



21ST CENTURY SHOW # 68

SHOW OPEN, GRAPHIC AND MUSIC ('11')

TEASES

Coming up on 21st Century... (2')

[BRAZIL : GROWING NEEDS, PRECIOUS RESOURCES]

Brazil, it's a nation on the rise its need for new energy growing. Will the nation's plans to move forward threaten its past? (Shayla: *"the future of our region will be a desert. A desert of dead trees, animals, fish. It will be a disastrous future for all of us"*(22')

[INDIA: SAVING ELEPHANTS]

And in India - elephants are risk of disappearing (*Sound Up "In Asia we have a very lively, very serious human/elephant conflict"*)... how one country is fighting to rescue these treasured animals (16.5')

ANCHOR INTRO #1 (36.2')

Hello, I'm Daljit Dhaliwal and welcome to this special edition of 21st Century.

Exploring development, our environment, and the race to preserve our precious resources.

Brazil's economy is growing at a staggering pace and its energy needs are skyrocketing. To meet growing demand, the country is harnessing hydroelectric energy and building dams, some among the largest in the world. But not everyone is happy about it. We travel to the heart of Brazil's Amazon region where tensions are running high... (36.2')

BRAZIL: GROWING NEEDS, PRECIOUS RESOURCES (10:34)

SCRIPT SEGMENT #1

<u>VIDEO</u>	<u>AUDIO</u>
AERIAL SHOTS OF THE XINGU RIVER, SHOWING ITS BEAUTY AND EXPANSE	<u>NARRATION:</u> For more than twelve hundred miles, the Xingu river traverses Brazil's Amazonian region. In its lower basin, it twists and turns through small villages and the frontier city of Altamira. (14')
VIEWS OF THE RIVER PASSING THROUGH ALTAMIRA	But that river....those communities....and the life of more than 13,000 indigenous
SHOTS OF INDIGENOUS INDIANS	Indians from at least 16 tribes, may soon radically change.(12')
SHEYLA ON LAND NEAR PIMENTAL SPOT, WHERE DAM WILL BE BUILT	<u>SHEYLA (In Portuguese):</u> "This is where part of the Belo Monte wall

<p>CONSTRUCTION FOOTAGE SHOWING PROGRESS ON CONSTRUCTION SITE</p>	<p>will be built.” (4’)</p> <p><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p>The Belo Monte dam, once completed, will be the <u>third</u> largest hydroelectric dam in the world, stretching some six kilometers. But it’s become a lightning rod in Brazil. On one side—many indigenous groups, environmentalists.... even celebrities, who insist the dam will destroy the environment and the people’s way of life. (23’)</p> <p>On the other side, many business leaders and government officials, who argue the dam will provide crucial electricity and jobs. (8’)</p> <p><u>SHEYLA (In Portuguese):</u></p> <p>“If Belo Monte is really completed, the future of our region will be a desert. A desert of dead trees, animals, fish. It will be a disastrous future for all of us.” (14’)</p>
<p>SHEYLA AT HER FLAT, PAINTING HER FACE WITH TRADITIONAL DESIGN</p>	<p><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p>Sheyla Juruna is an indigenous leader in Brazil who has become the face of the resistance against Belo Monte. (7’)</p>
<p>STAND-UP INTERVIEW WITH SHEYLA IN HER FLAT</p>	<p><u>SHEYLA (in Portuguese):</u></p> <p>“These are the colors of nature. They also represent the blood that runs through our veins to allow us to continue our struggle in defense of the life of our people.” (12’)</p>
<p>SHEYLA PROTESTING AT VARIOUS</p>	

