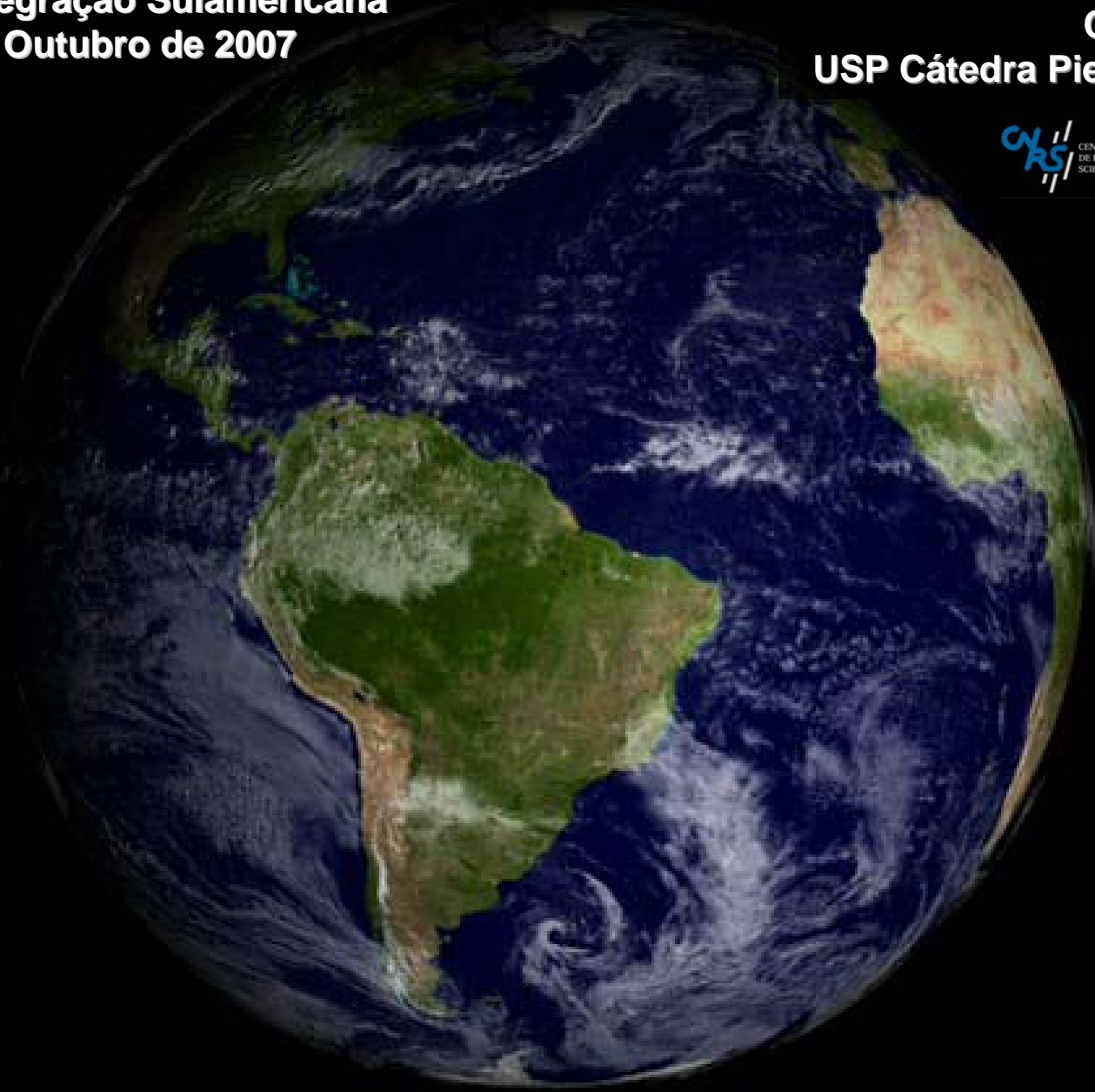




**Seminário Integração Sulamericana
USP 23-25 de Outubro de 2007**

**Hervé Théry
CNRS-Credal
USP Cátedra Pierre Monbeig**



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CNRS-Credal
USP Cátedra Pierre Monbeig**

A satellite-style image of the Earth, showing the Western Hemisphere. South America is the central focus, colored in shades of green and brown, indicating vegetation and terrain. The surrounding oceans are a deep blue, and the atmosphere is visible as a thin white layer. The image is slightly tilted and has a dark, almost black background around the edges.

As Amazônias na América do Sul, perspectivas geopolíticas

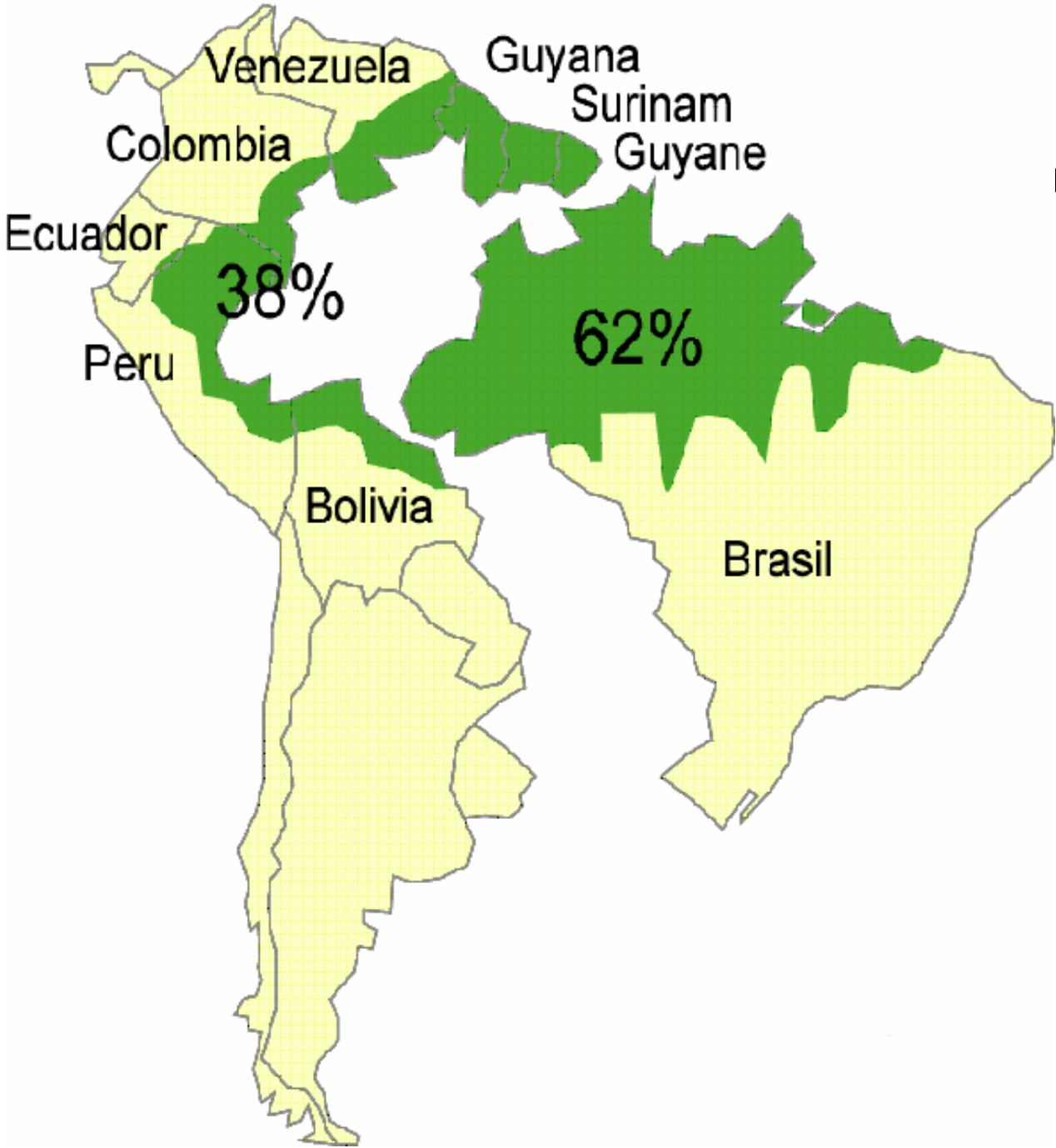
O centro do continente...



O centro do continente...




