

Books we can recommend:

- 1) Guatemala - INDIGENA pamphlet series, in cooperation with AKWESASNE NOTES, have published: "The Situation of Indian Peoples in Guatemala" by Antonio Pop Caal. It is available for 25 cents from: AKWESASNE NOTES, Mohawk Nation via Roosevelttown New York 13683, U S A
- 2) John H Bodley: "Victims of Progress" 1975 Cummings Publishing Co. U S A, Ontario, London.
- 3) Jean Copans: "Anthropologie et Impérialisme". Paris 1975
- 4) "Case Studies on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms". A World Survey. 2 Volumes. Willem A Veenhoven (ed). Published for the Foundation for the Study of Plural Societies by Martinus Nijhoff / The Hague 1975.

Comité de Acción para la America Latina.

1-20-9 Ebara Haitsu 202, Tokyo, Japan has sent us a list of Japanese industries which operate in Brazil, especially the Amazon Area. This list can be obtained from IWGIA for 50 cents.

URGENT!!!! RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTIONS URGENT!!!!

As announced in Newsletter 13, we have changed from the "Document Series-system" to an annual subscription system as of January 1976. We urge those who have not yet renewed their subscription to do so as soon as possible. If you don't pay your subscription fee, we will unfortunately not be able to send you our next publication which is:

IWGIA Document no. 23:Norman E Whitten, Jr.:Ecuadorian Ethnocide and Indigenous Ethnogenesis:Amazonian Resurgence Amidst Andean Colonialism.

This will be published in May.

IWGIA

INTERNATIONAL WORK GROUP FOR INDIGENOUS AFFAIRS
FREDERIKSHOLMS KANAL 4A - DK 1220 COPENHAGEN K - DENMARK

IWGIA IS A NONPOLITICAL AND NONRELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION
CONCERNED WITH THE OPPRESSION OF ETHNIC GROUPS
IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Newsletter no. 14

March 1976

This newsletter is being distributed along with IWGIA-Document No. 22 Jacques Lizot: The Yanomami in the Face of Ethnocide.

PARAGUAY: DESTRUCTION OF THE MARANDU PROJECT / CHASE SARDI AND MAURICIO SCHWARTZMAN STILL IN PRISON. PARAGUAYAN AUTHORITIES IGNORE REQUESTS FROM FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

Since we published the alarming news (January 21, 1976) on the use of torture against some of the arrested members of the Marandu Project, IWGIA has been involved in a vigorous international campaign for the release of Miguel Chase Sardi and his associates. According to recent information from Asunción, both Gloria Estrago and Victorio Suarez have been released. Chase Sardi and Mauricio Schwartzman, however, are still in prison.

In the beginning of February IWGIA's legal counsel, Professor of Law, dr. Ole Espersen (Member of the Danish Parliament) visited Asunción to investigate the Marandu case. He went to the prison where Chase Sardi was kept, but was not granted permission to speak to, or even see Chase. Dr. Espersen gathered important information on the situation in Paraguay, and he also talked to high officials in the Ministry of Justice in Asunción. On his return to Denmark dr. Espersen reported that the authorities took revenge on Chase Sardi's family through closing down the flower shop which was the only source of income for the family.

On the basis of dr. Espersen's report, IWGIA in the end of February again urged the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs to express its concern for the situation of the arrested. The Paraguayan ambassador in Buenos Aires in a meeting with the Danish ambassador February 28, again stressed that the Marandu

members had been arrested because of "illegal Communist activities", and he made it clear that this was "an internal affair". The humanitarian work of the Marandu Project in this meeting was characterized as "illegal intelligence activities, which are severely punished in Paraguay as well as in all other countries". These statements do not leave much hope for the future work for the indigenous peoples of Paraguay, which is now fully controlled by the Government-organized body "INDI" whose director is the Minister of Defence, General Samaniego.

On February 23, Chase Sardi was transported to "Comisaria 7" in the outskirts of Asunción, which is known as one of the worst prisons. Here prisoners may sit for years, without hope.

A member of the Secretariat of IWGIA attended the 13th General Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in consultative status with ECOSOC, Geneva, (16 - 19 March 1976) in the hope of making a joint effort with the other international organizations concerned with the Marandu case. A statement was delivered and will be included in the minutes from the Conference.

The last report we have received from Paraguay says that the United States has "protested vigorously against the arrest of Chase Sardi and his associates". After the American intervention IWGIA is now exploring new possibilities of achieving Chase Sardi's and Schwartzman's release. For this purpose and for the help of their families, we urge all of you as soon as possible to send money to The Marandu Fund - The International Secretariat of IWGIA, Frederiksholms Kanal 4A, DK 1220 Copenhagen K, Denmark.

Copenhagen, March 31, 1976.

The International Secretariat of IWGIA.

Correction:

On account of a printing mistake in Newsletter no. 13 it wasn't mentioned that indigenous people from Guatemala were also present at the International Conference of Indigenous Peoples (October 27-31, 1975, Port Alberni, B.C., Canada).