<p>RALLIES, INCLUDING OCCUPY BELO MONTE MARCH IN OCTOBER, WITH SOUND UP</p>	<p><u>NARRATION:</u> Juruna has spent most of her adult life on what is now a nearly <u>four</u> decade long crusade to stop the dam. (7')</p>
<p>SHEYLA ON A BOAT ON THE XINGU</p>	<p><u>SHEYLA (In Portuguese):</u> “The residue from work done on the big dam wall will contaminate this water downstream. For six months out of the year, this water will be stagnant, making it impossible to fish and to use the water.” (12')</p>
<p>SHOTS OF NORTE ENERGIA OFFICES IN ALTAMIRA</p>	<p><u>NARRATION:</u></p>
<p>MORE CONSTRUCTION IMAGES</p>	<p>Construction of the \$16-billion dollar dam finally began in 2011, under the direction of Norte Energia, a consortium of energy companies from government and private industry. Once finished, it will play a significant role in helping Brazil produce enough electricity to power a country poised to become the world’s <u>fifth</u> largest economy by 2015. (25')</p>
<p>MORE PROTEST FOOTAGE</p>	<p>But those opposed, like Juruna, argue the costs are too steep. In building the dam they say parts of the river will be diverted, causing a 60-mile stretch of water to dry out during Brazil’s winter, leading fish stock to dwindle and making it nearly impossible for local boats to travel to and from Altamira, to get food and medical care. (25')</p>
<p>SHOTS OF RIVER PEOPLE’S HOMES</p>	
<p>FISHING IMAGES</p>	
<p>ANIMATON OF METHANE RELEASE</p>	<p>Some scientists also fear that the hydroelectric dam will cause severe</p>

<p>RESERVOIRS AND FLOODING AND</p>	<p>environmental damage, by releasing a potent gas—methane—which contributes to global climate change.(12')</p> <p>What's more, they argue that the dam, which requires large reservoirs, will flood many river communities, forcing thousands of people to be removed from the land and the life they've known for generations.(14')</p>
<p>SHEYLA ENTERS BOAT</p>	<p>Juruna agreed to take us by boat to visit one of the communities most at risk....the Arara indians... who live two hours downstream from where the dam will be built. (13')</p>
<p>SHEYLA GREETES ZE CARLOS</p>	<p>Upon reaching Arara land, grateful villagers welcome Juruna.(6')</p> <p><i>(NATSOT when she sees a young villager saying, "it's been a long time."</i></p>
<p>,</p>	<p><u>NARRATION:</u> The Arara's young Chief Ze Carlos also welcomes her. Ze Carlos is worried that should the river dry up, his people will no longer be able to fish or travel by boat to get much needed supplies.(15')</p>
<p>SIT-DOWN INTERVIEW WITH ZE CARLOS</p>	<p><u>CHIEF ZE CARLOS</u> (In Portuguese): "The first thing that happens to us is that we lose our ability to navigate, to come and go.// "We have no other access but by the water"(11')</p>
<p>SHOTS OF VILLAGERS</p>	

<p>SIT-DOWN INTERVIEW WITH PIMENTEL</p> <p>PIMENTEL AT VIDEO SCREEN</p>	<p><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p>But many in the government and private sector stress that the energy Belo Monte will produce is <u>essential</u> to prepare the country for the next decade... when it will require an estimated <u>60%</u> more electricity. (14')</p>
<p>SIT-DOWN INTERVIEW WITH PIMENTEL</p> <p>IN HIS OFFICE</p>	<p><u>JOAO</u> (In Portuguese):</p> <p>“Belo Monte was chosen as one of the projects to fulfill the government's need of making energy available to the population.” (10')</p>
<p>NORTE ENERGIA PROMO IMAGES</p>	<p><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p>Joao Pimentel is an executive at Norte Energia. (4')</p> <p><u>JOAO</u> (In Portuguese):</p> <p>“Just think that this project will provide cheap energy with the lowest impact on the environment... for the local population and for the population of Brazil...” (10')</p> <p><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p><u>He</u> insists Belo Monte is vital to feed energy into an expanding national grid, dramatically connecting and improving the electricity supply in all parts of Brazil, and insuring more energy to schools, homes, health facilities and businesses. He says this will also solve a widespread national</p>

