



Brazil's position on World War I and the development of bilateral relations with the United States of America during (1914-1939)

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ABSTRACT

The research discusses Brazil's position on the First World War and the development of bilateral relations with the United States of America during the period (1914-1939), explaining the impact left by the understandings and agreements concluded by the two parties on the American-Brazilian relations, especially economic, as many trade agreements of a mutual nature were concluded. In order to promote economic interests and facilitate ways of import and export between the two countries.

Keywords: Brazil, the United States of America, development, relations.

Introduction:

The research deals with Brazil's position on the First World War (1914-1918), a period that Brazil followed with serious attempts to emerge on the international scene by obtaining a permanent seat in the League of Nations, when it participated in the Paris Peace Conference in 1920. However, its efforts These were not crowned with success due to the disapproval of the great European powers as well as a similar refusal shown by the governments of some other Latin American countries. The researcher shed light on the development of bilateral relations with the United States of America, which sought to enhance economic interests with Brazil and signed many trade agreements with it in order to facilitate import and export operations between the two countries.

At the outbreak of World War I in 1914, Brazil (1) declared its complete neutrality (2), and this coincided with the presidency of Wenceslau Bras Peraira Gomes (3). The immediate impact of the war on Brazil was catastrophic, as the price of Coffee and rubber, and Brazil's participation with a number of other American countries of Spanish origin in obtaining much of its national income from import duties, the decrease in the volume of trade exchange due to the impact of the repercussions of the war actually led to a decrease in the value of Brazil's imports for the year 1914 to just over half the value The previous year (4).

On January 31, 1917, the German government had imposed a blockade on the coasts of the Allied Powers with a system of unrestricted submarine warfare.(5) This action led to a strong protest on the part of the Brazilian government to the Government of Brazil. Germany, holding it "responsible for all events that may happen to Brazilian citizens, goods or ships, as a result of abandoning the recognized principles of international law." However, no attention was paid to this protest, and on April 5, 1917, one day before the declaration of the States The United States of America waged war on Germany. A German submarine sank the Brazilian ship Parana off the coast of France without warning of any kind. This attack sparked the wrath of Brazil. In light of its previous declaration, the government can do no less than sever diplomatic relations, which took place on the eleventh of April of the same year. Starting in October, Brazil entered the war on the side of the Allies after the Germans sank several Brazilian boats (6).

After the end of the First World War in 1918, Brazil had to consider the current state of its national security, especially with regard to Argentina, and this has already led to measures taken to increase the armed force of the nation, including the contract in 1919 of a French agreement to train and modernize the army (7).

At the Paris Peace Conference (8) in 1920, the countries of Latin America agreed to establish a new global organization known as the League of Nations (9) with its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, unlike the United States of America, as Brazil joined the League , and Brazil was honored as the largest country in Latin America and a participant in the war, with a temporary seat on the Council of the League (10). In addition, the decision of the United States of America to remain outside the League strengthened Brazil's sense of its international prestige and influence. One Brazilian diplomat proudly boasted, "We are now a nation, reaching

out beyond its continent to engage and listen to the deliberations that matter to the world." But in fact, less important countries such as Brazil enjoyed equal status in League affairs only in theory rather than in practice, and they lacked tangible diplomatic influence unlike the great European powers, and Brazil's membership in the Council was non-permanent and subject to election by the Assembly. Obtaining a permanent seat due to the rejection of the great European powers in fact, but rather the idea of a special status reserved for Brazil, which was never acceptable to the governments of other Latin American countries (11).

In terms of the internal situation, which was not similar to Brazil's external situation, an uprising occurred in the garrison of Rio de Janeiro in 1922 in protest against the apparent manipulation of the election of President Artur Da Siliva Bernardes (12). However, the latter's forces managed to crush the opposition forces, but another more serious challenge occurred in 1924 when the young officers captured the main city of São Paulo. After they intended to kill the senior officers in their uprising, and soon these officers formed an organization to wage guerrilla warfare that harassed the government for three years, and began moving between the states of Brazil from one state to another (13).

