tropical savanna. If the typical story of Brasilia features politics and palaces. Behr's version of the capital highlights ordinary people and weeds.

Behr's work has been the subject of nonfiction books and of a documentary, and it is often referenced in the sones and literature of other Bracilia artists (such as the bands Liga Tripa and Legião Urbana; poets Chico Alvim and Augusto Rodrigues: and prose writer Daniel Cariello). This compilation serves as an excellent introduction to Behr's Brasilia poetry. Behr has authored seven books in which Brasilia plays a central role. Moreover, the capital's population sees him as their unofficial poet laureate, and he enloys a local celebrity few other Brazilian poets possess. In Brasilia. Behr is a household name: dolls in his likeness can be purchased at newsstands; and a mosaic (by artist Gougon) on an outdoor wall of the library Biblioteca Demonstrativa de Brasilia reproduces one of his most beloved poems: "Naquela noite" ("That Night"). The collective image of any city involves a mixture of fact and fiction, statistics and smells, memories and stories. There is no doubt that Behr's poetry is an integral part of the collective image of Brasilia.

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better than living is living in brasilia

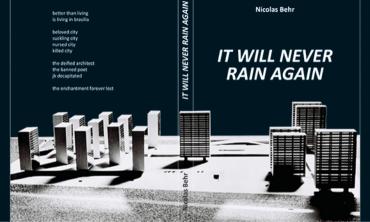
beloved city suckling city nursed city killed city

the delfied architect the banned poet lk decapitated

the enchantment forever lost

Nicolas Behr

IT WILL NEVER RAIN AGAIN



Nicolas Rehr is the writer who has been most successful at capturing the strangeness of Brazil's planned capital Since 1977, when he began distributing mimeographed chapbooks in Brasilia's public spaces and buses. Behr has been writing loke poems, satires, a creative guidebook riddles, and miniature poems with Brazil's Federal District as his muse. He is a master of wordplay and of returning the outlandishness to terms and customs that locals take for granted and that visitors findinscrutable. Behr was arrested in 1978 when his chapbooks Grande circular. Caraço de gaiaba, and Chá com parrada were deemed pornographic. The accusation spoke less to the content of the poems than to Brazil's military regime's distrust of how the so-called "marrinal noets" or "mimeneranh generation" protested conservative values and lauded do-it-yourself solutions that circumvented consumer

capitalism

Behr continues a trend, begun by Clarice Lispector in her creative essay "Brasilia: Five Days" (1964), of envisioning Brasilia as belonging both to the realms both of myth and reality, a topic particularly central to his 2010 collection Regulation which combines the words Regullia and Illian emphasizing the epic and literary identity of the city. If Brasilia's modernist architecture were meant to make viewers see space afresh. Behr's poetry achieves the same effect of de-familiarizing how people perceive the capital. Moreover, as his poetry elucidates, Behr has immense knowledge of the often-ignored flora of the cerrodo or