<p>ALTAMIRA TV STATION; AN ANNOUNCER ON CAMERA, DISCUSSING BLACKOUTS</p>	<p>problem. (23')</p> <p><i>NATSOT FROM AIR-CHECK: "Consistent power-outages in the Altamira region are causing large headaches for businesses as well as the general population...."(6')</i></p>
<p>FOOTAGE OF STREETS IN MANAUS AND ALTAMIRA</p>	<p><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p>.....roving blackouts due to power outages. Similar power outages regularly occur in major cities around the country, leaving commuters stuck in traffic jams when signals abruptly fail.... And, during those blackouts, fueling chaos and crime. (17')</p> <p>Supporters of Belo Monte say the dam will strengthen Brazil's commitment to using renewable energy, which already represents some 75% of the nation's total energy use. (12')</p>
<p>WORKERS LINING UP IN FRONT OF NORTE ENERGIA HIRING OFFICES</p>	<p>And there's more: they argue the dam will create tens of <u>thousands</u> of much needed jobs. Something important to construction worker Jose Elimipse Andradas, who moved from the south of Brazil to find work on the dam. (14')</p>
<p>STAND UP INTERVIEW WITH JOSE</p>	<p><u>JOSE</u> (In Portuguese):</p> <p>"At the beginning of construction, people are always against the project, because they don't know it, they don't understand it. But every construction job that I've seen to this day has brought better things for the</p>

<p>IMAGES FROM NORTE ENERGIA PROMO VIDEO, SHOWING OLD PLANS</p>	<p>city, the people, for businesses.” (11’)</p> <p><u>NARRATION:</u> As for the concerns that a hydroelectric dam will impact the environment, Pimentel says original plans for Belo Monte have been revised so methane gas will now be released at levels considerably lower than first expected. And when it comes to concerns about large sections of the river drying up, he says Norte Energia will create spillways to ensure that the river <u>always</u> maintains its current levels ...even while Belo Monte is under construction.(31’)</p>
<p>SIT-DOWN WITH PIMENTEL</p>	<p><i>NATSOT FROM PIMENTEL (In Portuguese):</i> <i>“There will not be a drying out of the river.”</i></p>
<p>FROM NORTE ENERGIA PROMO VIDEO</p>	<p><u>NARRATION:</u> This promotional video produced by Norte Energia explains how the company plans to keep local boats moving.(7’)</p>
<p>FROM N.E. PROMO VIDEO</p>	<p>PROMO VIDEO NATS “To navigate this stretch, riverboats simply tie up to the tugboat to be towed either up or downstream.” (6’)</p> <p><u>NARRATION:</u> To the worry about flooding the land, Pimentel contends that while there will be some controlled flooding of areas, no protected indigenous land will be affected.</p>

<p>SIT-DOWN INTERVIEW WITH JOAO PIMENTEL</p>	<p>(10')</p> <p><u>JOAO:</u> (In Portuguese) “There will be no impact on the indigenous territories.//They will have their way of life preserved.” (7')</p>
<p>SHOTS OF SLUMS</p>	<p><u>NARRATION:</u> Norte Energia <u>has</u> been forthright about its plans to flood the slums just outside of Altamira. But they’ve made provisions, the company shows in its video. (10')</p>
<p>FROM PROMO VIDEO</p>	<p>PROMO VIDEO NAT SOT “Families in Altamira, currently living in substandard housing, will receive new homes, served by modern urban facilities.” (8')</p>
<p>SHOTS OF CHAOTIC ALTAMIRA; AN ACCIDENT ON THE STREET;</p>	<p><u>NARRATION:</u> But few of those opposed to the dam, including Juruna, know exactly where those new homes and facilities will be installed.... and when. (9')</p>
<p>JURUNA WALKING WITH MACEDO THROUGH SLUMS</p>	<p>She takes us to the slum, where she meets with residents like Nilvane Macedo. (5')</p>
<p>STAND-UP INTERVIEW WITH MACEDO</p>	<p><u>NILVANE MACEDO</u> (In Portuguese): “Where are they dumping us? There is no school, there’s no health center, it’s far from the supermarket and from everything.” (7')</p> <p><u>NARRATION:</u></p>

