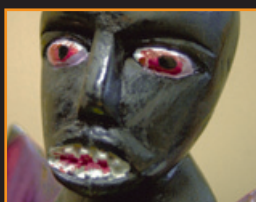
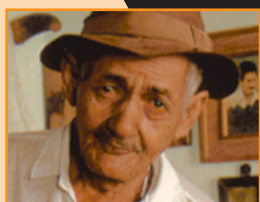
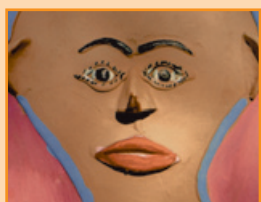


IDB Cultural Center Art Gallery
February 21 – April 12, 2002

Faces of Northeastern Brazil

P o p u l a r a n d F o l k A r t



In keeping with tradition, the IDB Cultural Center presents an art exhibition in honor of the city and country that are hosting the Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Inter-American Development Bank. This year, the Bank's 42nd Annual Meeting will be held in the City of Fortaleza, Brazil.

The art exhibition, *Faces of Northeastern Brazil*, displays contemporary handicrafts from the State of Ceará in northeastern Brazil. These works demonstrate the imagination and abilities of the people of the region, and represent a major part of the economy of the handicraft communities. Many objects may be familiar to those who have strolled along Beira Mar Avenue in Fortaleza. These handicrafts attest to the synergistic amalgam of native, Iberian and African influences and credit the entrepreneurial spirit and inventiveness of the artists. The Cearenses demonstrate how it is possible to reconcile economic sustainability with cultural identity and tradition for the benefit of thousands of people in the region.

This year we are also offering a concert in honor of the host country. The music of the São Paulo String Quartet complements this celebration of the creativity of the people of northeastern Brazil. The program will feature some of the finest Brazilian composers, including Carlos Gomes, Mahle and Jobim.

*I am pleased to invite you to enjoy
the art and music of Brazil.*

Mirna Liévano de Marques
External Relations Advisor

CEART and the Power of Handicrafts

The people of Ceará are famous for their skills in making handicrafts. Some of the artists transform palm leaves into hats, others weave and embroider, or work with wood, clay or anything that may be transformed into a beautiful, functional or decorative object.

It is common throughout Ceará, from the coast to the mountains, to find small towns and villages where hundreds of people are engaged in the manufacture of handicrafts. Men, women and entire families along with their neighbors make imaginative objects using materials from the environment. Their techniques and styles are rooted in the traditions, customs and culture of past generations.

CEART supports many of the craftspeople in the communities of Ceará. CEART is an organization sponsored by the government of Ceará to strengthen the social, economic and cultural importance of the region. It is working to stimulate and preserve the culture and welfare of the people of

Ceará, to encourage production and provide training for beginning craft artisans.

CEART organizes craftspeople into communities and cooperatives, provides financial help, and advertises, promotes and markets the products. In addition, it helps to stimulate innovation through training and improvement of techniques without depleting the environment or destroying the regional characteristics and styles. Thousands of craftspeople have benefited from this program.

The success of CEART is the result of a well-established and trustworthy partnership between the government and the community. The challenges are constant, however, and there is always room for improvement, as well as for fresh capital to invest in and expand the program.

Renata Jereissati
First Lady of Ceará



Their techniques and styles are rooted
in the traditions, customs and culture
of past generations...

Renata Jereissati
First Lady of Ceará



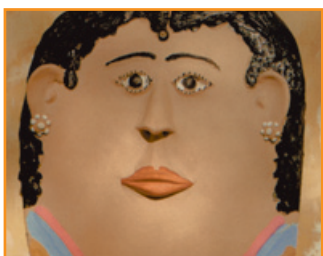
The São Paulo String Quartet

The São Paulo String Quartet debuted in the São Paulo Municipal Theater's *Concertos do Meio Dia* series. It has performed in prestigious halls throughout the state of São Paulo, including the Municipal Theater of Piracicaba, the Music Conservatory of Piracicaba, the Municipal Theater of Bauru, the Urca Theater in Poços de Caldas at the II Montanhas Music Festival, the Maria Antonia Foundation in São Paulo City, the Centro de Convivência de Campinas, the Ourinhos Municipal Theater, and the Oscar Americano Foundation of São Paulo.

The Quartet comprises violinist Celisa Amaral Frias, who has recorded the complete works of Ernst Mahle, and is concertmaster of the Piracicaba Conservatory Chamber Ensemble; violinist Jean Reis, who studied in the United States

and played with the Riverside and Redlands Symphonies before returning to Brazil as violinist for the São Paulo City Symphony; Valdeci Merquiori, who has been assistant principal viola of the Campinas City Symphony since 1988 and plays with the Solo Quartet; and Erico Amaral Junior, who has been cellist with the Campinas City Symphony since 1980, and teaches at the Ernst Mahle School of Music in Piracicaba.

The Quartet's repertoire features predominantly Brazilian composers. The Quartet often invites guest artists to perform with it, such as Brazilian guitarist Fabio Zanon, Argentine pianist Mirta Herrera, and pianist Maria José Carrasqueira. The Quartet's spring 2002 tour will include performances in Paris, Rome and Washington, D.C.





The objects included in this exhibition were selected from the Central Craftsmaking Association (Central de Artesanato do Ceará) in Fortaleza, and the Master Noza Center of Popular Culture of Juazeiro do Norte (Centro de Cultura Popular de Juazeiro do Norte Mestre Noza, Associação dos Artesãos do Padre Cícero), in southern Ceará, where the Father Cícero Craft Association sells their products. Eight pieces come from a private collection.