A Amazônia compartilhada



Paisagens das Amazônias

Paisagens das Amazônias



Ceja de montaña, Ecuador



Ceja de montaña, Ecuador



Rio Napo, Ecuador



Ceja de montaña, Ecuador



Rio Negro, Amazonas



Queimadas para plantar soja, Mato Grosso

Rio Negro, Amazonas

TRATADO DE MADRI DE 1750

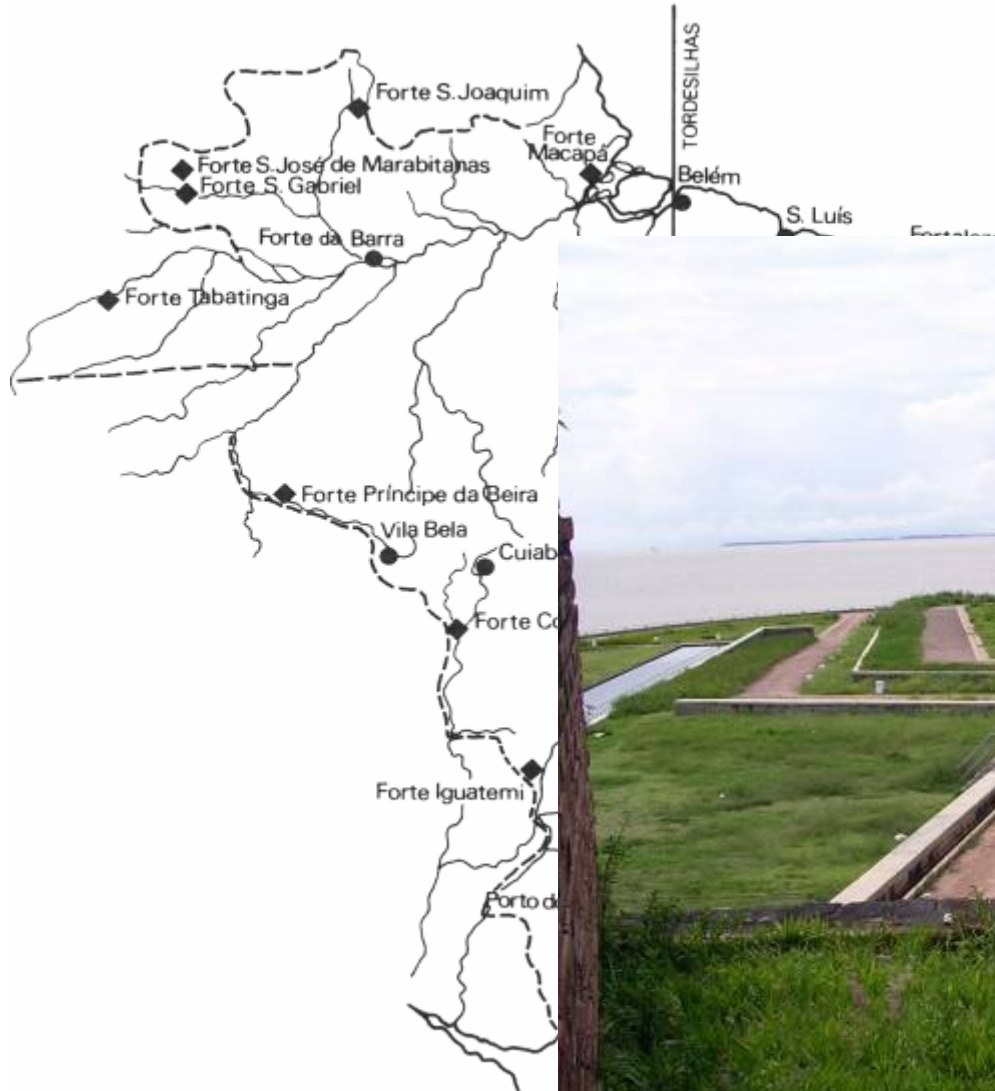
Os fortes balizaram a nova fronteira



Fronteiras e fortes

TRATADO DE MADRI DE 1750

Os fortes balizaram a nova fronteira



Fronteiras e fortes



Fronteiras e fortes



fronteira

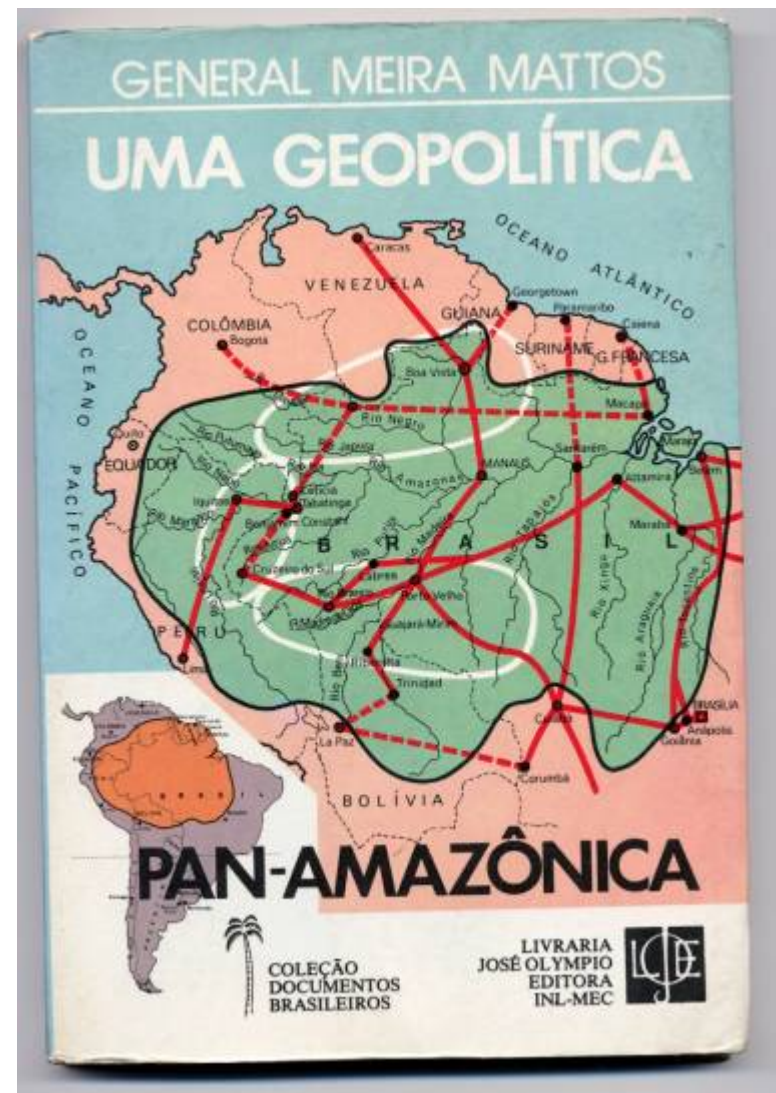
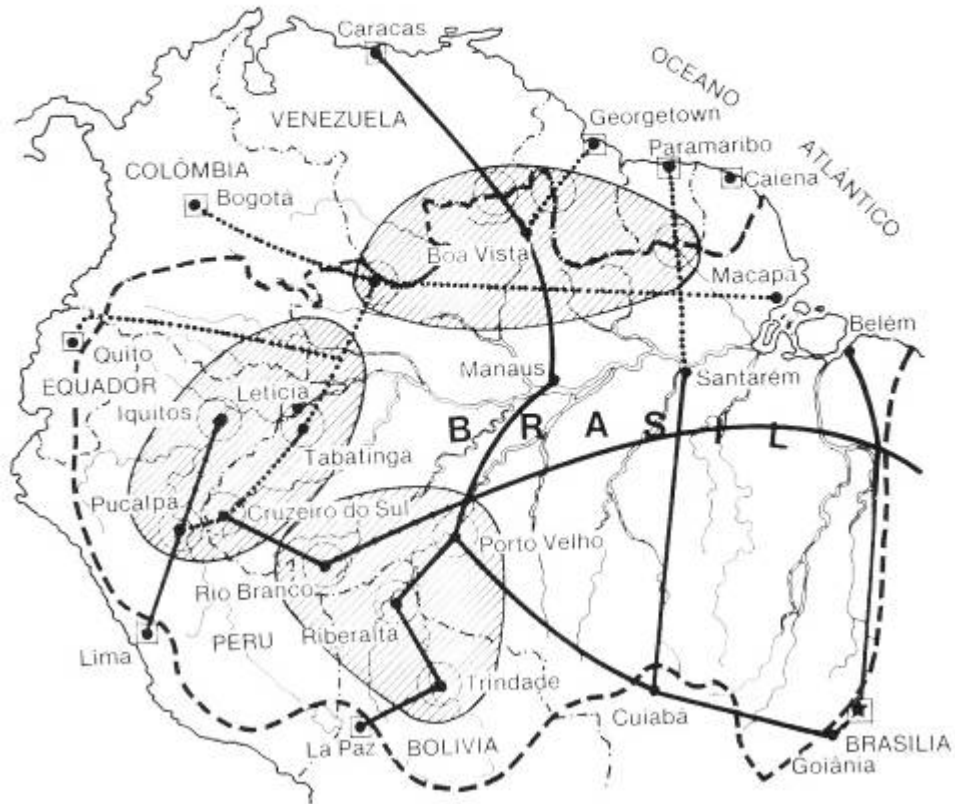
S. Luis



Fortes



ÁREAS FRONTEIRIÇAS DE IRRADIAÇÃO



Os eixos imaginados, há mais de vinte anos, pelos teóricos da geopolítica militar brasileira, foram quase todos realizados, ainda que num contexto radicalmente diferente. Tudo já estava escrito, ou melhor desenhado, até na capa do livro.