In the aftermath of the economic depression (14) in 1929, Brazil was among the countries most affected by the results of this crisis due to its abundant production, especially after the decline in world prices for exported materials (15), which paved the way for the end of the republic and the establishment of a dictatorial regime in 1930 at the hands of a state governor Rio Grande do Sul Getulio Vargas ((16) The supporters of the revolution that brought Vargas to power were a diverse group of tendencies, ideologies and ideas. They included a number of wealthy people from Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Gerais and the north-east, including a number of radical tendencies , and junior officers (17).

In the meantime, the economic interests of the United States of America began to increase in Brazil, and communication between the two countries was strengthened, as air mail was found between the two countries in 1930 (18), and the United States of America and Brazil signed a mutual unconditional trade agreement for the most favored nation for a period of two years, according to which America imported 40% of Brazilian exports and Brazil imported 30% of American goods (19) after the Brazilian House of Representatives approved the mutual trade treaty between Brazil and the United States The United States of America, and after long discussions, the Brazilian Senate approved it (20).

In a move to impose his control over the country, Vargas proceeded to dismantle the old political system. And he replaced the well-established state administrations with military loyal to him, most of whom were officers of the military campaign of the victorious Liberal Alliance in 1930, and the idea was to bring in military personnel loyal to his policies, especially those who were not linked to local interests in some areas, especially in Bahia and Pernambuco, with the aim of limiting the interventions of some forces from the leaders Strong São Paulo, such as Joao Alberto Lins de Barros, a strict and tactless officer who refused to obey Vargas. In the same year, he raised the banner of rebellion in São Paulo against what he considered a military occupation, demanding the return of constitutional rule and the overthrow of Vargas, but that Other states were reluctant to join his rebellion, which saved Brazil from sliding into a nationwide civil war. For the first time in its history, the roots of the conflict were economic as well as political. São Paulo dominated the republic because of its huge coffee exports and growing industrial and commercial base. The Polistas (a movement that brought together representatives of various political, social, and military currents, whose goal was to overthrow the existing government) had shared power with the neighboring state of Minas Gerais, expecting to rotate power. When São Paulo violated that agreement in 1930, Polistas introduced Julio Prestes to replace outgoing President Washington Luis Pereira de Souza(21) Minas Gerais and Rio Grande do Sul defected to form the opposition (the Coalition). liberal). A global recession that has decimated the demand for coffee exacerbates matters and raises tensions. In the aftermath of the São Paulo rebellion, a coalition of conservative landowners and industrialists joins. And all the Polistas supported and joined him. Young men of all classes flocked to enlist as volunteer soldiers, and women mobilized themselves to raise funds, act as nurses, and protect the home front. The armed conflict continued from July to September 1932 (22).

Vargas's federal forces defeated the rebels, but he pardoned the leaders of the rebellion on the condition that these states pay their war debts. Within a year he issued a decree calling for the Constituent Assembly to work for a constitution, and in 1934 the assembly ratified a new constitution for Brazil, a mixture of remnants of the Republican era and provisions borrowed from one-party experiences that are a form of fascism (23)) In Europe, then the members of the Constituent Assembly, none of whom were elected by the people, voted to keep Vargas in office as constitutional head of state for a period of four years. With the aim of mollifying the Polestas, who advocated a full return to the pre-1930 arrangements, Vargas made it clear that his government would grant the state wide autonomy (24). In 1937, Vargas ruled according to a dictatorial regime known as the "New State", in which Vargas emulated the fascist models that prevailed in Europe at the time. This system was a form of international capitalism based on central planning by an authority of a dictatorial nature, and it aimed to reach a cohesive and interdependent society under personal control, by using the methods of central economic planning and directing education (25).

In June of the same year, an agreement was reached between the United States of America and Brazil regarding more decentralization in trade planning (26), which was implemented in Washington by the Office of Exports. One of the main objectives of the agreement was to secure the exact numbers of requirements for Brazil through

joint consideration of requirements data. As a result, it was hoped from this agreement to improve and consolidate relations and increase trade between the two countries (27).

