia. He has lived in the country for years and knows the city of Ijuí and the Letos that are part of the Cultural Center;
- Some products from Latvia are already being sold in Ijuí;
- The interaction process culminated with a videoconference on 02/05/2021 which had the following participants:

THE PART OF LATVIA:

- Dace Melbārde - Member of the European Parliament
- Anda Čakša - Member of Parliament of Latvia. Head of the Latvian-Brazilian Parliament Group.
- Una Zelča - Assistant of Anda Čakša
- Natalja Vecvagare - chief specialist in international cooperation Liepāja issues
- Dace Markss - Dean of Liepāja Uni
- Inta Kulberga - professor at the Faculty of Administration and Social Sciences
- Ilze Grospiņa - professor at the Faculty of Administration and Social Sciences.

- Zane Gusta - professor in the field of tourism, she is in charge of the task of creating an international master's program in the field of tourism.
- Ērika Lauberga - chief expert on international cooperation issues
- Nora Vilmane - Professor at the Faculty of Arts and Letters
- Juris Duka - Kurzeme incubator representative
- Salvis Roga - representative of the Kurzeme incubator
- Ģirts Kronbergs- Representative of the Chamber of Commerce
- Alla Oldermane Vadzinska - Representative „Vinetas un Allas Kārumlāde,,
- Aigars Strauss - Representative of the IJUI Cultural Center in Latvia
- Hanss Bērziņš - interpreter and partner

THE PART OF IJUÍ

- Dr. Cátia Maria Nehring - Dean of UNIJUI - Regional University of the Northwest of the State of Rio Grande do Sul and Vice-President of FIDENE - Foundation for the Development and Education Integration of the Northwest of the State;
- Fernando Dr. Fernando Jaime González - Vice-Rector of Graduate Studies, Research and Extension;
- Mrs. Maria Odete dos Santos Garcia Palharini - Responsible for CRIATEC (Incubator for Technological Innovation Companies) at UNIJUI;
- Vanderléia de Andrade Haiski - UNIJUI International Relations Advisor;
- Prof. Dr. Adelar Francisco Baggio - Professor at UNIJUI and Special International Advisor at UETI in International Affairs and representative of the Ethnic Movement of Brazil and Mercosur;
- Municipal Mayor Andrei Cossetin Sczmanski
- Cláudio da Cruz de Souza - Municipal Secretary of Education;
- Tor Noel Torquato Ribeiro - Municipal Secretary for Sport, Culture and Tourism;
- Jonas Adolfo Sala - President of Centro Cultural Leto de Ijuí and Vice President of UETI;
- Mariana Sala - Cultural Vice President of Centro Cultural Leto de Ijuí;
- Dr. Edmar Grimm Berg - Member of the Centro Cultural Leto and Latvian citizen;
- Dr. Elias Berg - Member of Centro Cultural Leto;

After demonstrations by Mrs Dace, from the official representation of the City Hall of the city of Liepāja, a region where the Latvian citizens who resided settled in Ijuí, the Dean and several University Leaders, from the Coordination of the Business Incubator of the University of Liepāja, official manifestation of the Mayor of Ijuí, of the Rector of UNIJUI, of the Vice-Rector of Graduate Studies of UNIJUI, of the Coordinator of the Business Incubator of UNIJUI, of the President of Centro Cultural Leto de Ijuí and of the Representative of UETI, of the Ethnic Movement of Ijuí and Coordinator of the Mercosur Ethnic Movement, Prof. Dr. Adelar Francisco Baggio, the following referrals were decided:

- Proceed the work and the official procedures for signing documents that make the brotherhood official between the cities of Ijuí and Liepāja;
- Proceed the work and the official procedures for the conclusion of Cooperation and Exchange Agreements between FIDENE / UNIJUI and the University of Liepāja, with plans to carry out joint academic projects, exchange of professors and university students, training in cultural expressions aimed mainly at dance , singing, cooking, literature, typical clothing and interaction between groups and families from both countries;

- Participation of a delegation of Latvian authorities in FENADI 2021, both in person and online;

Centro Cultural Leto has 6 typical groups in operation (SAULITE, DIMANTS, KIPARI, JAUTRAIS PARIS, STABURAGS AND DZINTARS and also a group of parents), is teaching the Latvian language to young people and children, provided Latvia's valuable participation in FENADI VIRTUAL 2020 .