Fronteira Brasil-Venezuela



De taxi para o país vizinho



Fronteira Brasil-Venezuela

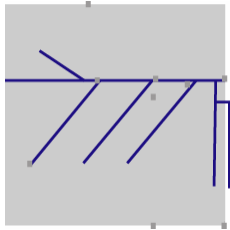
Aspectos da integração da Amazônia no Brasil e no continente

Aspectos da integração da Amazônia no Brasil e no continente

Estruturas

Aspectos da integração da Amazônia no Brasil e no continente

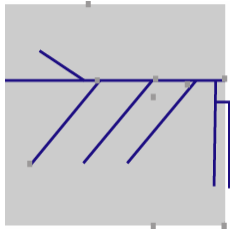
Estruturas



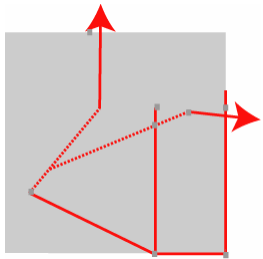
rios

Aspectos da integração da Amazônia no Brasil e no continente

Estruturas



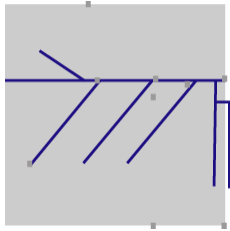
rios



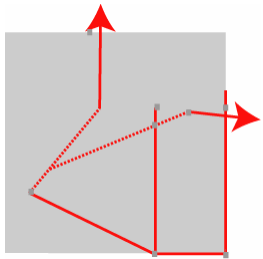
estradas

Aspectos da integração da Amazônia no Brasil e no continente

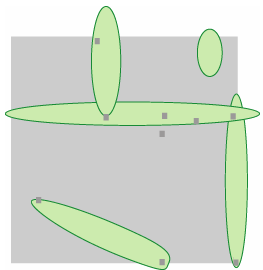
Estruturas



rios



estradas

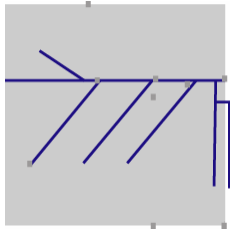


eixos

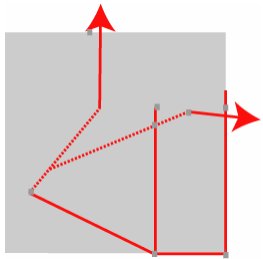
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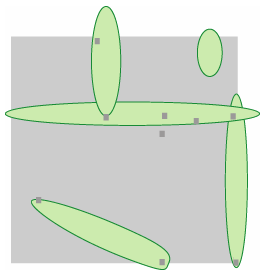
Integração nacional



rios



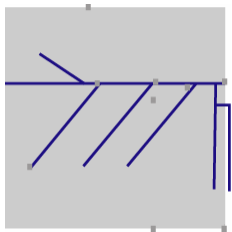
estradas



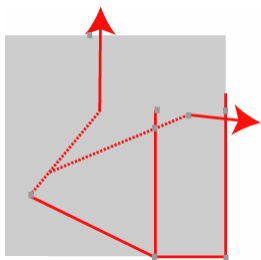
eixos

Aspectos da integração da Amazônia no Brasil e no continente

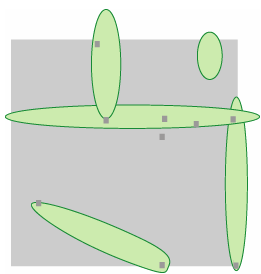
Estruturas



rios

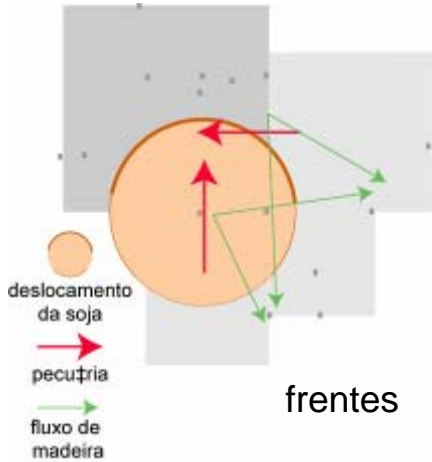


estradas



eixos

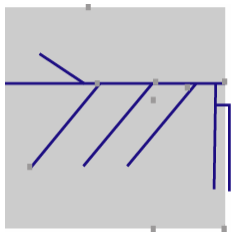
Integração nacional



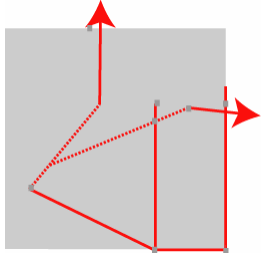
frentes

Aspectos da integração da Amazônia no Brasil e no continente

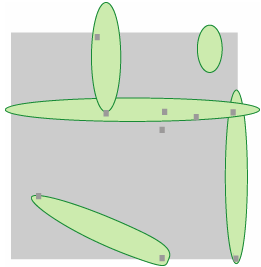
Estruturas



rios

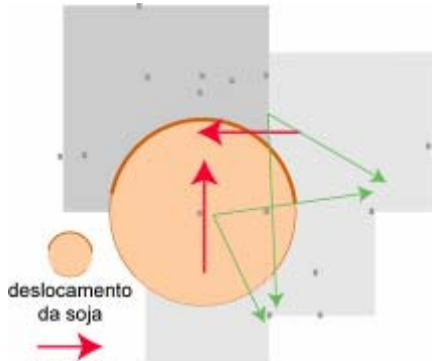


estradas



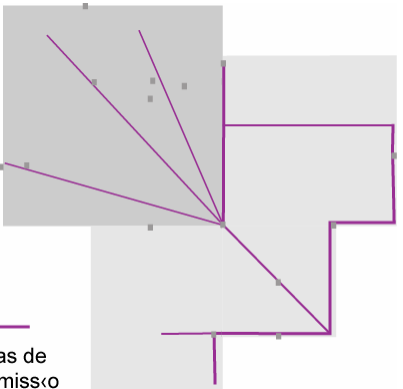
eixos

Integração nacional



- deslocamento da soja
- pecuária
- fluxo de madeira

frentes

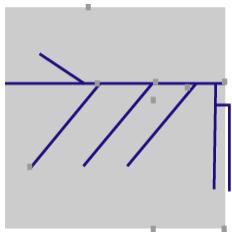


linhas de transmissão

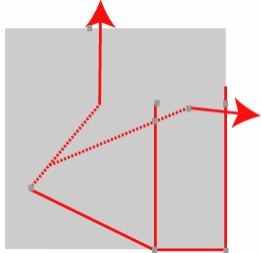
informação

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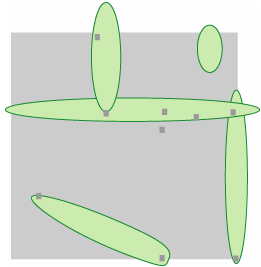
Estruturas



