



NOTES FOR VISITOR

UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO

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São Paulo / SP – Brasil
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USP

Bauru



About Brazil

Official name:

República Federativa do Brasil

Language: **Portuguese (official)**

Currency: Real (R\$), **1 real = 100 centavos**

Its total population is: **210,100,000**

Source: IBGE. Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, 2018

BRAZIL AND SÃO PAULO

The Portuguese village of São Paulo de Piratininga was marked by the founding of a Jesuit college of twelve priests on January 25, 1554, with a small structure built of rammed earth by the Indian (native) workers and located on top of a steep hill between the rivers Anhangabaú and Tamanduateí. For the next two centuries, São Paulo developed as a poor and isolated village that survived largely through the mostly native population's cultivation of subsistence crops. For a long time in the colonial period, São Paulo was one of the poorest regions of the Portuguese colony and the only village in Brazil's interior, as travel was too difficult to reach the area. In 1681 the Marquis de Cascais, donee of the Captaincy of São Vicente, moved the capital to the village of São Paulo, designating it the "head of the captaincy".

But it was only in the end of the 17th century with the discovery of gold in the region of Minas Gerais that São Paulo gained importance, bringing attention to new settlers. The town became a center for the bandeirantes or "flag-bearers" (intrepid explorers who marched into unknown lands in search for gold, diamonds, precious stones and Indians to make

slaves of), who organized excursions into the land with the primary purpose of profit and the expansion of territory for the Portuguese crown. The bandeirantes eventually became politically powerful as a group, and were considered responsible for the expulsion of the Jesuits from the city of São Paulo in 1640, after a series of conflicts with them over the trade of Indian slaves. When the gold ran out in the late 18th century, São Paulo shifted to growing sugar cane, which spread through the interior of the Captaincy. In 1827 (five years after Brazil became independent from Portugal), a law school was founded at the Convent of São Francisco, and is now part of the Universidade de São Paulo; the influx of students and teachers gave a new impetus to the city's growth. The expansion of coffee production was a major factor in the growth of São Paulo, as it became the region's chief export crop and yielded good revenue. Nowadays, São Paulo has become one of the most ethnically diverse cities in the world.

TRANSPORT



IN SÃO PAULO CITY

Taxis

In São Paulo cabs can be a good option when facing heavy traffic, since they are allowed to ride on buses' exclusive lanes. The initial fare is R\$ 4.75. Depending on the time of the day, the ridden kilometer either costs R\$ 2.75 ("flag 1", Monday to Saturday, 6:00 AM to 8:00 PM) or R\$ 3.25 ("flag 2", Monday to Saturday, 8:00 PM to 6:00 AM, Sundays and holidays).

Intermunicipal and Interstate Bus Station

In São Paulo there are three bus stations that provide destinations across the country and even abroad (some South American countries). The main one is Tietê Bus Station. To the west, northwest and southwest of São Paulo state, North of Paraná, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Rondônia, Acre and Bolívia, Barra Funda Station is the right place. Jabaquara Bus Station takes passengers to the coastal cities of Bertioga, Guarujá, Santos, Praia Grande, Cubatão, São Vicente, Mongaguá, Itanhaém and Peruíbe. For further information about these bus stations, please call 3866 1100, from 6:00 AM to 10:30 PM.

Metropolitan Transport Network

In São Paulo, the subway stations are also local bus terminals. Some online services, such as SPTrans and Google Maps, can provide quite accurate routes. Bus, train and subway fares within São Paulo cost R\$4.40. Bilhete Único (Unified Ticket, in English) is a service offered by the City Transport Department. It consists of a card that can be charged at authorized retailers throughout the city. The map of São Paulo's metropolitan transportation can be found here: <http://www.metro.sp.gov.br/redes/mapa.pdf>

IN BAURU CITY

Bauru's public urban transportation is provided by 3 different companies. You can find all buses' itineraries in the Association of Public Transportation Companies of Bauru website (<http://www.transurbbauru.com.br/do/Home>).