Meanwhile, the American Chamber of Commerce in Brazil (28) referred in its report to what it considered a worrying acceleration of German imports to Brazil during 1937. The organization explained that through financial subsidies and the use of compensation marks, Germany occupied the first place in the supply of goods to Brazil in 1936, and its sales increased sharply to reach (17,823,580) US dollars. Brazil's agreement with Germany covering indemnity mark transactions expired on June 5, 1937 and was not renewed, but trade continued under the terms of the treaty pending a decision on its renewal, through its plan to force Brazil to buy German goods using restricted loans and through subsidies to exporters. As a result of these deals, many products of the United States of America were affected. The Brazilian Chamber indicated that Germany offers additional machines in the market by 30% to 35% less, by 30% to 45% than American prices (29). In the same year, the United States of America assisted the Brazilian Navy in plans and technical assistance in building three destroyers (30).

While the Brazilian-American agreements were based on the principle of unconditional treatment of the most favored nation (31), and on the consequent borrowing that the privileges granted by each country to the products of the other party as a general rule in the absence of special consideration, should be extended to include similar products of countries Other (32). New credit provisions relating to Brazilian imports of United States goods were issued, as of February 8, 1938 (33). Although Vargas assured Washington that Brazil did not support the growing international ambitions of Adolf Hitler (34), he continued to maintain friendly relations with Nazi Germany. What was worrisome for American officials in particular was Brazil's purchase of German ammunition, especially since in March 1938, he submitted a request from the Brazilian government to buy (55) million dollars worth of about nine hundred pieces of artillery from a German arms company (35). The request to buy German arms reflected the pragmatic approach of Vargas in foreign policy as well as the fact that his previous efforts to obtain similar military equipment in the United States of America had met with a negative reaction (36). At a time of severe economic depression, the administration of US President Franklin D. Roosevelt (37) Latin American governments should cut military spending and focus their scarce financial resources on promoting domestic economic recovery more realistically. American diplomats were also reluctant to help the emergence of a Brazilian army that might threaten Argentina and upset the then balance of power in Latin America (38).

On March 9, 1939, the United States of America and Brazil signed an agreement, according to which the United States of America provided approximately (120) million dollars in credit to the Republic of Brazil. This is the largest practical step taken by the US administration in its campaign to counter fascist and Nazi influence in the Western Hemisphere (39). Officials considered this new trade agreement of great importance, especially as it paves the way for an era of close commercial and political relations between the United States of America and Brazil. It was seen as a severe blow to the German government's hopes of commercial gains in Latin America. It stipulated that President Roosevelt would request Congress to enact legislation authorizing the Treasury Department to put at the disposal of Brazil \$50 million worth of gold reserves to be used as a mineral reserve for the Central Bank of Brazil that will be established under the agreement, provided that the value of the currency and equal treatment is monitored, and The United States of America undertakes to assist Brazil in developing non-competitive products for which markets can exist in the United States of America. This was essentially a long-term proposal, but it could eventually lead to Brazil's large-scale production of rubber for sale in that country, as well as tropical products (40). US officials have argued that the narrow trade balance is the main reason for Brazil's inability to make payments on its foreign debt (41).

Meanwhile, Germany had consolidated its political influence in Bolivia under a fascist regime to the point that it was likely that Bolivia would soon adhere to the German-Italian-Japanese axis. This meant a serious defeat for US diplomacy, giving totalitarian states a recognized political and ideological foothold on the American continent. Even more dangerous is the fact that it will set an example that will almost certainly be followed by at least two or three other Latin American countries where there are already strong fascist sentiments (42).

Conclusion:

It seems that the United States of America was serious about confronting the growing Nazi influence in the countries of Latin America in general, and Brazil in particular, as it is the largest and most important country in the region, as evidenced by its signing of the 9th of March 1939 agreement, according to which the United States of America pledged to provide financial assistance and commercial facilities for exports. It is natural that the delinquency of some Latin American countries and their influence on Nazi Germany prompted the United States of America to develop relations with Brazil as the most important and largest country in the region.