rios

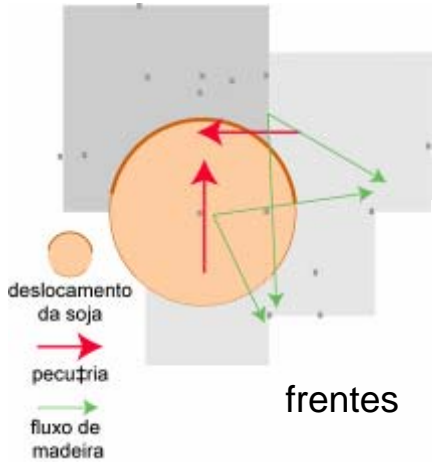


estradas

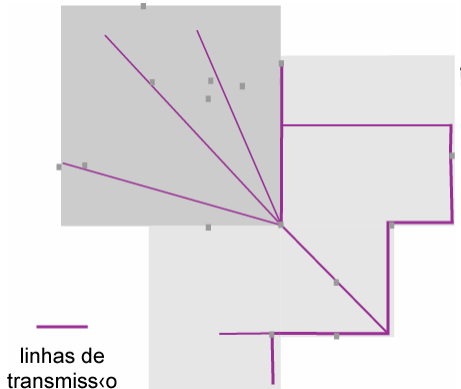


eixos

Integração nacional

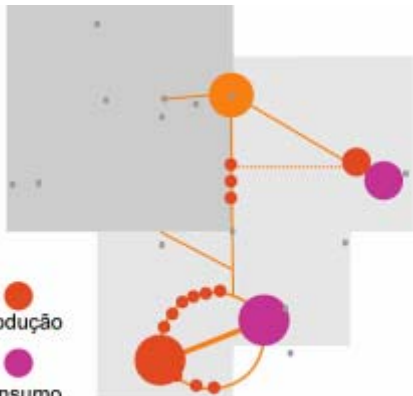


frentes



linhas de transmissão

informação

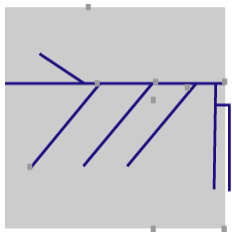


produção
consumo
linhas de transmissão

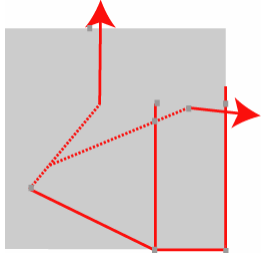
energia

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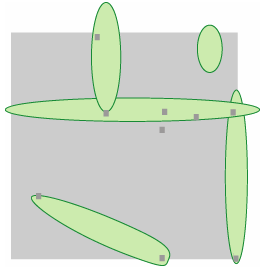
Estruturas



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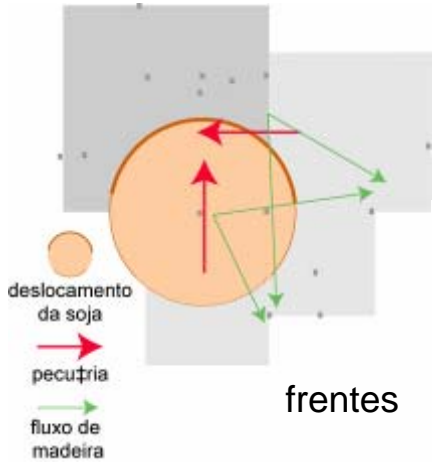


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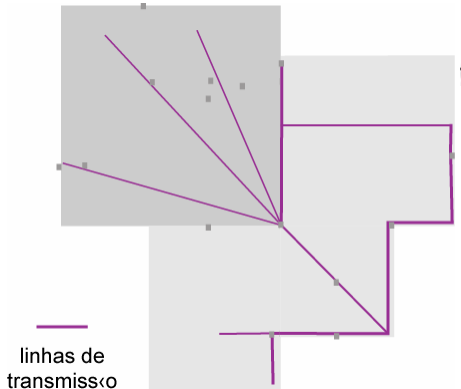


eixos

Integração nacional



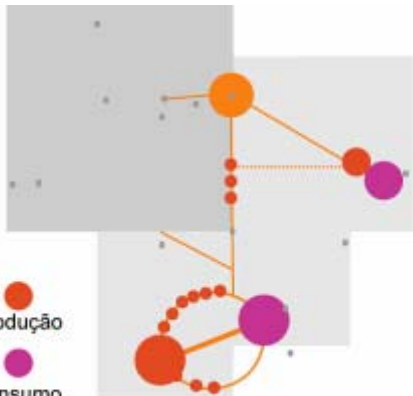
frentes



linhas de transmissão

informação

Integração continental

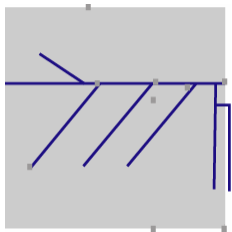


produção
consumo
linhas de transmissão

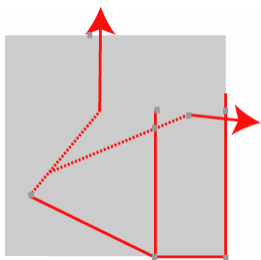
energia

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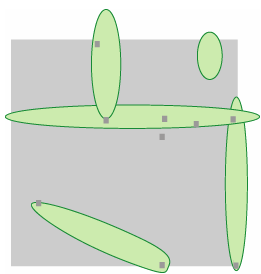
Estruturas



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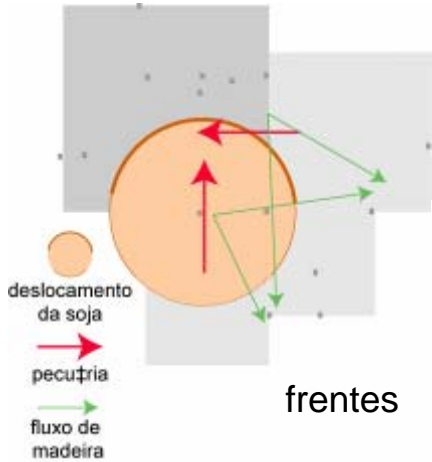


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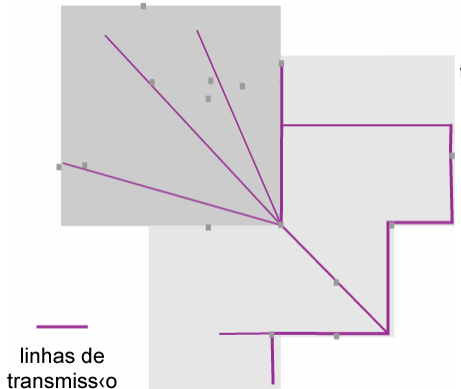


eixos

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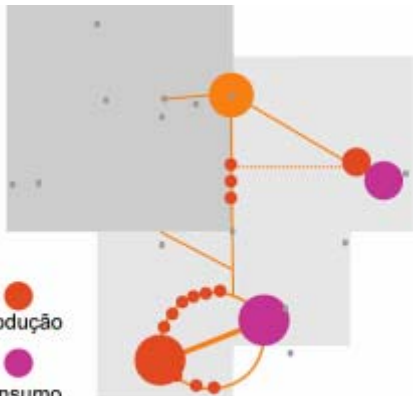


