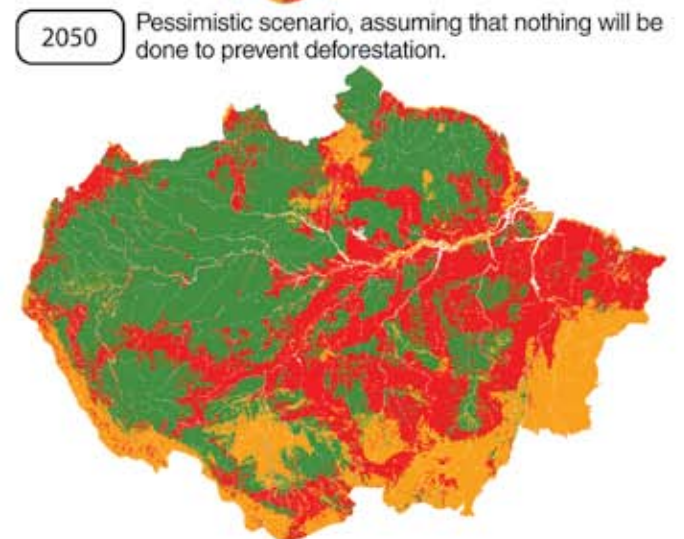
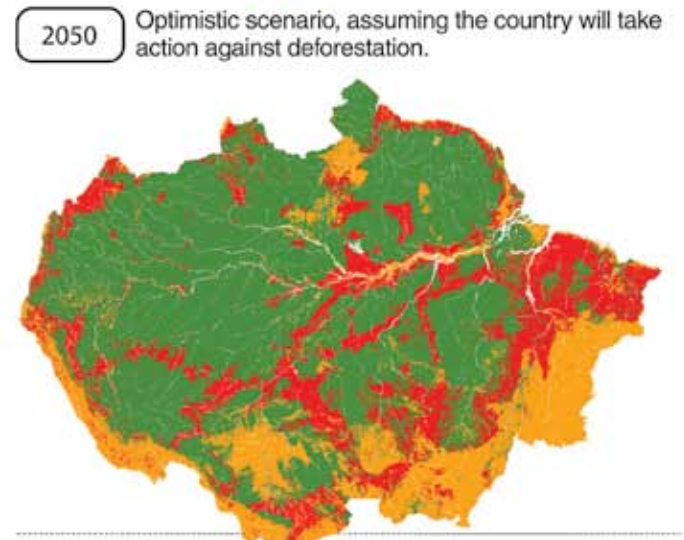
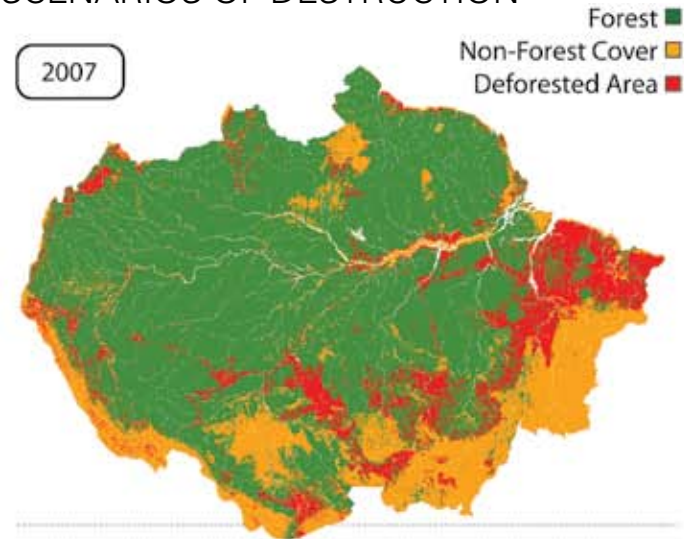
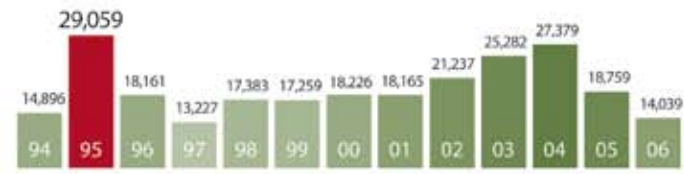


SCENARIOS OF DESTRUCTION



PACE OF DEFORESTATION
IN KM²



SOURCE: Soares-Filho et al. (Nature, 2004); INPE

“Developing the Amazon means protecting the environment, providing a decent way of life for its people and stimulating an economy based on preserving the forest rather than destroying it,” said Brazil’s President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva. There is no way to disagree with the President. But his assertion alone does not ensure a positive answer to the question raised by both *Estado’s* news team in our special edition magazine about the Amazon and those greatly concerned about the future of the region: Can we still save the Amazon?