<p>SEVERAL SHOTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS; CONSULTATIONS WITH INDIGENOUS INDIANS IN BRASILIA; SHOTS OF HYDROELECTRIC DAMS</p>	<p>Norte Energia argues that, as mandated by Brazilian law, they have always kept locals and indigenous communities informed of all their plans, something indigenous leaders dispute.(12')</p> <p>Many in the international community, including the United Nations, have stressed that concerted efforts be made to carry out adequate consultations with indigenous groups,... and that reaching consensus is critical, as five more large hydroelectric dams have been approved in the Amazon and many more are believed to be on the way.(22')</p>
<p>SHEYLA RETURNS BY BOAT TO ALTAMIRA</p>	<p>As for Juruna...as she returns from her visit to the Arara land, she passes the exact place where the dam is being built. Workers are already busy. She's angry but energized. Her time with the Arara tribe has refocused her on stopping Belo Monte.(19')</p>
<p>INTERVIEW WITH JURUNA ON THE BOAT</p>	<p><u>SHEYLA</u> (In Portuguese): “Going back to the village of my Arara brothers on the Xingu revitalizes me and gives me new strength to know that we will fight together...”/(9')</p>
<p>DEVELOPMENT ALONG COAST OF MANAUS; SHOTS OF BELO MONTE DAM CONSTRUCTION; AERIAL SHOT OF XINGU RIVER; SHEYLA SPEAKING AT A RALLY</p>	<p><u>NARRATION</u>: Still, as global economies expand and populations increase, it remains an open question exactly how to maintain that delicate balance between development</p>

JURUNA BACK ON THE BOAT, LOOKING PENSIVELY OUT ON THE XINGU RIVER	and respect for the environment,... between a country's growing, very real needs and its commitment to traditional cultures.(22') TRT 10.42
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ANCHOR INTRO #2 (22'44")

[INDIA; SAVING ELEPHANTS]

INTRO

India - it's population is exploding and development throughout the country is boomingbut it's coming at a terrible price for India's most beloved creatures - the elephant. Many are paying with their lives. But now, innovative solutions may help save these gentle giants. Here's our story....

SCRIPT – SEGMENT # 2

INDIA : SAVING ELEPHANTS (11:49)

VIDEO

AUDIO

SUNRISE

CULTURAL PROCESSING – MUSIC

ELEPHANT PARADE (ARCHIVE)
ELEPHANT GOD (ASSAM)
ELEPHANT RIDDEN BY MAN (ASSAM)

NARRATION:

...They are symbols of culture....and spirituality...revered throughout this nation...(9')

ELEPHANTS IN THE WILD (RITA)

...They are India's elephants...(2.5')

ELEPHANT EATING

...and life without them is simply unimaginable here... (3')

CROSSING RAILWAY TRACKS (RITA) Yet these gentle giants risk losing everything
- their food, habitat...and...even their lives.
(9.5')

SOUMEN DEY ON-CAMERA
DEY: (In English)
“...each one of us has to do something about
it...” (1.5')

SOUMEN IN JEEP WITH DRIVER
NARRATION:
Soumen Dey at World Wildlife Fund or WWF
in India specializes in elephant conservation
in Assam where 60 percent of India’s 70,000
elephants live. (12.5')

JUNGLE SCENES WITH SOUMEN
DEY: (In English)
“... it has been their land. We have been
encroaching on that land, trying to chase
them out of their own homes,” (8')

NARRATION:
Their homes – canopies of virgin jungle – are
increasingly being destroyed as developers
strip forests and clear land to meet the needs
of a booming population. (12')

GRAPHIC OF NORTHERN INDIA

TEA LEAVES ELEPHANTS
FOOTPRINTS
ELEPHANTS
In the northern part of India the forest has
already lost 65% of its canopy over the last
two decades. This is forcing the elephants
out of their natural habitat, putting them into
danger as they try to survive any way they
can. (17')

TANEJA: (In Hindi)

TANEJA ON CAMERA

“...we don’t want them to die.” (4’)

TANEJA AT HOME

NARRATION:

Roopchand Taneja, a train driver for 25 years, has seen the risk first hand. (6’)

TANEJA ON-CAMERA

TANEJA: (In Hindi)

“They are a gift of nature and we have to save them. We don’t want to kill any animal, person or elephant.” (8’)

MOVING TRAIN
TRACKS, LIGHTS ETC.