Brazil and the Inter-American Development Bank

Brazil, the largest Latin American country in area, population, and the size of its economy, has the fifth-largest territory in the world. It is the only Latin American country that was colonized by Portugal, and where Portuguese is the official language.

With a land area of 8.5 million square kilometers and a population of 166 million, the country is, in fact, sparsely populated, since most of its inhabitants live on or relatively close to its 7,400-kilometer Atlantic coast. More than 80 percent of the population lives in urban areas, mainly São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. The country's new capital, Brasília, was built from the ground up in 1960.

The country's enormous geographical diversity spans the Amazon Basin, the largest river basin in the world; the arid northeast; the industrial southeast; the fertile pampas of the south; and the center-west, a largely agricultural region that includes Brasília. Brazil borders French Guiana and every country in South America except Chile and Ecuador.

Brazil's political organization is characterized by states with strong traditions of local government under a federal system; widely different economic, social and political conditions; and rich local cultures. The ethnically diverse population has preserved cultural products and traditions from all

areas of the world. At the same time, Brazilians have created their own profoundly original artistic expressions, which enjoy worldwide respect and popularity.

Endowed with a wealth of natural resources, skilled workers and well-trained professionals, Brazil has developed a diversified economy with a strong manufacturing sector that includes many high-technology industries, such as automobile and airplane production. Its exports feature a growing proportion of high-value-added products that are expanding their share of world markets.

Foreign investment remains high because investors have identified Brazil as a country with great opportunities and lower risk than other emerging markets. Gross domestic product per capita, at purchasing power parity, is about \$6,500.

Notwithstanding important advances in economic growth and social indicators, large gaps between the economic development of regions and states persist, as do gaps between the living standards of different population groups. Inequality and poverty remain major challenges.

The State of Ceará

Colonized by the Portuguese in the 17th century, Ceará twice repulsed Dutch invaders, in 1644 and 1654, who never-





theless managed to found the state's capital, Fortaleza. Located just below the equator, Ceará has an area of 148,016 square kilometers and a population of approximately seven million.

For centuries, the state's economy was based on primary commodities. Over the past few decades, Ceará has become an important industrial development center. Manufacturing represents 36 percent of the state's GDP and features textiles, footwear, furniture, food production, mining and related activities, and printing and metalworking, among others. Agriculture remains a key sector and includes production of rice, bananas, sugarcane, nuts, cocoa, beans and mandioca (cassava). Located on what is called the northeast's "drought polygon," Ceará has an enormous capacity to collect and store water in large dams. Tourism is the fastest growing industry in the state, thanks to spectacular beaches and sand dunes, as well as other attractions, such as the National Park of Ubajara.

Ceará has a rich handicraft tradition, rooted in the peoples that have formed its population. The Portuguese brought lace, embroidery, leather and metalworking. Indians contributed the manufacture of rope and straw-based products. The relatively few Africans who came to Ceará developed ceramics, which evolved with

the addition of Indian and Portuguese influences. Handicrafts and popular arts based on wood and other products employ large numbers of people, many of them women, who mostly work at home or in small workshops.

The IDB

Brazil is one of the founding members and had a key role in the creation of the IDB, now the largest and oldest of the regional multilateral development banks and the main source of international development lending to Brazil. The country is tied with Argentina for the position of largest shareholder in the Bank among its developing country members, with each having 10.75 percent of capital and voting power.

The Bank has approved 290 loans for a total of \$23.4 billion for Brazil, making the country the institution's largest borrower. Bank lending has benefited industry, tourism, science and technology; transportation and communications; health and sanitation; social investment and microenterprise; energy; and policy reform and public sector modernization.

The Bank's overall strategy, consistent with the Brazilian government's economic program for 2000-2003, supports sustainable growth in a context of stability, aiming at lessening inequality and poverty.

Carlos Brezina

External Relations Office





Francorli (woodcuts)

José Lourenço Gonzaga (woodcuts)

Other artists (woodcuts)

Cícero Ferreira Cardoso

(polychrome wood sculpture)

Mauro Gomes (straw and wood)

Abel Teixeira (straw, wood and other materials)

Francisca Lopes (wood relief, polychrome sculpture)

Severino Silva de Souza, a. k. a. **Virino**

(polychrome wood sculpture)

José Eugênio Ribeiro (polychrome wood sculpture)

Cícero Simplicio do Nascimento,

a. k. a. **Cizim** (natural wood)

Flávio Alves Gomes (polychrome wood sculpture)

Raimundo Caetano Rodrigues,

a. k. a. **Racar** (polychrome wood sculpture)

Diomar Freitas Dantas (polychrome wood sculpture)

Antônio Nunes da Silva (polychrome wood sculpture)

Francisco Cardoso Graciano (polychrome wood sculpture)

Perpétua Cecília da Conceição (polychrome wood sculpture)

João Cosmo Félix, a. k. a. **Nino** (polychrome sculpture)

Maria Cândido Monteiro (polychrome ceramics)

Maria Lourdes Cândido (polychrome ceramics)

Maria do Socorro Cândido (polychrome ceramics)

Cícero Santos (wood relief)

Adalberto Soares da Silva,

a. k. a. **Beto** (polychrome ceramics)

Cícero Caetano Rodrigues (polychrome sculpture)

Edson do Nascimento (natural wood sculpture)

José Maurício dos Santos

Other unidentified community artists

(fabric, natural fiber, glass, tin, clay, twigs and horsehair)

Inter-American Development Bank

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Paulo Paiva
Vice President for Planning and Administration

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CEART

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