THE DELICATE GIANT

FOOTAGE	IMAGE	NARRATOR	Secs.
000	AERIALS	This is the Amazon, the largest rain forest in the world. Stretching east from the Andes, its lush vegetation spans an area half the size of the United States.	(15 1/2)
		From its wet, green plant-life comes the largest amount of oxygen we breath.	(4+)
022	UNDERGROWTH		
024	TITLES: THE DELICATE GIANT		
043		Beneath its tree-cover umbrella several million species of plants and animals flourish in one of the most complex ecosystems on earth.	(7)
059		The fertility of this jungle is the jungle itself, not the soil. The jungle survives because this tree-cover umbrella protects it from the sun's rays and allows the roots to hold the rain.	(11+)
		If the tree-cover is destroyed, the sun will eventually burn the plants, and the thin soil will erode into desert.	(6)

If deforestation goes unchecked, one-half of Amazonia could be destroyed in a matter of years. (5 1/2)

081 RUBBER TREES

A century ago the rubber tree was the mainstay of the Amazon's economy. In the late 1880s, tires were introduced and world demand for rubber increased dramatically. This brought immense prosperity to the region. (12)

091 OLD MANAUS

Manaus, situated in the heart of the Amazon, was transformed from a small river village into a sophisticated modern city. Palaces and monuments were constructed with materials and artistry imported from Europe. (11+)

104 OPERA HOUSE

An opera house was built in the middle of the jungle. It once echoed with the voice of Enrico Caruso. (6)

At the onset of the rubber boom an Englishman smuggled seeds of the rubber tree out of Brazil. Plantations sprang up in the Far East. Prices dropped. (12)

The golden era of commerce and culture ended just a generation after it began. (8)

140 NEW MANAUS

In the late 1960s the Brazilian Government declared Manaus a duty free zone. Goods could now be purchased tax free. (8)

Job opportunities were created drawing a new influx of people. A measure of wealth returned to the city. (8)

155 SHIPPING PORT OF MANAUS

The Port of Manaus was enlarged and modernized to ship jute, rubber, rosewood oil, Brazil nuts and sorva for chewing gum all over the world. (7)

164 CROCODILE AND AMAZON RIVER

Across the rain forest flows the Rio Amazonas. (6)

For centuries just a handful of people settled on its shores. (3 1/2)

185 MANAUS - PASSENGER PORT SHIPS AND CLOSE UPS

Today, the Amazon is the focus of major expansion. (3)

People from Brazil's overcrowded southern region and north eastern coastal area are flocking into the interior to build a new and better life. (8+)

Farmers, miners, foresters and the dispossessed ubran poor are being offered free land. (6)

To settle the jungle they must rid the land of its trees. (3+)

208 HIGHWAY

A highway now cuts through the jungle, bringing civilization into the very heart of the rain forest. (7-)

Amazonian timber has replaced rubber as the major source for domestic and export markets. (6)

221 TIMBER ON BARGES

The liquid highways that connect Manaus with the interior no longer merely nourish the jungle. They are also carrying it away. (6 1/2)

This has led to the conflict that Brazil is trying to resolve.. (4)

Brazil, like many developing countries, is seeking ways to exploit the land and at the same time to preserve it. (6)

231 BRAZIL NUTS

One example is the cultivation of the Brazil nut. Rich in proteins, the nuts are a coveted delicacy all over the world.

But they are hard to collect because the Castanheira trees that produce them are scattered throughout the jungle. (13 1/2)

Brazil's Parks Department is currently experimenting with the systematic replanting of new trees next to pre-existing trees. (7-)

This will facilitate the collection of nuts, increase export, and enrich the environment, as well. (5 1/2)

269 TAPAJOS FOREST/CONSTRUCTION

The Tapajos National Forest is the scene of a joint experiment between Brazil and the United Nations Development Programme. (11)

Some 400,000 acres of the Tapajos Forest have been put aside for the commercialization of timber. The area has been divided into 3-acre lots called logging units. (9 1/2)

A detailed inventory is made for each logging unit.

287 WOOD LABORATORY

Many new species of timber are being found, studied, tested and classified to find out what they can best be used for. (10)

303 TIMBER BEING TOWED AWAY

Only certain trees are cut down. Identical species are immediately replanted to replace them. Each lot is carefully monitored.

The most valuable timber is made available for commercialization and the tree-cover that protects the undergrowth is left intact. (18)

As the economist Barbara Ward said, "We haven't inherited the land from our fathers, we are only borrowing it from our children."

343 AERIALS

If the Tapajos experiment works here, it could work in other rain forests as well. Its success would help resolve the conflict between development and preservation.

Man alone cannot keep watch over such a vast expanse.

363 SATELLITE

A satellite constantly monitors the Amazon to see that a balance is maintained within this irreplaceable natural environment. (6 1/2)

373 FADE OUT

376 CLOSING TITLES

390 LAST FRAME