NARRATION:

Roopchand drives trains along a railway track line running through one of India’s famous National Parks – Rajaji – where hundreds of elephants live. It’s now called the “track of death”. (13’)

NATSOT – MOVING TRAIN

TOP SHOT TRAIN
PEOPLE

NARRATION:

Built one hundred years ago to accommodate India’s increasing development, close to 30 trains cross this stretch of iron daily. (9’)

TRACKS
BLIND TURN

In 2006, Roopchand spotted a herd of elephants crossing the track and almost hit them. (6.5’)

TANEJA ON CAMERA

TANEJA: (In Hindi)

TRAIN COMING ALONG TRACK
ELEPHANTS IN FOREST NEAR RAIL
LINES

“...There were six elephants and one baby calf on the track. (pause) So I pulled the emergency brake. (pause)I was going 35 kilometres an hour. We turned on the headlights and honked the horn and made

DEAD ELEPHANTS AT SIDE OF
TRACK (STILLS)

noise.” (20’)

TANEJA ON-CAMERA

NARRATION:

The herd moved to safe ground but while these elephants were spared the tracks have claimed the lives of some 20 others. (9’)

ELEPHANTS

TANEJA (In Hindi):

“They don’t have water in the forest so they come out here looking for it. People from the train throw food on the tracks. They smell the food and come here to eat it.” (14’)

NATSOT TRAINS COMING AND GOING

FOREST PATROLS

NARRATION:

To protect elephants lingering near train tracks, forest officials took swift action. (5’)

ON WALKIE TALKIE

With walkie talkies, flash lights, and

ELEPHANTS GRAZING NEAR TRACK

lanterns...forest guards patrol these tracks every night on the look out for elephants.

PATROLS WALKING

They soon find one...and then another. (15’)

LANTERNS CU

ELEPHANTS NEAR TRAIN TRACK

They call in an alert. The forest guards call the station master. He alerts drivers to the danger. (11’)

PATROL ON PHONE

TANEJA ON-CAMERA

STATION MASTER: (In Hindi):

PATROL ON WALKIE TALKIE

“Guards at the track are saying that there are elephants on the track. You have to be cautious there. Hoot your horn and drive carefully.’ (8’)

STATION MASTER ON-CAMERA

MOVING TRAIN, HORN

HONKING HORN

NARRATION:

The train and elephants pass safely. But train drivers like Roopchand must remain vigilant, watching for elephants elsewhere lurking along the track. Roopchand spotted another herd and calls the station master.(16')

STATION MASTER ON-CAMERA

TANEJA: (In Hindi)

"I reported the incident to the forest guard so he could warn other train drivers so that they could drive cautiously." (6')

STATION MASTER ON-CAMERA

NARRATION:

His alert is immediately shared with other drivers. (3')

TANEJA IN DRIVERS SEAT

STATION MASTER: (In Hindi):

"All drivers should be cautious at 50-51. whistle all the time, control your speed." (6.5')

NATSOT ELEPHANTS ROAMING

ROOPCHAND WITH SECOND DRIVER

NARRATION

These efforts seem to be working in this area. Well enough that Roopchand was even presented an award for saving the elephants he loves so much. (9')

NATSOT AWARD CEREMONY

TANEJA ON-CAMERA

TANEJA: (In Hindi)

"There was a ceremony, they gave me a shirt, and 2,500 rupees.// It was the happiest moment of my life."// (7')

GVS TAKEN FROM MOVING TRAIN	<p><u>NARRATION:</u> But while Roopchand and his colleagues are making progress in another part of the country, the effects of development are also playing out in significant ways. (9')</p>
WOMEN IN THE FIELDS	<p>Here, the bountiful tea gardens and rich paddy fields are increasing their claim on land once known as elephant territory...(PAUSE)</p>
ELEPHANTS EATING	<p>where elephants once roamed freely, they now wander into crop fields posing a threat to people and property. (20')</p>
ELEPHANTS CHARGING	<p><u>VADA:</u> (In local dialect) "A herd of elephants came last night." (3')</p>
FARMER SHOWING DAMAGE TO PADI FIELDS	<p><u>NARRATION</u> Twenty-nine year old, Omilo Vada owns 14 acres of land here. (4')</p>
TANEJA ON-CAMERA	<p><u>VADA:</u> (In local dialect) "A lot of damage was done. I lost about eight to nine thousand rupees." (.5')</p>
VADA ON CAMERA	<p><i>NATSOT HARVESTING</i></p>
	<p><u>NARRATION:</u> That's nearly nine months of income for a small farmer in India. (4.5')</p>
VADA WITH OTHER FARMERS	<p><u>VADA:</u> (In Local Dialect) "They come at 9 or 10 o'clock at night, damage the crops and go back at 2 or 3 in the morning." (6')</p>