Amid the ongoing environmental tragedies, including the fact that deforestation in the Amazon has already destroyed seventeen percent of the rainforest, it is still possible to find examples where development and preservation have worked together. In other words, there have been cases where extracting resources from the Amazon has not degraded the environment. As motivating as these examples are, they are also limited.

One of the greatest barriers to making preservation programs successful is lack of knowledge. Brazil is home to thirteen percent of the world’s fauna and flora, most of which is located in the Amazon. One thousand two hundred known species of birds and to more than 2,000 species of fish live in the region—nearly ten times the number of fish species in Europe. It is estimated, however, that what we know represents no more than ten percent of the species in the region.

There are some who say Brazil’s priority in defending the Amazon should be to protect it from international greed. Obviously, the international community has interests in the Amazon. While it is necessary to defend and preserve the region from foreign threats, it is even more important to defend the forest from its greatest predators: Brazilians who do not obey the law.

“Solutions to save the Amazon should go beyond government and mandates. Brazilian society and its institutions need to embrace them within innovative forms of negotiations, development and decision-making implementation,” said President Lula. We agree. But it is up to the government to impose the rule of law in the Amazon.

Excerpts from *O Estado de S.Paulo* lead editorial of November 26, 2007

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O ESTADO DE S. PAULO



RIVERS OF THE AMAZON



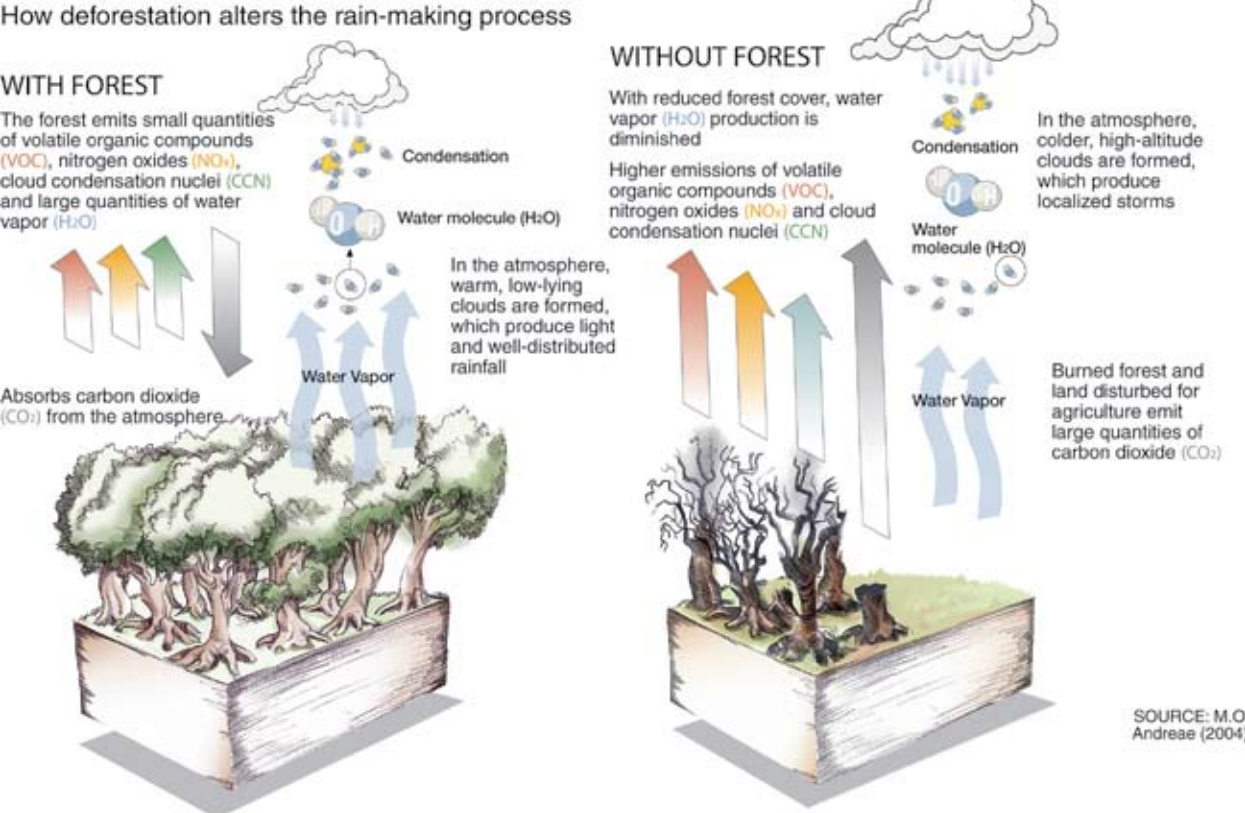
WORLD’S LARGEST FOREST



RIVER IN THE SKY



TROPICAL REACTOR



Cover Image:

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

Near the *Tukano* village of *São Jorge* a canoe lies on the banks of the *Rio Curicuriari*, a tributary of the *Rio Negro*. The opaque and acidic waters of the *Rio Negro* are inhospitable for mosquitoes, piranhas, alligators and even the parasitic *candiru* fish. –JONNE RORIZ

AMAZÔNIA
PHOTOGRAPHY

WOODROW WILSON CENTER

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, established by Congress in 1968 and headquartered in Washington, D.C., is a living national memorial to President Wilson. The Center's mission is to commemorate the ideals and concerns of Woodrow Wilson by providing a link between the worlds of ideas and policy, while fostering research, study, discussion, and collaboration among a broad spectrum of individuals concerned with policy and scholarship in national and international affairs. Supported by public and private funds, the Center is a nonpartisan institution engaged in the study of national and world affairs. It establishes and maintains a neutral forum for free, open, and informed dialogue. Conclusions or opinions expressed in Center publications and programs are those of the authors and speakers and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Center staff, fellows, trustees, advisory groups, or any individuals or organizations that provide financial support to the Center.