Buses

Bus fare costs R\$4.20 in Bauru;

Taxis

A taxi ride costs R\$ 5.50 plus R\$5.00 per ridden km;

Bus Station

Estação Rodoviária de Bauru (Bauru Bus Station)
Praça Joao Paulo II, 21500
Phone: **(14) 3233-9000**.



Photo: USP Images Database

ABOUT BAURU

Under the slogan “Limitless City”, Bauru is located in the west central region of the state of São Paulo, 345 km away from its capital. Founded in 1886, it was part of the process of the March to the West, created by Getúlio Vargas government to encourage progress and occupation of Brazil’s central region. The geographic localization of the city and the installation of railroads were relevant factors in its economic development and growth. Today, Bauru’s industry, commerce and services sectors are the main source of income, being responsible for over 70% of the formal jobs in the city. Bauru is known as the biggest road-aero-hydro-rail and energetic junction within Latin America, favoring the circulation of goods and services produced in this region. The system comprises one of the main roads of the state and easy access to several other roads connecting the city to the whole country, enabling the transportation of oil products, ore and grain. Furthermore, according to the City Hall, Bauru is a reference in public security.

Total Area: 668 km²

Year of Foundation: 1896

Anniversary: August 1

Population: 376,818 inhabitants (2019 / Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics)

Ethnicities: 71% white; 22.5% pardo (mixed race); 4.9% black; 1.5% Asian; 0.1% native

Human Development Index: 0.80 (United Nations Development Program, 2010)

Climate: Highland Tropical (warm rainy summers and cool dry winters)

Temperature: 22.5°C (annual average)

Elevation: 526 m (average)



Source: USP Imagens



Photo: Marcos Santos

BAURU CAMPUS

USP's campus in Bauru is comprised of three units: The Bauru School of Dentistry (FOB, in Portuguese), (which offers the Dentistry and Medicine courses) the Hospital for Rehabilitation of Craniofacial Anomalies (HRAC) and the Administrative Campus City Hall (PCAB). The School carries out a great deal of original laboratory and clinical research. Most of their research focuses on the areas of epidemiology and the development of materials and techniques in both dentistry and speech pathology/audiology, having as a basic principle the integration of teaching and research. The School has excellent facilities, including a laboratory and clinics, such as the Center for Electronic Microscopy, the Integrated Research Center (CIP) and the Bioengineering Laboratory in Materials and Biological Mineralization. The School also offers some community services, such as free clinical assistance to patients at the undergraduate and graduate clinics in different specialties of dentistry and speech pathology/audiology, dental urgencies and extramural activities in poor areas of Bauru and its surrounding regions. The Craniofacial Anomaly Rehabilitation Hospital, also known as "Centrinho", is a

public hospital that embraces an outstanding interdisciplinary method, humanitarian care and comprehensive treatment. The hospital dedicates 100% of its capacity to the National Health Care System, known as Unified Health System (SUS), provided to all permanent residents and foreigners in Brazil.

Localization:

Rua Sílvio Marchione 3020 - Vila Nova
Cidade Universitária
Rua Nicolau Assis 5041 - Jardim Panorama, the Hospital

BAURU CAMPUS MAP



How to reach Bauru?

From Guarulhos International Airport, you may take a flight to Bauru, or go by bus. Going by bus, you should take the Airport Bus Service to “São Paulo (Barra Funda Bus Terminal)”. At the Barra Funda Bus Terminal, take an intercity bus to the town of Bauru (tickets are sold at the “Expresso de Prata” and “Reunidas Paulista” company counters). Check out the bus schedules at the following link: <http://www.buscaonibus.com.br/horario/sao-paulo/bauru>

At the Bauru Bus Terminal, take a local bus to Bauru Campus, located at Al. Octávio Pinheiro Brisola, 975 - Bauru / SP Postal Code: 17012-901

Lodging and General Information

FOB – International Office (CRInt)
[http://www.fob.usp.br/](http://www.fob.usp.br)
 crint@fob.usp.br
 Phone: +55 (14) 3235-8280

TOURISM



According to the Municipal Tourism Council, Bauru is famous for its business and scientific tourism, since it hosts internationally renowned hospitals and institutions - for example, "Centrinho", specialized in Craniofacial Anomaly Rehabilitation, the Hospital Lauro de Souza Lima, specialized in leprosy, and the Brannemark Institute.