NATSOT CUTTING/PACKING

NARRATION:

PADDY FIELDS

To get a sense of their numbers and movement, WWF officials and villagers track the elephants. (pause) They walked for hours. Finally they found them. (17')

ELEPHANTS

OMILO ON-CAMERA

NATSOT WALKING/CHATTING

NARRATION:

PADDY FIELDS

Alarmed by the size of the herd villagers fear that they may return tonight and do more damage. (7')

VADA ON-CAMERA

Villagers quickly hurry back to protect the harvest. (3')

PADDY FIELDS

OMILO VADA:(In Local Dialect)

"We are cutting the harvest quickly to take it home." (3')

VADA HELPING WITH HARVEST/WIFE
TOO OR HOME TIME

NARRATION:

Omilo bundles the rice and rushes it home before nightfall. (2.5')

VADA ON-CAMERA

Significant crop loss over the years motivated villagers to take action ...doing anything they can to stave off the elephants...like lighting up firecrackers, the sound of which startles them. (16')

FIRECRACKER BEING THROWN INTO
THE FIELD

PACKING TRUCK

NARRATION:

But now the elephants are becoming

OMILO ON-CAMERA

accustomed to the noise and refusing to budge...forcing villagers to come up with new strategies. (9')

TRACKING ELEPHANTS/FOOTPRINTS
FARMER CHATS WITH WWF

NARRATION:

Strategies like actually using domesticated elephants to scare off wild elephants. Large females like these -- called Kunkis -- are taught to drive away invading elephants like the ones captured in this home video. (18')

MORE TREKING
LOOKING ACROSS RIVER

RAID/NOISE

DEY ON CAMERA

DEY: (In English)

"Kunkis have always been used by people in Assam to catch elephants// they'll always be scared of kunkis." (10')

OMILO RETURNING

NARRATION:

But these are only temporary solutions and officials know that they must come up with permanent measures. (5')

ELEPHANT FOOTAGE

DE MEULENAER: (In English)

"People don't tolerate Asian elephants that may come and eat their crops, destroy houses, and threaten generally livelihoods. So in Asia we have a very lively, a very serious human/elephant conflict." (11)

DE MEULENAER SET UP

NARRATION:

DE MEULENAER ON CAMERA

Tom De Meulenaer is Coordinator at CITES, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, which monitors elephant populations and which is supported

WOMEN CUT PADDY

	by United Nations member states (12')
WATCHTOWERS/CORRIDORS	<u>DE MEULENAER:</u> (In English) “...if we can build corridors, that is one way to avoid such human/elephant conflict.” (5')
ELEPHANTS	
EATING/SOUNDS/GRAPHIC OF CORRIDORS	<i>NATSOT ELEPHANTS IN TEA GARDEN</i>
S TEA GARDEN	<u>NARRATION</u> India is already building a huge network of these corridors in 13 States including Assam. (7')
SIGNS	This will allow elephants and other wildlife to move safely from one territory to another through a system of fencing and overpasses that direct wildlife from crop fields, railway tracks and other dangers. (14')
WWF LOOKING FOR ELEPHANTS	It's all part of a programme called Project elephant – a positive step but not a guarantee. (6')
DE MEULENAER ON-CAMERA	<u>DE MEULENAER:</u> (In English) ” Whether it's successful is another matter. Land is precious in Asia. Land is extremely precious in India. Whether people tolerate it and set it aside for elephants is a matter that requires a lot of explanation to the local people that live with elephants.” (13')
CUT TO ELEPHANTS	<u>NARRATION:</u> But no matter how much hardship people endure, they seem determined to preserve India's treasured species... (8')
WS TEA GARDENS/SIGNS	

DEY ON CAMERA

DEY: (In English)

CUT TO ELEPHANTS

“There has to be a balance between conservation and development. If you look at the whole web of life, at the end of the day man alone cannot survive on this earth. It has always been said that we need to co-exist.” (14’)

Length 11:50

CLOSE

And that's all for this special edition of 21st century. Sharing the world's stories, I'm Daljit Dhaliwal. We'll see you next time, Until then goodbye. (11")

CREDITS: (1.07")

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