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BRAZIL INSTITUTE

Created in June 2006 as part of the Wilson Center's Latin American Program, the Brazil Institute strives to foster informed dialogue on key issues important to Brazilians and to the Brazilian-U.S. relationship. We work to promote detailed analysis of Brazil's public policy and advance Washington's understanding of contemporary Brazilian developments, mindful of the long history that binds the two most populous democracies in the Americas.

The Institute honors this history and attempts to further bilateral cooperation by promoting informed dialogue between these two diverse and vibrant multiracial societies. Our activities include: convening policy forums to stimulate nonpartisan reflection and debate on critical issues related to Brazil; promoting, sponsoring, and disseminating research; participating in the broader effort to inform Americans about Brazil through lectures and interviews given by its director; appointing leading Brazilian and Brazilianist academics, journalists, and policy makers as Wilson Center Public Policy Scholars; and maintaining a comprehensive website devoted to news, analysis, research, and reference materials on Brazil.

Our activities are strengthened by the Brazil Institute's Advisory Council, led by Ambassador Anthony S. Harrington, president and CEO of Stonebridge International, and Mr. Alain J. P. Belda, chairman of Alcoa Inc., who oversee and contribute to these many initiatives. We work in close collaboration with our fellow programs and institutes at the Wilson Center, as well as partner organizations in the United States and Brazil. We also rely on a network of authors, researchers, and accomplished professionals from business, civic organizations, government, and academia to guide our work.

We believe that promoting a more active and engaged dialogue about Brazil in the United States enhances Brazil's profile and is an essential ingredient in any effort to foster better understanding and more fruitful cooperation between Brazil and the United States.



O ESTADO DE S. PAULO

O Estado de S. Paulo is a paragon of trust, respect and integrity among Brazilian newspapers. Founded by visionaries committed to republican ideals and the abolition of slavery, it has been the most credible newspaper in Brazil in its 132 years of existence, and one of the ten most recognized brand names in the country. Its readers are its most enthusiastic supporters.

Popularly known as *Estadão*, the newspaper has sustained its national prestige by combining the traditional and the modern. In its daily editions, it strives to preserve its place within the Brazilian press by promoting the values of freedom and democracy that inspired its creation. This dedication is reflected in the careful way it approaches and presents the many subjects it covers within its influential editorial and opinion pages as well as in the news sections. *O Estado* is always guided by the interests of its readers and their right to know.