frentes



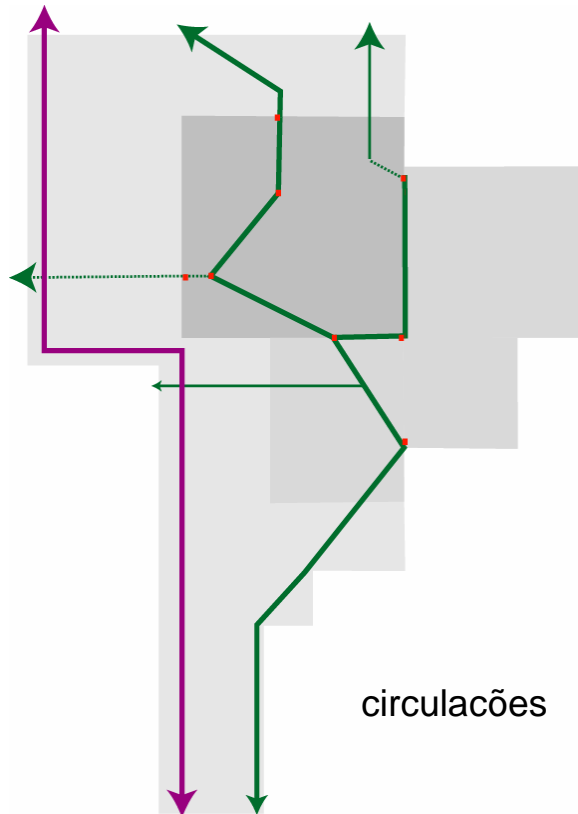
linhas de transmissão

informação



energia

Integração continental



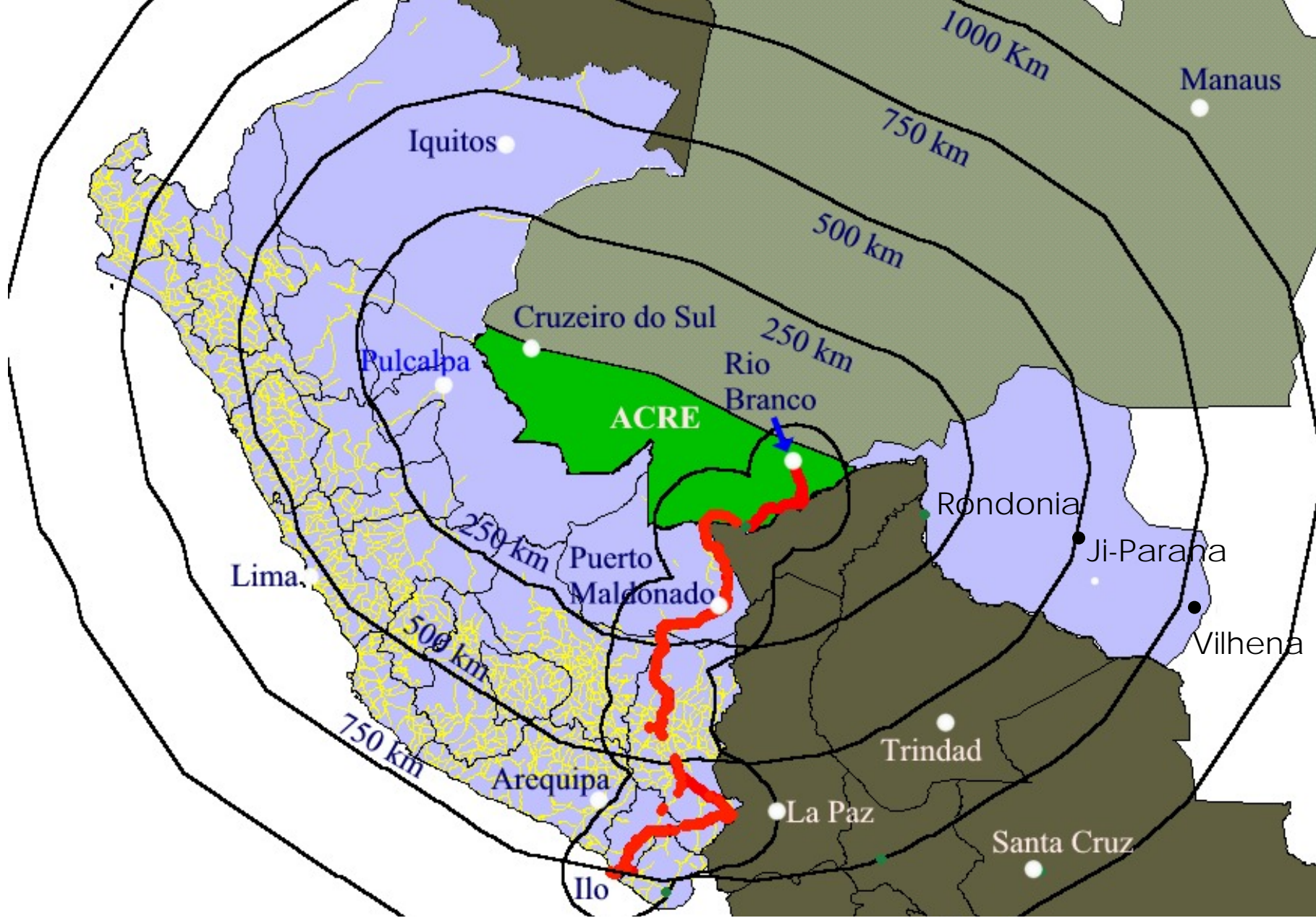
circulações



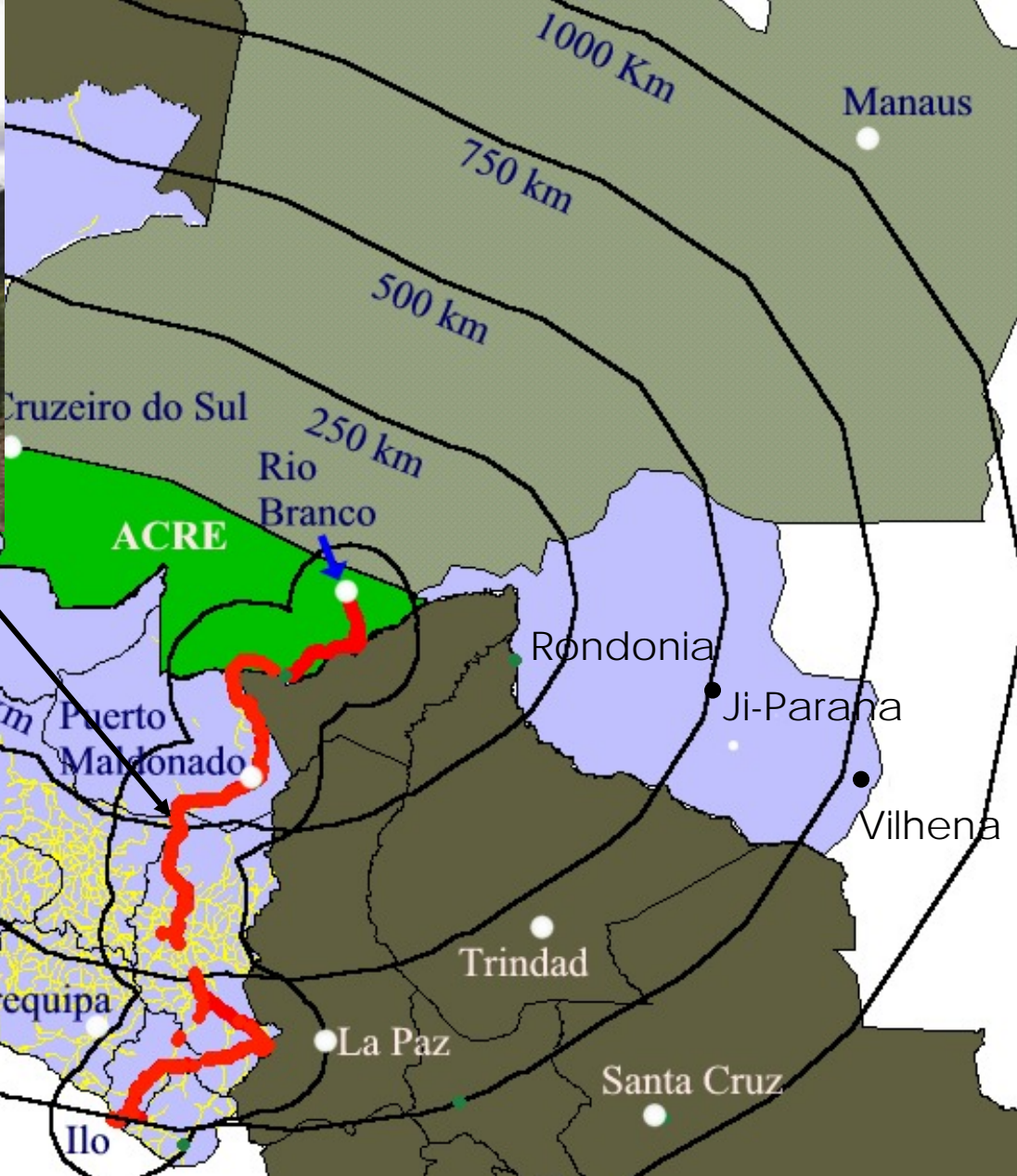
Brasil/AC

Rio Branco	284 Km
Cobija /Bolívia	57 Km
São Paulo	3.847 Km
Oceano Atlântico	3.908 Km
Estrada do Pacífico BR-317	