Margins:

- (1) Brazil: Researchers differ in the origin of the name Brazil, although a number of sources trace the origin of the name to the Portuguese language. As the word (Brasil), which is a type of tree with red and brown roots, was found by Portuguese explorers on the shores of the New World, similar to the trees of the

tropical region in the West African islands. It was used to extract red and Portuguese dyes. Others attribute the name to the legendary islands in the Atlantic Ocean that were located somewhere west of the Irish coast and were known as "Hy Brazil" - meaning "the land of splendor, power and beauty". And a third party goes by naming the word "Bress" which means "blessed" in the language of the Celtic peoples in western Europe, and then this country is a "blessed land." Perhaps this designation is linked to the origins of the conflict with the Islamic world at the end of the Middle Ages, when the religious dimension was present in the movement of geographical discoveries, so that Portugal soon called what was later known as Brazil the name "Island of Truth Ilha de VeraGruz" and then "The Land of the True Cross, Terade SantaGruz." ". For expansion see: Amal Mohammed Abdullah, The Issue of Human Rights Violations in Brazil and the Position of the United States of America Regarding it (1974- 1980), Published Research, Journal of the Islamic University College, Vol.1, No.69, 2022, Pp.226-227; Atef Motamed and others, Brazil, the rising power from South America, Al Jazeera Center for Studies, Doha, 2010, pp. 12-13; Yusra Abdel-Razzaq El-Gohary, Geographical Thought and Geographical Discoveries, Manshaat al-Maarif, Alexandria, Dr. T, p. 136; Darlene J. Sadlier, Brazil Imagined 1500 to the Present, University of Texas Press Austin, 2008, Pp.11-12.

- (2) Ahmed Muhammad Tanash, Brazil's entry into the First World War (causes and data), a documentary study, published research, Al-Qadisiyah University, College of Education, d. T, p. 244.
- (3) Vincislao Bras Pereira Gómez: Brazilian politician and statesman, born on February 26, 1868, President of Brazil (1914-1918) after serving as governor of the state of Minas Gerais (1908-1910) and vice president during the reign of Hermes da Fonseca (1910-1914), Bras was elected President of Brazil in 1914. Bras' presidency marked the end of the ultra-federalism of Brazil in the early years of the Republic, as the federal government took an increasingly active role in directing state policies and the national economy under Bras. Force and intimidation were used in many of federal interventions in the internal affairs of politically weak states, as well as to suppress the rebellion of the Santa Catarina-Paraná frontier. Brass' presidential policies favored the most powerful states of São Paulo and Minas Gerais, which allied themselves in a power-sharing arrangement known as the Comlite Cafe policy (referring to the prominent coffee-growing and plantation economies of São Paulo and Minas Gerais respectively) apart from the declaration of war on the Central Powers in 1917 which made Brazil is the only republic in South America that joined the Allies. Brass is famous for signing the Civil Code of 1917. It is also noted that Brass's presidency led to an increase in domestic industrial production. Due to the international trade and credit disruptions caused by the First World War. In November 1918 Brass left office amidst the Spanish flu epidemic that swept Rio de Janeiro. He then returned to Minas Gerais to live a private life away from the public spotlight. He died on the fifteenth of May 1966. For an expansion, see:
 - Raul Alves da Souza, Historia Politica dos Governos de Republica, Rio de Janeiro, 1927, Pp. 195 - 216.
- (4) Percy Alvin Martin, Argentina, Brazil and Chile Since Independence, Vol.3, George Washington University Press, 1935, P.249.
- (5) The Washington Post, February 1, 1917, P.3.
- (6) Percy Alvin Martin, Op. Cit., P.250.
- (7) Joseph Smith, Brazil and United States Convergence and Divergence and Divergence, The University Georgia Press, 2010, P.82.
- (8) The Paris Peace Conference: It was held in Paris (the eighteenth of January 1919 the sixteenth of January 1920) and was attended by Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, Georges Clemenceau, Prime Minister of France, and Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Britain. This conference paid special attention to the peace treaty with Germany (Treaty of Versailles), which was signed on the twenty-eighth of June 1919, and the number of pages of the treaty reached (230) pages. For expansion, see:
 - Sabah Karim Riah Al-Fatlawi and Iman Nassif Jassim, Decisions of the Peace Conference of the German Empire in 1919, an analytical study, Journal of the Kufa Studies Center, University of Kufa, No. 6, 2007, pp. 169-170.
- (9) The League of Nations: It is an international organization that arose as a result of the Paris Peace Conference. The League was signed on the twenty-eighth of June 1919 and became Effective on the twenty-fifth of December of the same year, which ended the First World War, and is the first international security organization, called for the maintenance of world peace, and adopted the English language as an official language along with French and Spanish, and took its headquarters in Geneva. For expansion, see:
 - Sadiq Hassan Al-Sudani, Pages from the History of the League of Nations, Baghdad, 2013, pp. 5-37;
 - Hassan Nafaa, The United Nations in Half a Century, National Council for Culture, Kuwait, 1995, pp. 43-75.
- (10) After the war, Brazil was invited to the peace conference, so it insisted on obtaining compensation from Germany, and the United States, which did not enter the League of Nations, pushed Brazil to lead the American countries instead of it within the League, provided that the failure to meet Brazil's desire to obtain a permanent seat in The Council of the League led to its withdrawal from it in 1926. For expansion, see:

-Nazih Nassif , The Crisis of Political Parties in Brazil, International Politics Journal, Issue 12, Fourth Year, Cairo, April, 1968, p. 62;

-George Glaze brook, "The Middle Powers in the United Nations System", International Organization, Vol. 1, No.2, 1947,PP.307-318.

(11) Joseph Smith, Op. Cit., P.86.

(12) Artur da Silva Bernardes: A Brazilian lawyer, politician, and statesman. He was born on August 8, 1875, in Vicussa, Minas Gerais, the son of a Portuguese lawyer. After completing his studies as a lawyer in 1903. Bernardes began his political career in the early 20th century holding various positions in the state of Minas Gerais, including president of the municipal chamber, chief executive of Ficosa, and state deputy between 1909 and 1915, serving as a federal deputy four years later. He was elected governor of Minas Gerais. He became president of Brazil in (1922-1926), yet Bernardes ruled the country in a state of siege for most of his presidency, with challenges coming from the right and the left. President Bernardes implemented constitutional reforms that strengthened executive powers and sought to reduce public expenditures. He withdrew from the League of Nations in 1926 because it refused to accept Brazil as a member state. After his presidency ended, Bernardes (1929-1932) helped organize the failed constitutional revolution against Getúlio Vargas in 1930. He was exiled to Portugal in 1932 for five years after his election as a federal deputy. Upon his return to Brazil, Bernardes continued his nationalist campaign, in which he called for the exploitation of resources. The country's natural by Brazilians only. He lost re-election in 1937, but returned to politics in 1945 when he organized the political party called the National Democratic Union of Brazil, of which he was president until his death on March 23, 1955. For expansion, see:

<https://www.encyclopedia.com/Encyclopedia.->

(13) Edwin Lieuwen, Arms and Politics in Latin, America, New York, 1960, P.75.

(14) Economic Depression: A global financial crisis occurred on the twenty-ninth of October 1929 in the United States of America, when the prices of stocks, bonds, and raw materials collapsed on the Wall Street Stock Exchange in New York City, and it also included Europe and the rest of the world. For expansion, see:

-Amari Umm Al-Saad, The global economic crisis of 1929 in the United States of America and its impact on the major European countries (Germany, Britain, France) as a model, an unpublished master's thesis, Mohamed Khodr University, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Biskra- Algeria, 2016, pp. 41-79.

(15) Robert M. Levine, The History of Brazil, London, 1999, P.94.