Publisher Ruy Mesquita reflected on the newspaper's valiant struggle in defense of freedom and democracy under two twentieth century dictatorial regimes in June 2006, when he became the first Brazilian citizen to receive the Woodrow Wilson Award for Public Service. Quoting journalist Walter Cronkite, Mesquita said, "Freedom of the press is not just important to democracy, it is democracy."

The newspaper is the flagship of Grupo Estado, a pioneering multi-media company in Brazil which comprises *Jornal da Tarde*, Radio Eldorado and Agência Estado, Latin America's largest news agency.

O ESTADO DE S. PAULO



BRADESCO

Bradesco—the largest private bank in Brazil—understands that the future of any company is tied to sustainable development and that a successful enterprise is one that brings forth positive results to all its stakeholders. Socio-environmental accountability is a tradition in Bradesco's 65 year history by means of investments in education, citizenship awareness, the environment, sports, computer science inclusion programs, cultural and community events. Today, one of the Bank's greatest challenges is to disclose and expand best practices of socio-environmental responsibility throughout society as a whole.

Bearing this in mind, Bradesco introduced a new approach to further establish its commitment to sustainability: the "Bank of the Planet". In practice, the client is the planet and the bank's investment happens through the promotion of a new relationship between people and the preservation of natural resources, and actions to promote social progress that will benefit future generations.

An important step towards this goal was taken at the end of 2007. Bradesco and the State of Amazonas signed an agreement aiming at the preservation of the Amazon Forest where the bank committed itself to donate an amount of 70 million reais (approximately 40 million dollars) to "Fundação Amazonas Sustentável" (The Sustainable Amazon Foundation).

More than just initiatives that contribute to the planet's sustainability, Bradesco believes that socio-environmental actions, when carried out consistently, generate trust and acknowledgment. As more and more people begin to trust sustainable companies, the result is an honorable relationship cycle.

This is what the Bank of the Planet believes in.



Bradesco

FOREWORD



“Can the Amazon be saved?” This complex and daunting question has haunted Brazil for decades. On Sunday, November 25, 2008, just days before the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change convened its meeting in Bali, Indonesia, this was the question the influential daily *O Estado de S. Paulo* posed on the cover of its special edition magazine, *Amazônia*. *Estado*’s purpose was to bring the debate on climate change closer to home—to a country where two-thirds of greenhouse gas emissions come from deforestation. But the focus on the future of the Amazon—Brazil’s biggest environmental resource and challenge—is an issue with global implications.

The answer to *Estado*’s question, provided in a candid 122-page report produced over three months of intense work by a team of seasoned investigative reporters and photographers, is at the same time hopeful and demanding: yes, the Amazon can be saved, but first we must learn about it. That means understanding its tragedies as well as the successful experiences that will help protect the world’s richest display of biodiversity.

“To preserve this enormous national heritage, while making it a strategic asset for the country’s development, represents a complex challenge to Brazil,” acknowledged President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, in an article he contributed to the *Amazônia* report.. “It’s up to us, Brazilians, to decide on which terms we can win this challenge. First of all, we need to love the Amazon and its people; not with a mere contemplative posture, but with a wise, understanding, respectful and welcoming attitude. We need to love them by recognizing their extraordinarily important contribution to our identity as a sovereign nation that plays a major part in the fight for a better world.”

As owners and guardians of most of the Amazon, Brazilians are increasingly aware of the price of failing to protect and preserve it, and are therefore, evermore conscious of their responsibilities. “What we don’t want,” wrote President Lula, “is to carry the weight of guilt on our shoulders for not having dared to act earlier and turn the fate of the Amazonia around.”

Amazônia Photography is the result of the joint effort of the Woodrow Wilson Center’s Brazil Institute and *O Estado de S. Paulo*. The purpose of the exhibit is to highlight to Americans the domestic debate now taking place in Brazil regarding what is at stake in the struggle to preserve the planet’s last major tropical forest. The fifty-two photographs presented in this exhibit are the work of four talented Brazilian photographers: Dida Sampaio, Jone Roriz, José Luiz Conceição and Ed Ferreira. Selected by Juca Varella, the newspaper’s photo editor, and Mariangela Hamu, *Estado*’s Sunday editor who conceived and directed the special report, they capture the dazzling and conflicting images of the Brazilian Amazon and the faces of its people—the immense and fragile beauty of the rain forest, the destruction often associated with the careless and unregulated exploration and exploitation of its abundant resources, and the enormous value it has as a source of life, knowledge, and potential economic wealth and prosperity.