Brasil/AC



Elsa Mendoza

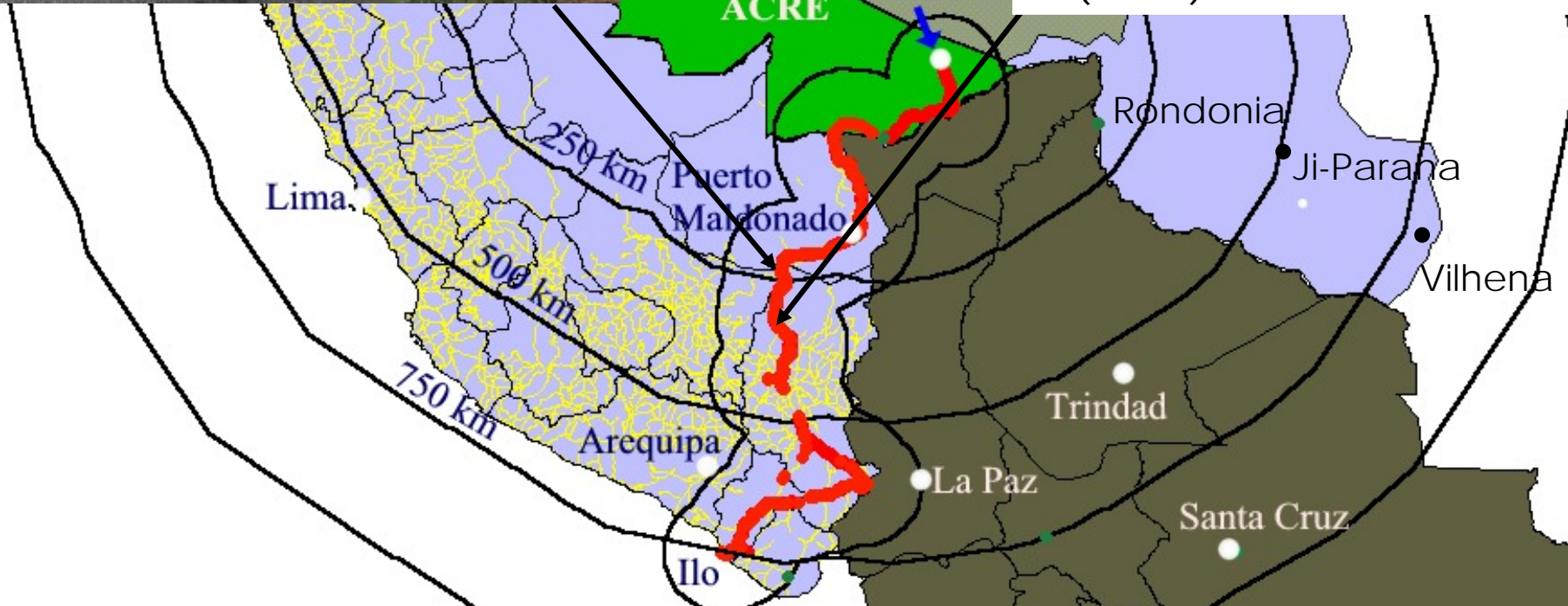


Floresta Alta amazônia peruana,
250 km do Acre



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Fauna características do Andes
(lhama) a 300 km do Acre





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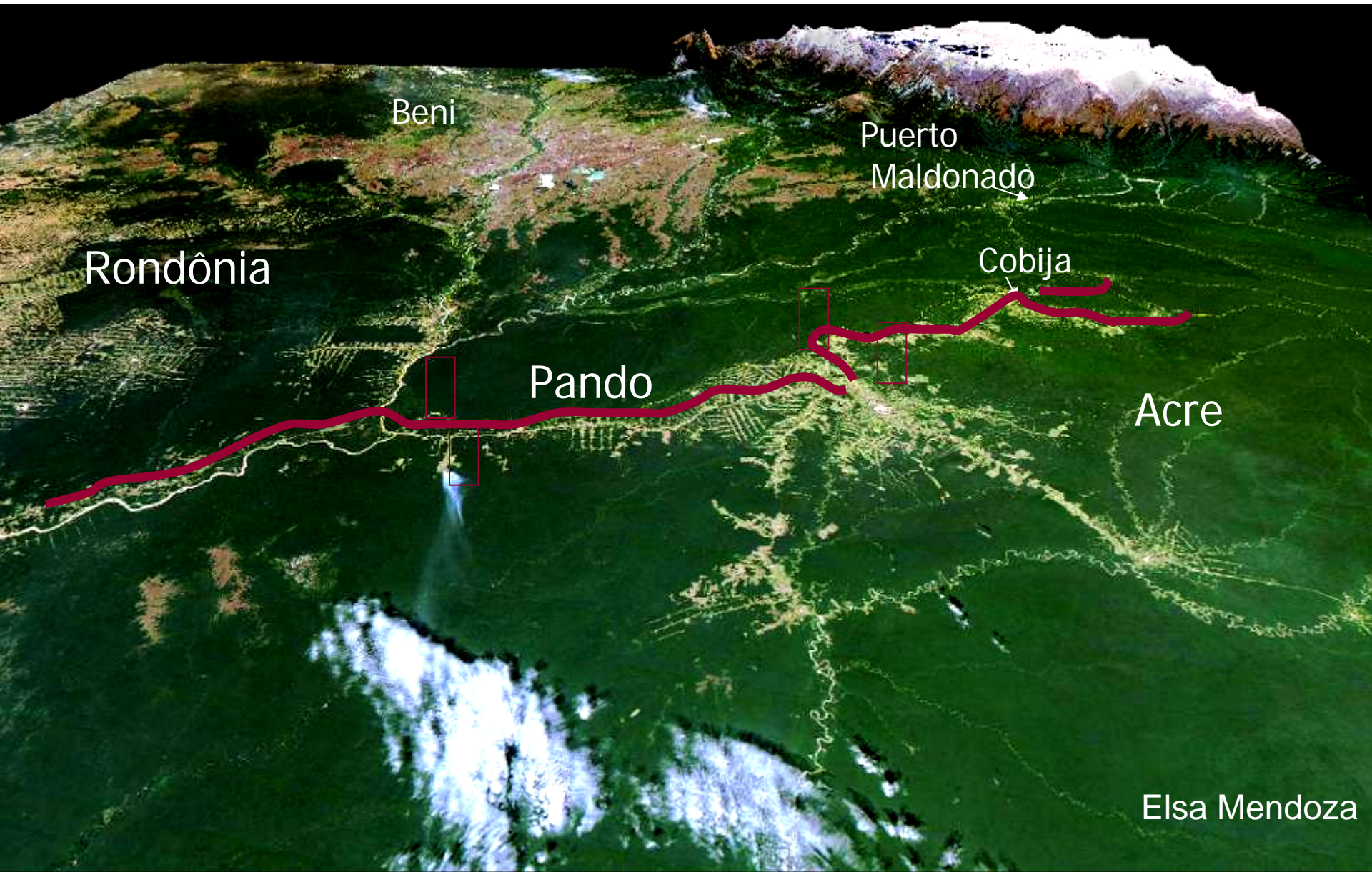