(16) Getúlio Vargas: Brazilian politician and statesman, born on April 19, 1882, in São Borja. Vargas began his political career as governor of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, where he showed vitality and activity that made him and attract wide popularity during his first presidential terms (1930-1945). Vargas applied his own concept of fascism, the new state, and he was closer to Salazar than to Musso Linni. His iron regime introduced some economic and social reforms, but opposition to his repressive methods grew at the end of World War II and he was forced to resign, but he continued in political life and several states elected him to be As a delegate in the Legislative Council, he chose to be in the Senate for Rio (1945). He returned to the presidency in (1951-1954), but he failed this time due to the increase in corruption and scandals during his reign. As for his supporters, they attributed his failure to the opposition of the traditional and conservative forces to him and the army's fear of the rising labor force in the cities. He died on the twenty-fourth of August 1954. For expansion, see:

- Firas Al-Bitar, The Political and Military Encyclopedia, Part 2, Osama House for Publishing and Distribution, Jordan, Amman , 2003, p. 446;

-Keen Benjamin and Keith Haynes, History of Latin American, New York, 2004, Pp.364-376.

(17) Edwin Lieuwen, Op. Cit., P.75-76.

(18) The Washington Post, June25,1934.

(19) The Guardio and the Sharever, February3,1935,P.1

(20) The New York Times,September13,1935,P.15.

(21) Washington Luis Pereira de Sousa: A Brazilian politician and statesman, born on the twenty-sixth of October 1869 in Macae. Luis grew up in the state of São Paulo and was known as a professional politician for more than thirty years. He held many public positions, including Mayor of São Paulo and state governor (1920-1924). After being elected president of Brazil on November 15, 1926, he began a massive program of highway construction, but was hampered by massive external debt and the collapse of the coffee market. Attempts were made to reduce coffee production, but the advent of the global economic downturn in 1929 left Brazil with huge and unsellable reserves. Towards the end of his term he made a political blunder by trying to secure the election of another politician from São Paulo as his successor. His candidate, Getúlio, won a controlled election in 1930, but Vargas staged a successful coup d'état with supporters of the opposition candidate and deposed Luis on October 24, 1930. He went into exile in Europe and returned to Brazil in 1946. He died on August 4, 1957. To expand look:

-Thomas E. Skidmore, Politics in Brazil 1930- 1964 :An Experiment in Democracy, New York, 1967,Pp.1-8.