Ricardo Gandour
Director, Managing Editor
O Estado de S. Paulo

Paulo Sotero
Director, Brazil Institute
Woodrow Wilson Center

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The *Amazônia Photography* exhibit and this catalogue were jointly produced by the Brazil Institute of the Woodrow Wilson Center and the Brazilian daily newspaper *O Estado de S. Paulo* with great support from the Wilson Center’s Arts Committee. The Brazil Institute is grateful for all of the hard work and dedication of the Committee’s members: events coordinator Maria-Stella Gatzoulis, translator and visual specialist Alex Parlini, exhibit specialist Sean Peoples, and, with special recognition, graphic designer Jeremy Swanston. The Institute also recognizes Ari Schneider, Carlos Alberto Romano, Lígia Monteiro Sophia, and Janaína Vieira Marques for their contributions to the exhibit.

PLAYING MOTHER

A *Sateré-Mawé* girl named Ranieli, hugs her “adopted child”—a brown howler monkey (*Alouatta fusca*)—whose mother was killed by hunters in the village of *Ponta Alegre*. Brown howlers are generally extremely aggressive. —JONNE RORIZ





Left Page:

PET PARROT

Five-year-old Ana Cleici de Oliveira, a resident of the *São Francisco* village in Cujubim Sustainable Development Reserve, poses with her beloved parrot. –DIDA SAMPAIO

Clockwise From Top Left:

RESIDENTS OF THE INDIGENOUS CAPITAL

An indigenous family on the main avenue of *São Gabriel da Cachoeira*, where 90 percent of the residents are of indigenous descent. –JONNE RORIZ

FEVER

A husband and wife, suffering from malaria, rest after an exhausting day of fishing on the *Rio Jutai*, near the community of *São Francisco* in the Cujubim Sustainable Development Reserve. –DIDA SAMPAIO

TRAVELING THE RIO NEGRO

Hammocks on a boat traveling more than 1,000 kilometers between *São Gabriel da Cachoeira* and Manaus (the capital of Amazonas state). This voyage will take 51 hours, but in the dry season it can take as long as 8 days. –JONNE RORIZ





Left Page From Top to Bottom:

KINGDOM OF THE PIRARUCU

Herons take flight in the Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve, one of the primary sanctuaries for pirarucu, the most coveted fish of the Amazon. –DIDA SAMPAIO

THE FOREST FROM ABOVE

A portion of Amazon forest in the far southwest of the Amazonas state. –DIDA SAMPAIO

Top to Bottom:

SIGHT OF GOLD

A prospector from the state of Goiás shows off a piece of gold he found on *Rio Bóia*. –DIDA SAMPAIO

FAMILY PORTRAIT

Sateré-Mawé indians from the *Molongotuba* village located near the *Rio Andirá*. Tribal head Oscar Warani (middle) poses for a picture with his daughters, Alcione, Deniane, Valdirene and Laidina. –JONNE RORIZ





IN SEARCH OF GOLD

Prospectors on the *Rio Bóia*, which runs between Cujubim Sustainable Development Reserve and *Terra Indígena do Biá*. –DIDA SAMPAIO

Right Page From Top to Bottom:

TWILIGHT

The sun sets over the *Rio Amazonas*, opposite the city of *Parintins*. –JONNE RORIZ

YELLOW SQUADRON

Yellow butterflies flutter around a young boy on the main street of *Barcelos*, a town on the banks of the *Rio Negro* located between *São Gabriel da Cachoeira* and Manaus. –JONNE RORIZ





BURNING THE FOREST

Farmer Najari Barbosa de Oliveira, owner of *Touro Sentado* Farm, poses next to the fire he set to clear trees in an area where he intends to plant pineapples. –JOSÉ LUÍS CONCEIÇÃO

ON THE EDGE OF THE AMAZON

In the far east of the Amazonas state, a boat sails up the *Rio Jutai*. The *Jutai* meets the *Rio Solimões*, which converges with the *Rio Negro* to form the *Rio Amazonas*. –DIDA SAMPAIO

Right Page:

COLOR OF THE JUNGLE

A red and green macaw (*Ara chloropterus*) in a portion of the jungle maintained by the *Instituto Floresta Viva* (Living Forest Institute) at Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve. –DIDA SAMPAIO





Left Page:

LEOPARD SKIN

João Teófilo, a resident of Cujubim Sustainable Development Reserve, displays the skin of a leopard he killed. —DIDA SAMPAIO

Clockwise From Top Left:

ENERGY SOURCE

Turbines at the Balbina hydroelectric power plant on *Rio Uatumã*, near the town of *Presidente Figueiredo*. —ED FERREIRA

COLD FRONT

Leopoldo Barbosa, a *caboclo* (a person of mixed Caucasian and indigenous descent), fishes with a net on a cold morning on the *Rio Bóia*. Cold fronts can drop the normally sweltering conditions to as low as 59° F in the early mornings. —DIDA SAMPAIO

THE CATCH

Pirarucu—the “cod of the Amazon”—caught by *caboclos* in the Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve, in the state of Amazonas. —DIDA SAMPAIO

THE PAIN OF BECOMING A MAN

An initiation ritual for young men of the *Sateré-Mawé* tribe requires them to don a glove with live bullet ants (*Paraponera clavata*) sewn inside. They will suffer thousands of painful stings—according to tribal legend, boys who can tolerate pain prove they are prepared to face the world as men. —JONNE RORIZ





Left Page From Top to Bottom:

AT HOME IN THE RIVER

After class, Roberto and his friends bathe in the *Rio Negro*. The *Baré* take up to three baths a day. –JONNE RORIZ

HERDING CATTLE

Cowboys move their herd across the *Transamazônica* highway near the *Rio Aripuanã* and the city of *Apuí*. –JOSÉ LUÍS CONCEIÇÃO

Top to Bottom:

FISHING FOR PIRARUCU

A *caboclo* stalks pirarucu in the Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve, in the state of Amazonas. –DIDA SAMPAIO

LAW OF THE JUNGLE

A white-necked heron (*Ardea cocoi*) catches a fish in *Rio Jutai*, inside the Cujubim Sustainable Development Reserve. –DIDA SAMPAIO





RESIDENTS OF THE *RIO NEGRO*

River-dwellers on a boat secured along the banks of the *Rio Negro*. –JONNE RORIZ

Right Page From Top to Bottom:

SUNSET

Sunset over the *Rio Jutai*, near Cujubim Sustainable Development Reserve. –DIDA SAMPAIO

ORIGIN OF RUBBER

A rubber-tapper collects latex from a rubber tree. Francisco Almeida das Chagas is a resident of *São Raimundo* village in the Cujubim Sustainable Development Reserve. –DIDA SAMPAIO





MEETING OF THE WATERS

The muddy *Rio Tefé* flows into the *Rio Solimões*. –DIDA SAMPAIO

TIMBER TRANSPORT

Barge towing a load of timber on the *Rio Jutai*. –DIDA SAMPAIO

Right Page:

ROBINSON CRUSOE OF THE AMAZON

Pedro Mulato, son of a settler from the state of *Ceará*. His father was a “rubber soldier”—individuals from the northeast of Brazil who led rubber extraction during World War Two. Pedro is the most isolated resident Cujubim Sustainable Development Reserve. –DIDA SAMPAIO





Left Page:

MORNING REFLECTIONS

Reflections on the *Rio Negro* during a boat trip from *São Gabriel da Cachoeira* to Manaus. –JONNE RORIZ

Clockwise From Top Right:

PEOPLE OF THE FOREST

River-dwellers living on the banks of the *Rio Jutai*, near the Jutai Sustainable Development Reserve. –DIDA SAMPAIO

CLASSROOM

On the banks of the *Rio Negro* in the village of *Fonte Boa*, indigenous children from the *Baré* tribe attend class in the main tribal lodge. –JONNE RORIZ

BIRDS-EYE VIEW

The municipality of *Tefé*, in the state of Amazonas. –DIDA SAMPAIO

MAKING FARINHA

A villager at *São Jorge* toasts yucca flour, near the *Rio Curicuriari*. In the Amazon region, yucca flour is the staple food for the indigenous population. –JONNE RORIZ





Left Page:

PROSPECTORS

Prospectors operate dredges on the *Rio Juma*, in the municipality of *Novo Aripuanã*. –JOSÉ LUÍS CONCEIÇÃO

THE NEW FRONTIER

A frontier village built to support prospectors on the *Rio Juma*. –JOSÉ LUÍS CONCEIÇÃO

Top to Bottom:

LUNAR LANDSCAPE

The aftermath of gold prospecting near the *Rio Juma*. –JOSÉ LUÍS CONCEIÇÃO

ASHES OF THE FOREST

The remains of a forest fire near the *Rio Aripuanã* and the city of *Apuí* in the south of Amazonas state. –JOSÉ LUÍS CONCEIÇÃO





TRACE OF POLLUTION

A dredge operating at a clandestine gold field on the *Rio Bóia*. The prospectors claim they do not use techniques that disperse mercury into the river. –DIDA SAMPAIO

Right Page From Top to Bottom:

GRAVEYARD

Enoque Antônio da Silva Medeiros, a fisherman on the lake formed by the Balbina hydroelectric station on the *Rio Uatumã*, in the Amazonas state, poses in front of *cacaías*, or submerged tree skeletons. –ED FERREIRA

SALVAGE

Regina, a descendant of the *Tukano* tribe, searches through piles of garbage at *São Gabriel da Cachoeira*. –JONNE RORIZ





IMMENSE

A traditional passenger boat on the *Rio Negro*. The river is 1,000 miles long and 15 miles wide at its broadest point. –JONNE RORIZ

THE GREATEST LOSS

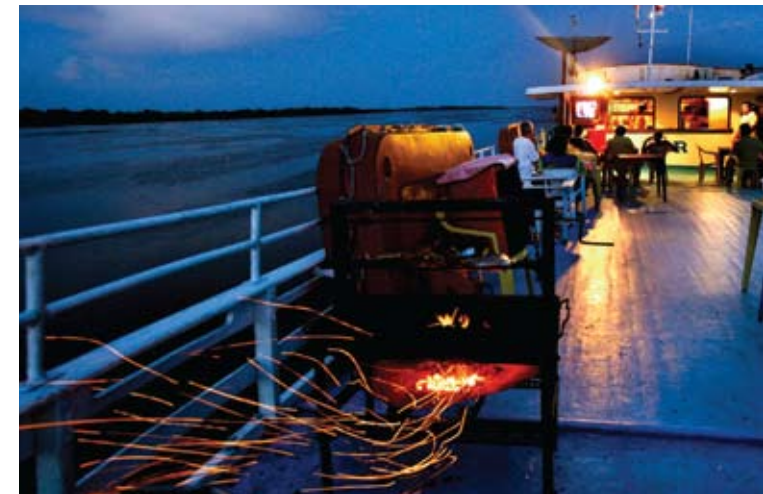
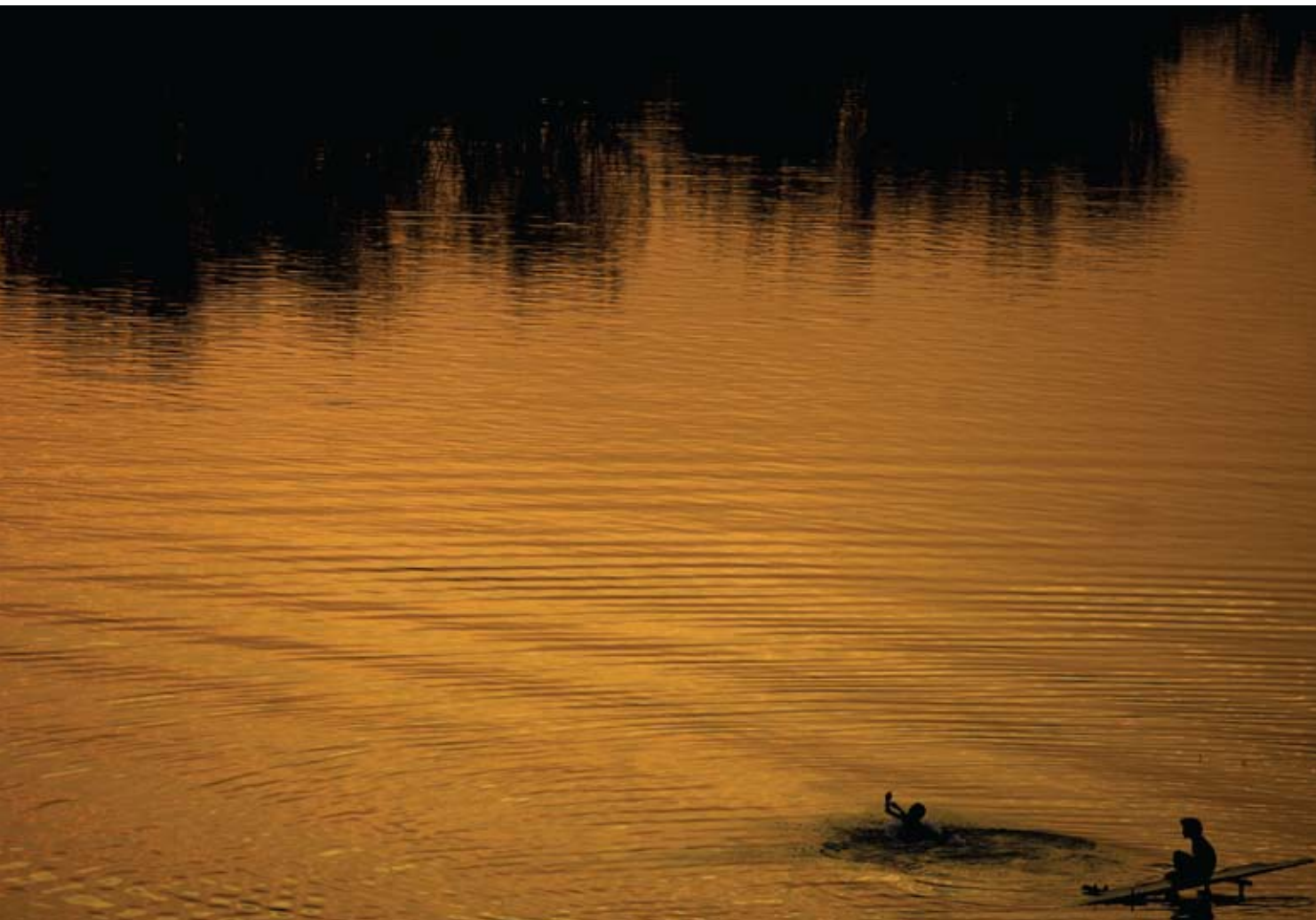
A vigil held for the son of Maria Rosilda Lopes de Sousa and her husband José Ribamar Praciano de Castro, pirarucu fisherman and residents of the Cujubim Sustainable Development Reserve. –DIDA SAMPAIO