Porto de Matarani a 700 km de Acre

Elsa Mendoza

Infraestruturas propostas para a Amazônia do sudoeste

Vista para o oeste: Brasil, Peru e Bolívia



Beni

Puerto
Maldonado

Rondônia

Cobija

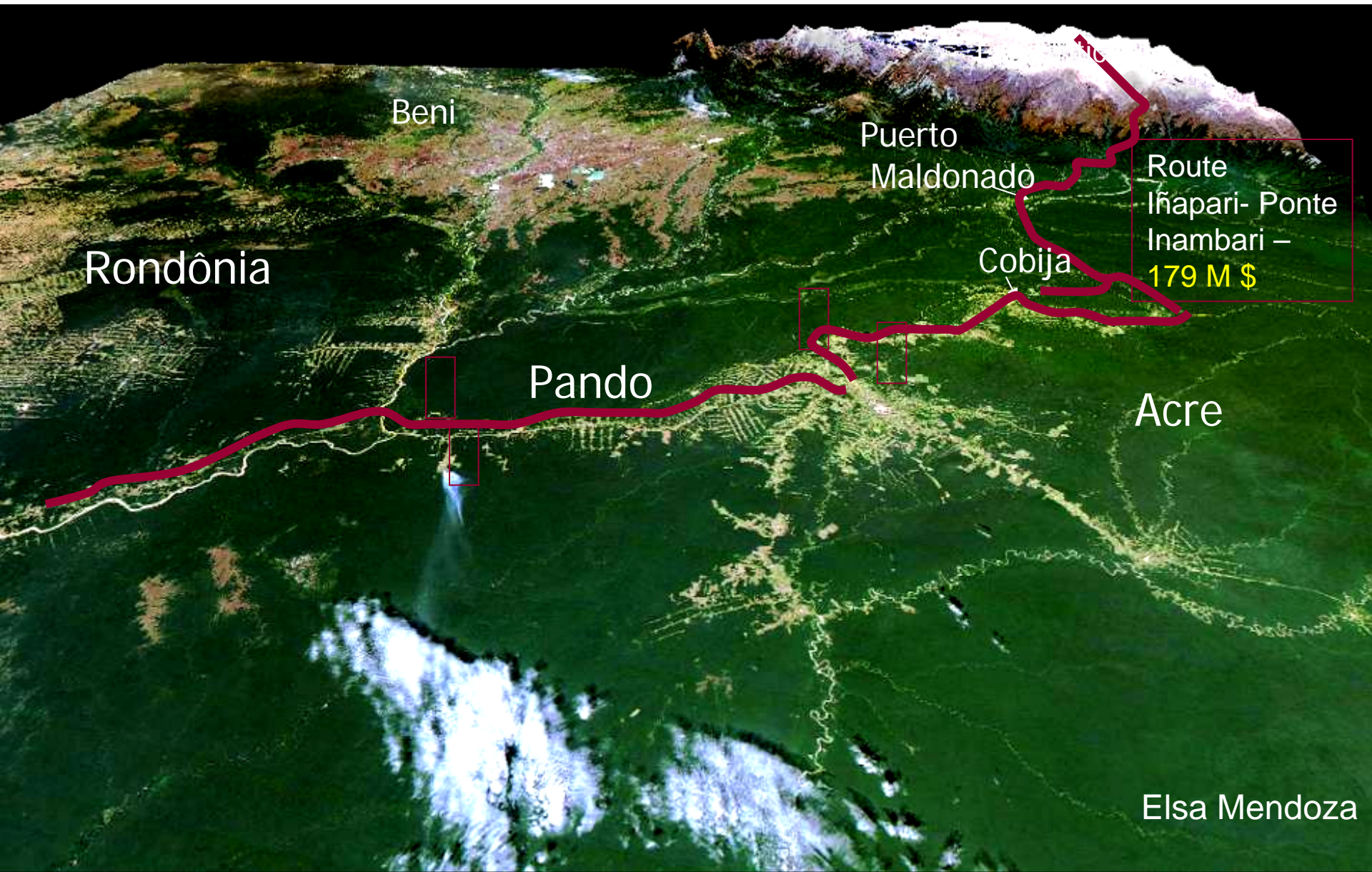
Pando

Acre

Elsa Mendoza

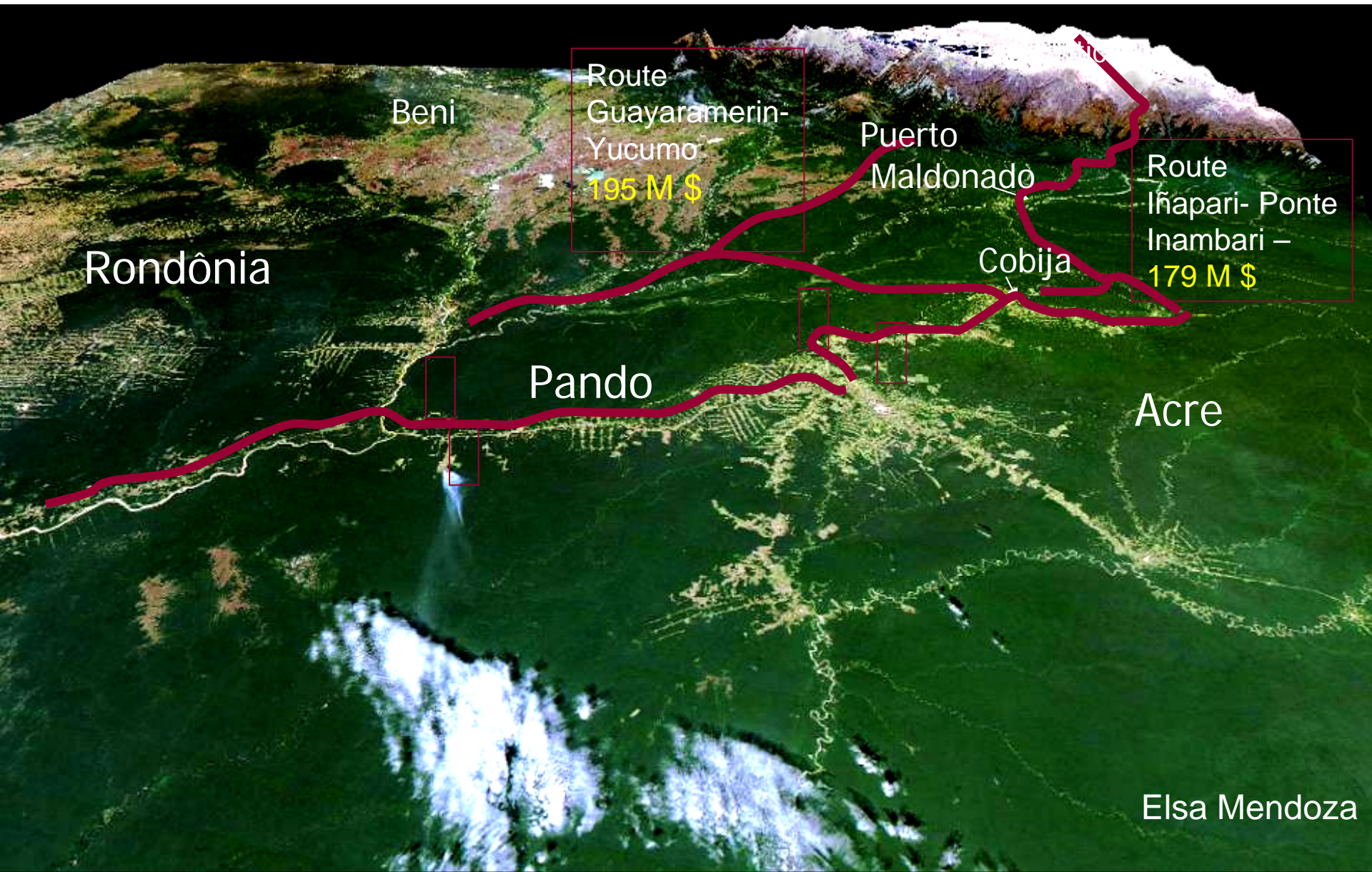
Infraestruturas propostas para a Amazônia do sudoeste