The process of concluding the Cooperation and Exchange Agreement that is being built between Centro Cultural Leto and Latvia will serve as a reference for the other agreements that will be signed between each ethnic group of Ijuí with their respective mother countries that participated in the colonization of Ijuí and region.

Proceedings with Poland and Austria are already advanced based on experience with Latvia.

10. Titles, Honors and Recognitions

The Ethnic Movement and FENADI were awarded the following titles, honors and recognitions:

- a. The Legislative Assembly of the State of Rio Grande do Sul (RS) declared Ijuí "Land of Diverse Cultures and the Beehive of Labor" through Bill 70/2009 approved on 11/03/2009;
- b. The Legislative Assembly of RS declared FENADI - National Fest of Diversified Cultures of Ijuí as part of the Cultural Heritage of the State of RS through Law 12.345 of 2005 and as an Event that integrates the Calendar of Tourist Events in RS;
- c. The population of RS, through a public contest promoted by RBS - Rede Brasil Sul de Comunicações, elected the Cultural Diversity of Ijuí as a symbol of the State of RS;
- d. Ijuí received several awards from Public Authorities for the meaning it represented in the State. He also received trophies, awards and mentions from international organizations;
- e. Approval, by unanimity in 2019, by the Bill nº 10095/18 by the Federal Chamber of Deputies of Brazil, the title of "Ijuí Capital Nacional das Etnias", which had official support from the Government of RS, State Council and State Secretariat of Culture of the RS, from the Federal Bench of RS with the Chamber of Deputies and FAMURS - Federation of Associations of the Municipalities of Rio Grande do Sul, among other institutions;
- f. Tribute from the Executive Power of the Municipality of Ijuí issued in October 2016 for the "National Fest of Diversified Cultures (FENADI) for the 30 years that makes Ijuí a national and international reference culturally";
- g. Tribute from the Gaucho Folklore Commission to UETI - União das Etnias de Ijuí, for the work carried out in favor of the Culture of Rio Grande do Sul through the concession of the "Commendation of Cultural Merit / Medal Professor Lilian Argentina / Emerald Folklorist" on April 28 2018, during the event held in Porto Alegre;
- h. Declaration, in 2017, of the "Federation of Municipalities of Rio Grande do Sul (FAMURS) on behalf of all the prefectures of Rio Grande do Sul and all municipal leaders of culture in Rio Grande do Sul through their recognition and expression of their support to the municipality of Ijuí, the Title of National Capital of Ethnicities, as it is a municipality that has received the greatest ethnic diversity in Brazil. The municipality, together with the União de Etnias de Ijuí (UETI) welcomed more than several dozen

migratory colonies and worked for the valorization of their cultures, their adaptations and harmonious coexistence. Ijuí has always kept integrating its ethnic colonies to Rio Grande do Sul in all areas”.

i. In the first years of this century, the President of EMBRATUR - Brazilian Agency for International Tourism Promotion was in the region and he stated that the movement of the ethnic groups of Ijuí had greater tourist potential than those of the Ruins of the Jesuit Missions and the Salto do Yucumã located in the municipality of Portela , because it is mainly characterized by being a living cultural heritage, that is, intangible cultural heritage;

11. Meaning of the Recognition of the Title of “Ijuí, World Capital of Ethnicity - IOV Brazil”

The title represents the recognition of the most important World NGO of Popular Art and Folklore, accredited by UNESCO, of the successful historical journey of the population of Ijuí, the results achieved and the prospects and future projects of the Municipality's Ethnic Movement, started in the decade of eighty of the last century.