- (22) Robert M. Levine, Op. Cit., P.102.
- (23) Fascism: a political thought that appeared in Europe, specifically in the second decade of the twentieth century, and the basis of this thought (the state) and gave the executive authority rights and privileges, as it preferred it over the rest of the authorities to the extent of sanctifying the principles of the state, the most famous of their philosophers Giovanni Gentile (1875) -1944), which Mussolini entrusted in 1923 with reviewing the educational program of the fascist state, and fascism relied mainly on Hegel's philosophy with some modifications, as it relied on Hegel's opinion that the state is the supreme expression of God on earth, so Fascism called on the Italians to integrate their individual and class interests in United action to restore the glory of their nation. As the head of state in the fascist regime constitutes its solid nucleus and a source of authority, it sanctifies the principle of leadership. The origin of the word fascism goes back to the Latin roots (Fasces), meaning (the bundle) sticks or fists, and fascism was a reaction against parliamentary democracy and communism. For expansion, see: Qasim Shuaib Abbas Al-Sultani, Mussolini and the Fascist Movement 1924-1945, unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Baghdad, College of Arts, 2012, pp. 137-138.
- (24) Robert M. Levine, Op. Cit., P.102.
- (25) Nazih Nassif, Op. Cit., Pp.57-58.
- (26) Texts of treaties between the United States of America and Brazil:
According to which the United States of America sells gold to Brazil in amounts that the Brazilian government may request, with a maximum of (60,000,000) dollars. 2- The United States allows the exchange of dollars to the government of Brazil or its financial agent, under conditions that protect the interests of both countries, or for the purpose of strengthening the exchange balance. The Brazilian government's program to improve the country's financial structure to meet the needs of its expanding economy. For expansion see:
-The Washington Post, July 16, 1937, P.1.
- (27) The Wall Street Journal, June 13, 1937, P.1.
- (28) It is mentioned that on the eleventh of December 1936 the representatives of the United States of America, Brazil and Argentina signed a joint resolution for peace and security, which is the most realistic measure that was taken in the Conference of the American States for Peace, and several other countries, including Mexico, Guatemala and Nicaragua, added their signatures A few minutes after the three major countries approved the consultation agreement, which resulted from secret conferences. For expansion see:
-The Washington Post, December 12, 1936, P.1.
- (29) The New York Times, June 23, 1937, P.45.
- (30) The New York Times, June 26, 1937, P.1.
- (31) Brazil and the United States have great relations, in various economic, political, and cultural fields, as Brazil represents to the United States an important partner in crossing into the region, whether through the economic entrance or in political action such as spreading democracy and developing civil society, and this is in view of The distinguished position of Brazil on the regional arena, and on the other hand, and although Brazil's foreign policy is characterized by globalism and its support for multilateral action, there are those who see that the series of Brazilian pressures and rejection of many of the United States' policies aim at bargaining in order to gain more aid, economic aid, and investments to improve the economic situation. to deal with internal problems. For expansion, see:
-Miloud Al-Otari, "American Foreign Policy towards Latin America in the Post-Cold War Period," an unpublished master's thesis, Haj Lakhdar University, Faculty of Law Department of Political Science, Batna, 2008, p. 15.
- (32) The Washington Post, August 8, 1937, P.1.
- (33) The Wall Street Journal, February 17, 1938, P.8.
- (34) Adolf Hitler: A German leader, born in Braunau, northern Austria, in 1889. He participated in World War I when he joined the Bavarian Infantry Regiment in 1914. In September 1919, he joined a nationalist group that took the name (the German National Socialist Workers Party), which was known later. Abbreviated to (the Nazi Party), and during his work in the party, he became famous, and gained national fame after the failed coup attempt that he led in 1923 and was sentenced to five years in prison, but he did not remain in prison except for months, during which he wrote his famous book (My Struggle), he managed to Access to power in 1933, when he was appointed as Chancellor of Germany. After the death of Hindenburg, Hitler became president of Germany and was known as the Fuhrer (leader). He committed suicide following Germany's defeat on April 30, 1945. For expansion, see:
Alan Palmer, Encyclopedia of Modern History, T: Sawsan Faisal Al-Samer and Yusef Muhammad Amin, Part 1, Baghdad, 1992, pp. 366-368.
- (35) Lester D. Lanley, America and the Americas : The United States in the Western Hemisphere, University of Georgia, Press, 2010, P.147.
- (36) Eric N. Baklanff, New Perspectives of Brazil, U.S.A, 1966, P.11.
- (37) Franklin D. Roosevelt: An American politician, and the thirty-second president of the United States of America belongs to the Democratic Party. He was born in Hyde Park in New York in 1882, and after

receiving his initial education at the hands of private teachers, he joined Harvard University in 1900 and graduated in 1904. In 1910 he became a member of the The US Senate, after which he was appointed Deputy Secretary of the Navy in 1913, and Governor of the State of New York for the years (1928-1930), assumed the presidency of the United States of America for four consecutive terms for the period (1933-1945), he died on the twelfth of April 1945. For expansion, see:

Ahmed Khader, Franklin Roosevelt to the Summit in a Wheelchair, Dar Al-Maarif, Cairo, 1992;

-Garraty John, The American Natation : A history of the United States, Fourth edition, New York, 1979, P.635 .

(38) Joseph Smith, Op. Cit., P.112.

(39) The Chicago Tribune, May 10, 1939, P.35.

(40) The Washington Post, March 10, 1939, P.1.

(41) Amal Mohammed Abdullah, The United States America's Position Toward Brazil During the Military Regime (1964- 1985), Unpublished Doctoral Thesis, University of Basra, College of Education for the Humanities, 2023,P.17;

The New York Times, April 24, 1939, P.25.

(42) The New York Times, May 18, 1939, P.7.

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3-Hassan Nafaa, The United Nations in Half a Century, National Council for Culture, Kuwait, 1995.

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2-Edwin Lieuwen, Arms and Politics in Latin, America, New York, 1960.

Eric N. Baklanff, New Perspectives of Brazil, U.S.A, 1966.

3-Garraty John, The American Natation : A history of the United States, Fourth edition, New York, 1979.

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5-Keen Benjamin and Keith Haynes, History of Latin American, New York, 2004.

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