Vista para o oeste: Brasil, Peru e Bolívia



Infraestruturas propostas para a Amazônia do sudoeste

Vista para o oeste: Brasil, Peru e Bolívia



Route
Guayaramerin-
Yucumo
195 M \$

Route
Iñapari- Ponte
Inambari –
179 M \$

Rondônia

Beni

Pando

Puerto
Maldonado

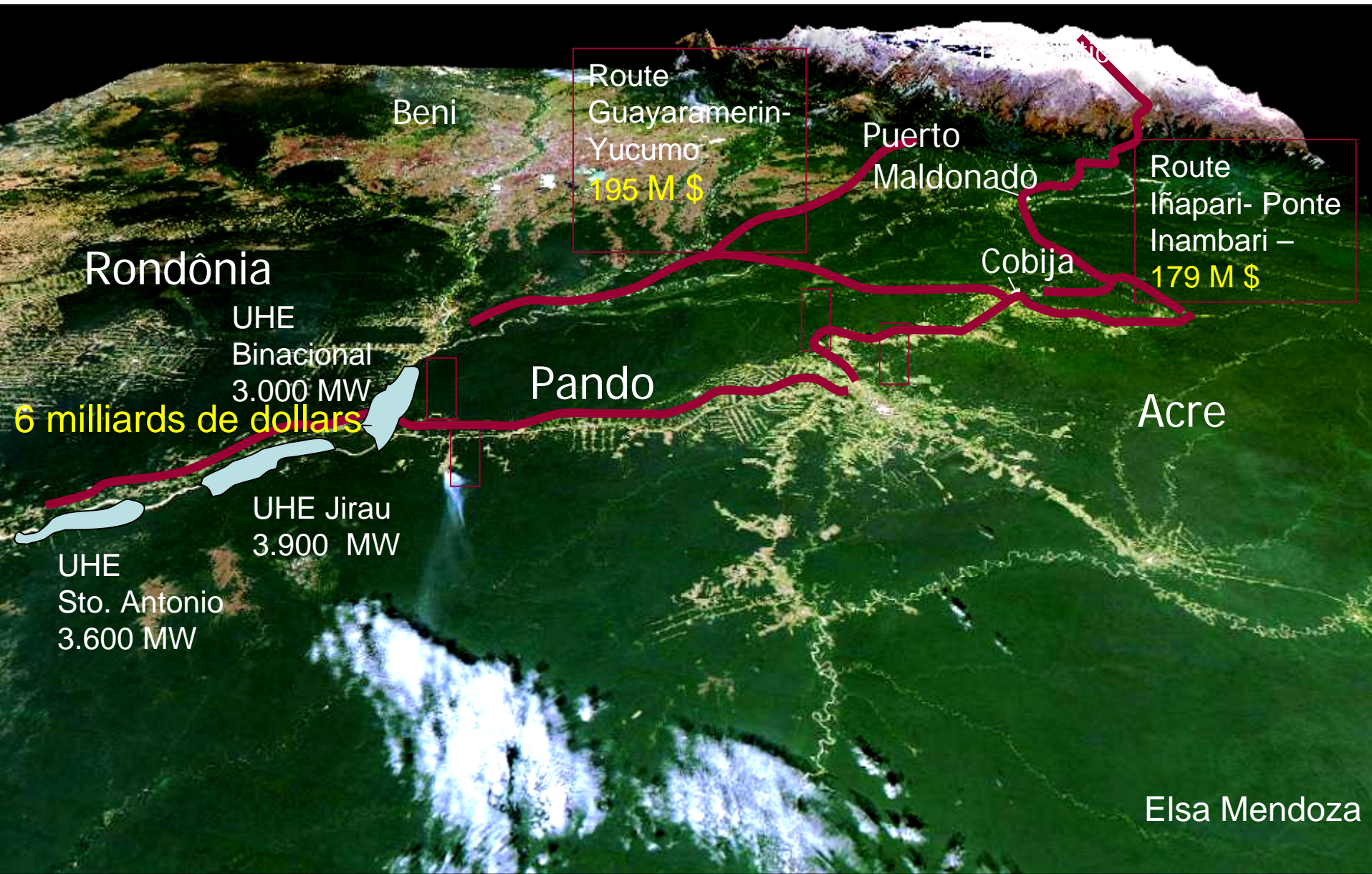
Cuzco

Acre

Elsa Mendoza

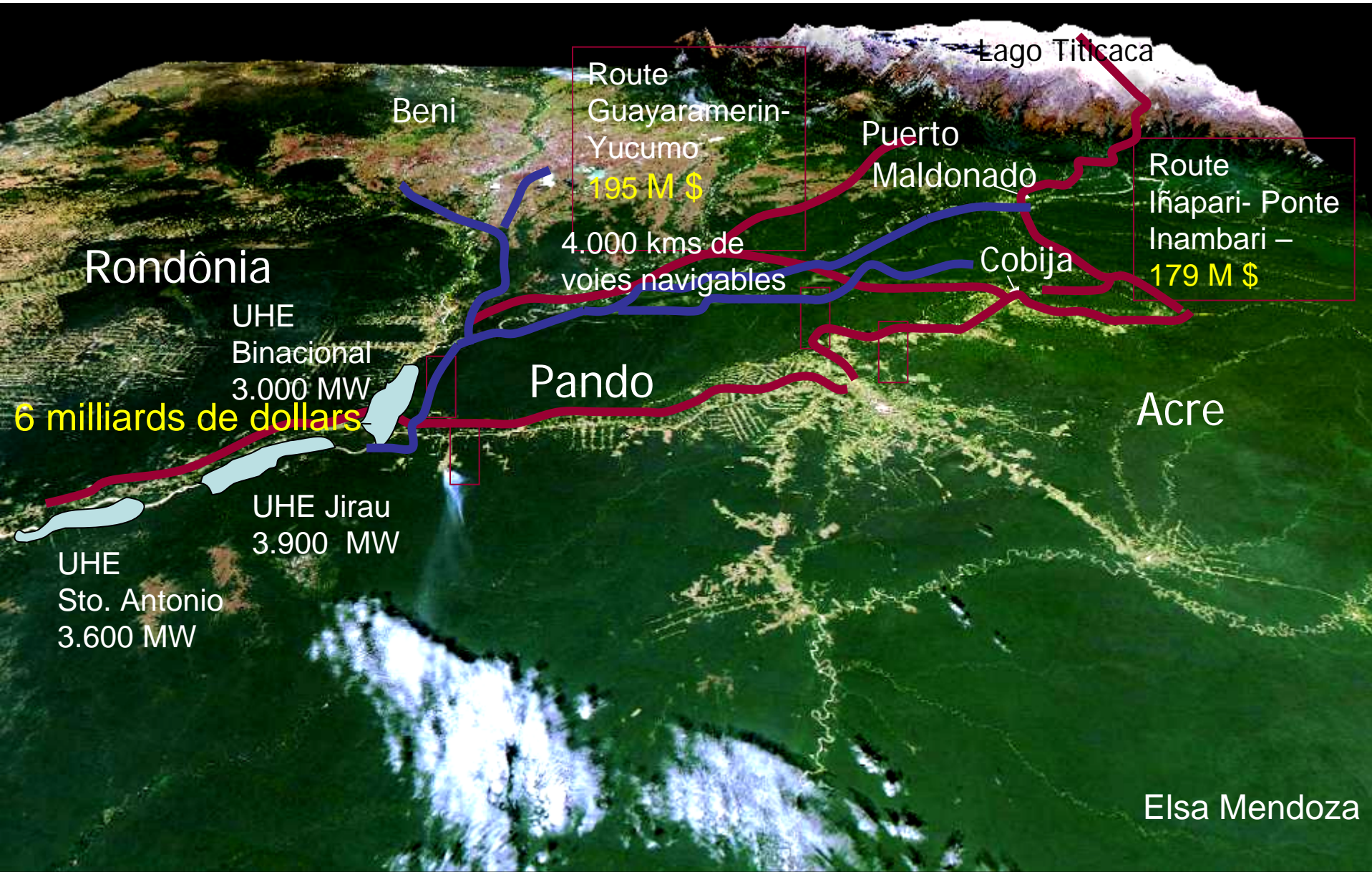
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Infraestruturas propostas para a Amazônia do sudoeste

Vista para o oeste: Brasil, Peru e Bolívia





A Amazônia não é mais o fim da linha (ou da picada), volta a ser o centro, por onde passam alguns dos eixos de ligação entre o Brasil e seus vizinhos



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O movimento começou com Venezuela e Guyane, continua com Bolívia, Peru e Equador.



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Apenas a Colômbia fica, por enquanto, fora do processo de integração.

in the northern section of South America, forming a land of more than 3,000 square miles.

3.5.5 - THE FORMER INT'L RESERVE OF AMAZON FOREST

Since the middle 80's the most important rain forest of the world was passed to the responsibility of the United States and the United Nations. It is named as FINRAF (Former International Reserve of Amazon Forest), and its foundation was due to the fact the Amazon is located in South America, one of the poorest regions on earth and surrounded by irresponsible, cruel and authority countries. It was part of eight different and strange countries, which are in the majority of cases, kingdoms of violence, drug trade, illiteracy and a unintelligent and primitive people.

The creation of FINRAF were supported by all nations of G-23 and was really a special mission of our country and a gift of all the world, since the possession of these valuable lands to such primitive countries and people should condemn the lungs of the world to disappearance and full destroying in few years.



map 3.5.5.1- We can see the location of the International Reserve. It look area of eight South America's countries: Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname and F.Guyana. Some of the poorest and miserable countries of the world.

We can consider that this area has the most biodiversity in the planet, with a vast number of species of all types of animals and vegetals. The value of this area is unable to calculate, but the planet can be cert that The United States won't let these Latin American countries explore and destroy this real ownership of all humanity.

FINRAF is like an international park, with very severe rules of exploration.

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O episodio revela que alguns setores da sociedade brasileira ainda vivem com ideias do século passado

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O episodio revela que alguns setores da sociedade brasileira ainda vivem com ideias do século passado

E que e sempre melhor checar os fatos antes de indignar-se

in the northern section of South America, forming a land of more than 3,000 square miles.

3.5-5 - THE FORMER INT'L RESERVE OF AMAZON FOREST

Since the middle 80's the most important rain forest of the world was passed to the responsibility of the United States and the United Nations. It is named as FINRAF (Former International Reserve of Amazon Forest), and its foundation was due to the fact the Amazon is located in South America, one of the poorest regions on earth and surrounded by irresponsible, cruel and authoritarian countries. It was part of eight different and strange countries, which are in the majority of cases, kingdoms of violence, drug trade, illiteracy and a unintelligent and primitive people.

The creation of FINRAF were supported by all nations of G-23 and was really a special mission of our country and a gift of all the world, since the possession of these valuable lands to such primitive countries and people should condemn the lungs of the world to disappearance and full destroying in few years.



map 3.5.5.1- We can see the location of the International Reserve. It look area of eight South America's countries: Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Guiana, Suriname and F.Guiana. Some of the poorest and miserable countries of the world.

We can consider that this area has the most biodiversity in the planet, with a vast number of species of all types of animals and vegetals. The value of this area is unable to calculate, but the planet can be cert that The United States won't let these Latin American countries explore and destroy this real ownership of all humanity.

FINRAF is like an international park, with very severe rules of exploration.

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O Brasil e seus vizinhos

O Brasil ainda tem o seu centro de gravidade na megalópole em formação no sul do continente

Abre-se no seu território uma alternativa à estrada Panamericana

Mas persistem zonas de fragilidade e ameaças no seu território ou na vizinhança