On the other hand, if you are looking for cultural activities, the city houses a Municipal Theatre, which produces spectacles for 500 people, and an outdoor amphitheater in Vitória Régia Park, with an acoustic shell with capacity for 2,000 people. The city also has many other attractions, such as the Bauru Cultural Center, the Zoo, the Botanical Garden, Horto Florestal Park, the Automobile Club, the Railroad Museum, the Sound and Image Museum, the Municipal Historic Museum, and several restaurants, bars, night-clubs, cinemas and other leisure options. Bauru also hosts Virada Cultural Paulista, an annual event that takes place in several cities in the state of São Paulo comprising 24 hours of non-stop cultural activities. For further information, you may contact the Municipal Council of Tourism of Bauru (COMTUR) by the following phone number: **(14) 8135-1882**



Photo: Pierre Duarte



Photo: Priscila Medeiros



Photo: Rubens Chiri

INFORMATION



Electricity

Depending on the area, the exact voltage might be 115 V, 127 V, or 220 V. Dual-voltage wiring is rather common for high-powered appliances, such as clothes dryers and electric showers which tend to be 220 V even in 127 V areas. In older buildings, the types A, B, C, I can still be found, but are no longer manufactured or sold in Brazil.



The drawing above represents Brazil's official standart power outlet, the NBR 14136.

The standart was created to secure the user, avoiding the possibility of eletric shock and fire. Adapters can be found in household and hardware stores.

Time zone and schedules

São Paulo state is inside UTC-03:00. Daylight saving time (DST) adds one hour during the period beginning in October and ending in March.

In Bauru street banking hours are from 10:00 AM to 4:00 PM. Commerce is generally open from 8:00 AM to 6:00 PM, though malls have a different working time: from 10:00 AM to 10:00 PM (Mondays to Saturdays) and from 2:00 PM to 8:00 PM (Sundays and holidays)

Currency and Exchange \$

For currency and money exchange in Brazil, presenting ID and CPF (for Brazilians) and passport (for foreigners) is required.

Currency conversion

Banco Central do Brasil (Central Bank of Brazil)

<http://www4.bcb.gov.br/pec/conversao/conversao.asp?id=convmoeda>

The official currency is the Real. Bill nominations use 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100. Coins come in 5, 10, 25, 50 cents and 1 real. It is suggested to change money at the airport or in one of the many Money Exchange locations in the city.

Drinking water

It's recommended to drink filtered water whenever it is possible although the water of the State of São Paulo is potable. Bauru offers a wide network of hospitals, public and private clinics. Emergency services in all hospitals and clinics are open 24 hours a day. If you have medical insurance, please verify if your card or papers are recognized in all hospitals in this country.

Smoking

It is forbidden to smoke cigarettes, cigarillo, cigars, pipes or any other smoking product, made of tobacco or not, in closed private and public environments, except in those reserved for such purpose, properly isolated and with convenient air circulation. Public departments, hospitals and health centers, classrooms, libraries, working areas, theaters and cinemas are non-smoking areas.

In the State of São Paulo, a fixed fine ranging from 50 to 100 times the daily minimum wage, that is, from U\$400.00 (50 DIs) to U\$780.00 (100 DIs), can be applied for related offenses.

Weather

Bauru has a Highland Tropical climate with cool dry winters (June - August) and hot rainy summers (December - March), and average temperatures varying between 19 and 31° Celsius, according to CEPAGRI (Center of Meteorological Research Applied to Agriculture).