Right Page:

RED FACED

Red Uakari (*Cacajao calvus*) at the *Instituto Floresta Viva* (Living Forest Institute). –DIDA SAMPAIO





Left Page:

A DIP IN VAST WATERS

Sateré-Mawé boys play in the waters of the *Rio Andirá* near the tribal village of *Simão*. –JONNE RORIZ

LIVING ON STILTS

Elevated dwellings on the *Rio Negro*, on the periphery of Manaus—capital of the state of Amazonas. –JONNE RORIZ

Clockwise From Top:

LIFE ON THE RIVER

A group of Indians glide along the *Rio Negro*, near *São Gabriel da Cachoeira*. –JONNE RORIZ

FLOATING BARBEQUE

On the deck of the *Tanaka Neto IV*, the captain hosts a *churrasco* for passengers during a trip to Manaus on the *Rio Negro*. –JONNE RORIZ

THE INDIGENOUS CAPITAL

Canoes on the *Rio Negro* near *São Gabriel da Cachoeira* (the “indigenous capital” of Brazil) located in the northwest of the Amazonas state. –JONNE RORIZ

LIFE BY THE RIVER

A traditional passenger boat navigates the *Rio Negro* near Manaus. –JONNE RORIZ



PHOTOGRAPHERS



JONNE RORIZ

From Salvador, Bahia

30 years old

Thirteen years as a news photographer, the last five at *O Estado*.

First place in *Access to Land in Brazil* exhibit, Harvard University, 2006; Second place, POYi—Picture of the Year International Award—category Sports Shooter, University of Missouri School of Journalism, 2006.



DIDA SAMPAIO

From Independência, Ceará.

39 years old

Twenty years as news photographer, the last fourteen at *O Estado*.

First prize of the Ethos Award, Instituto Ethos de Responsabilidade Social, 2002; Twice finalist of the Esso Award, 2001 and 2005.



JOSÉ LUÍS CONCEIÇÃO

From São Paulo

45 years old

Twenty five years as news photographer, the last six at *O Estado*

First place in People's Award, Japan, 1989.



ED FERREIRA

From Rio de Janeiro

43 years old

Twenty years as news photographer, the last thirteen at *O Estado*

First Prize, Leica Brasil Award, 2004