The Recognition / Title is not just another tribute to the Movement, particularly as an addition to the title of being National Capital of Ethnicities by concession of the Chamber of Deputies of Brazil, but an enormous challenge for the continuity and expansion of the works under development in the Municipality, consolidating the level of international reach, with priority and first, with the Mercosur countries and the mother nations of the more than four dozen ethnic groups that participated in the process of occupying the territory of the Colony of Ijuí / Ijuí and the Region.

In addition, it constitutes an important passport and a valuable partnership with IOV in the pursuit of intensifying cultural, tourist, social, environmental, technological, economic and academic exchange and interaction with public and private organizations of national and international scope.

Certainly, it will facilitate, on the one hand, the horizontal growth, expressed by the expansion of the number of ethnic groups and, consequently, of the diversity of cultural expressions and aspects of the material and immaterial cultural historical heritage, and, on the other hand, the vertical growth, translated for deepening the quality of the Movement and achieving national and international exchange.

These advances will certainly result in greater universality in the attitude and vision of the population of the municipality and the Region, as well as in the provision of new and promising opportunities for young people and children in the countries involved, in the context of globalization.

It also represents the success of the partnerships between the community of Ijuí and public and private organizations in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil and abroad. In this sense, the Ministries of Education, Culture and Tourism of Brazil, of the State Council of Culture of RS, of the State Secretariat of Culture of RS, of the Traditionalist Movement of Rio Grande do Sul (MTG), of the business community that participated in the undertakings are worth mentioning. led by UETI and the Ethnic Cultural Centers and, in particular, the families and actors who integrated and integrate the different cultural projects and activities, from architecture, cuisine, clothing, intellectual production, religion, dance, singing, theater and other expressions cultural diversity and cultural heritage.

It is the reaffirmation of the importance of the “local” to build its identity, in the context of globalization, and to have the capacity to take advantage of globalization. To this end, local communities must stick not only to the past, not only to the present and not

only to the future. Rather, they must value the past, demonstrate competence in the present and project their future path.

The title will also create favorable conditions for the construction of mutual advantages between the community of Ijuí and IOV. The conditions to add resources and energies in favor of culture, popular art, folklore and cultural heritage will be facilitated, with social and economic developments that will contribute to the quality of life and opportunities for the fulfillment of the purposes (missions) of the Movement of Ijuí and IOV ethnic groups.

It will certainly contribute significantly to expanding the number of projects and activities that will be carried out in partnership with IOV Brasil and other public and private organizations that deal with cultural expressions, folklore, popular art and cultural patrimony with participation and leadership of the Executive Board of America IOV and Presidency of IOV Brazil Dr. Antonio Clerton Vieira da Silva and his competent team of Directors.

In a nutshell, the Title represents a monumental fact, a recognition, an achievement, a victory, an act of appreciation of culture, a positive energy plant, an inexhaustible stream that flows into the “Rio das Grandes e Divinas Águas” (meaning of the word Ijuhy attributed by the Guarani Indians), a commitment, mutual advantages for Ijuí and for IOV, a passport for a better future and the reaffirmation that harmony and peace is possible in the diversity of peoples, in the context of globalization.

12. ORGANIZATIONS THAT PROVIDE THEIR OFFICIAL SUPPORT TO THE APPLICATION TO OBTAIN THE TITLE "IJUÍ, WORLD CAPITAL OF ETHNICITIES - IOV BRAZIL"

Governor of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Dr. Eduardo Leite; State Secretariat for Culture RS; State Council of Culture of RS; Traditionalist Movement of Rio Grande do Sul – MTG/RS; Brazil-China Parliamentary Front of the Legislative Assembly of Rio Grande do Sul; Palestinian Arab Federation in Brazil-FEPAL; Federation of Associations of Municipalities of Rio Grande do Sul – FAMURS, in which 27 Regional Associations made up of all the municipalities of RS participate; Embassy of Palestine in Brazil, whose ambassador is dean of the dean of the Arab League of Brazil; Regional Council for the Development of the Colonial Northwest, consisting of 11 municipalities; Brazilian Confederation of Gaucho Traditions; Gaucho Folklore Commission; Sectorial Collegiate of Popular Cultures of RS; National Confederation of Municipalities – CNM, in which 5,570 municipalities participate; Singer, Composer and Cultural Attaché of the State of Rio Grande do Sul; National Center for Folklore and Popular Culture; Rio Grande do Sul Legislative Assembly; Extraordinary Secretariat for Federative and International Relations; Association of 11 Municipalities of the Middle Plateau of RS – AMUPLAM; Chamber of Commerce for International Development Brazil-China/RS, which integrates CCDIBC/SP - Chamber of Commerce for International Development Brazil – China of São Paulo; Anita Garibaldi Institute of RS; Consulate General of the Federal Republic of Germany in Porto Alegre; Honorary Consulate of Austria in Porto Alegre; Consulate General of Spain in Porto Alegre; Deputy Consul General of the Consulate General of the Kingdom of the Netherlands; Consulate General of Italy in Porto Alegre; Consulate General of Poland in Porto Alegre; and, Honorary Consulate General of Sweden in São Paulo.

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13. Anthem of FENADI

UNDER A MANTLE ONLY

Our Sacred Mantle of the tricolor pavilion.
 He housed the immigrant who arrived with great fervor.
 The dream of a new homeland gave birth to a new day.
 From the mix of so many peoples the new time was emerging.
 Beliefs and folklore dialects and tradition.
 Each one with its legacies kept in the heart ...
 /: They are brave coming together opening roads for us.
 And the beliefs are merging in the blood of my grandparents.
 Who came on the History train to this land of Ijuí.
 Now recall the past in the charm of FENADI:
 The good land has borne fruit, everyone has their own bread.
 Every story an intent every intent a prayer.
 The brand of immigrants are immortal proud.
 A story of hope to never forget.
 Who planted fruitful dreams for the children to come.
 It will leave more than a legacy an example of unity ...
 /: They are brave coming together opening roads for us.
 And the beliefs are merging in the blood of my grandparents.
 Who came on the History train to this land of Ijuí.

Now remember the past in the charm of FENADI: /

(Francisco Emílio Miron Roloff and Lauri Bussler)

Ijuí, April 2021.

(This text was prepared by Professor Dr. Adelar Francisco Baggio and Cultural Producer Francisco Emílio Miron Roloff, based on the memories of the Movement of Ethnicities of Ijuí for studies and research focused on the theme, and valuable information provided by FIDENE/UNIJUI, by the Executive Branch of Ijuí, UETI and the Commercial Association of Ijuí – ACI. It had complementary participation by Professor Ms. Antônio José Grison and translation by the Cultural Vice President of UETI, Professor Eduardo Beckmann).

14. Final Message

“WE ARE EXPRESSIONS FROM THE SAME BED OF THE RIVER, WHICH ASPIRES TO BE THE RIVER OF GREAT WATERS, BUT IT WILL ONLY BE IF IT IS FED BY MANY, STRONG AND DIVERSIFIED STRANDS AND AFLUENTS.

THIS IS THE TIME FOR THE ACTIVATION OF NEW STRANDS, VITALIZATION OF MANY AFLUENTS THAT WILL MAKE THE STRONG, MIXED AND ENERGIZED CURRENT IRRESISTIBLE FROM THE LARGE WATER RIVER, THAT WILL FLOW WITH BEAUTY, SOVEREIGNTY, PURITY, LIVING SUPPORT, CHARM AND PECULIARY STYLES FOR THE OCEAN AND WHICH IN turn WILL PROVIDE THE BASIC ELEMENTS FOR THE CONTINUITY AND SUSTAINABILITY OF THE LIFE CYCLE ON PLANET EARTH. ”

Ijuí, April 2021.

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