INDIAN DOLLARS TO GUATEMALA CAMPAIGN:

The World Council of Indigenous Peoples have sent us a letter from which we quote the following: "Indian groups in Guatemala have organized an Indian Emergency Committee to collect funds for the most heavily damaged Indian communities that have suffered the disastrous effects of the earthquake of February 4th and its repercussions.... According to our sources of information the aide being supplied to Guatemala is being directed to the middle and upper classes and not the Indian communities and so we want to send our aide directly to the Emergency Committee set up to provide aide directly to our Indian brothers in Guatemala.

Cheques should be made out to the NIB Trust Fund (for Guatemala) Suite 1111, Varette Building, 130 Albert St.
Ottawa K1P 5G4
Canada

Donations are income-tax deductible by quoting the charitable reg. no. 0454652-59-10. Official receipt for tax purposes will be forwarded.

The people of the Sheshant Band, Port North Alberni, Canada, have already sent a considerable amount of money to their Indian brothers in Guatemala.

COLOMBIA:

ANUC (Asociación Nacional de Usaurios y Campesinos), the National Tenant and Peasant Association, has informed us that on the 17th December, 1975 their office was closed down and all their files seized by the Ministry of Agriculture, in spite of the fact that ANUC had a lawful contract with the Ministry, leasing the office until August 7th, 1978. ANUC has charged the Minister of Agriculture, Rafael Pardo Buelvas, with misusing his authority and stealing private property. The court is investigating ANUC's charges, but the chances of ANUC winning the court case are very small, as some pro-government newspapers have already described ANUC with the

usual clichés as "leftist extremists" who were engaged in "subversive activities".

MAPUCHES CONTINUE THEIR STRUGGLE:

(Reprinted from Akwesasne Notes, Early Winter 1975)

"Kila patako tripantu kuyfingekefuy in, inchin tain mapu.
Tifa nituffin, Lakonain kay"

"Three hundred years ago this land was ours. Now we are going to take it back, and we are prepared to die"

Mapuche song about re-occupying
land in Chile in July, 1970.

There are about 550,000 Mapuches in Chile of a total population of ten million. Most of them - about 400,000 - live in the countryside. In the cities, the rest work at the lowest-paying jobs - the women are maids, the men work at menial jobs in bakeries.

Since the military coup in Chile on Sep. 11, 1973, most information has been focused upon the tremendous repression of professionals, intellectuals, workers, and politicians, but almost nothing has been said on the fate of the Mapuches. Repression against them has been severe, not only on their homelands, but in the capital city where thousands of them have migrated since the turn of the century.

An intense persecution began of all those who had supported Allende. The military gave the expropriated farms back to the landlords. Reservation land which had been recovered was returned to the landlords. Mass killings of random groups of Mapuches took place, often on the basis of unsubstantiated rumours, that the Mapuches in a given area were hiding arms. Near Pitrufquen, a town in southern Chile, dozens of bodies of murdered Mapuches floated down the river while observers in the town saw military trucks loaded with dead bodies coming back from the countryside.

The bodies were Mapuches from the reservation in the area of Puraquina where they had been massacred on the basis of unfounded reports of armed resistance.

The same scene was repeated throughout the south of Chile. In Temuco, capital of Cautin province, doctors reported that dozens of dead Mapuches arrived daily at the morgue, riddled with bullets. Dr. Natacha Carrion, a doctor who, with her husband, Eduardo Gonzales, tried to bring health care to the Mapuches, has been in prison. Her husband was summarily executed.

Despite the tortures, imprisonments, and atrocities, the U.S. has sent the Peace Corps back to Chile, eight years ago it had been kicked out of Chile, accused of CIA entanglements.

Back in Lautaro country, the landlords moved quickly to regain almost all of the 37 farms which had been expropriated under Allende. After the initial repression, an even more sinister attack began - no land, no work, no credit. In the last two years, the Mapuches have returned to an even worse poverty than they suffered before Allende was elected. The policies of the military dictatorship are translated into sickness and

gradual starvation for the Mapuches.

The military junta which took over Chile in 1973 has murdered a total of as many as 30,000 Chileans. No one knows how many of these were Mapuches, but it is safe to assume, that the Mapuches suffered an even more brutal repression than did the population as a whole.

U.S. President Gerald Ford has justified the CIA's involvement in Chile as being "in the best interest of the people of Chile and certainly in our best interest".

In November, 1974, The United Nations General Assembly approved a resolution condemning the junta, and calling for the release of political prisoners and the restoration of human rights. The United States Government abstained. Since then, the fascist generals, with U.S. support have continued to defy this high expression of world opinion. The UN Human Rights Commission has been refused the right to enter Chile.

Many resisted the best they could. In Lautaro county, for example, trees were cut down to block the roads on the day of the military coup, to keep the army out of the countryside. Later, when the trees were cleared, the Mapuches would light fires at night on the hillsides, causing the military to investigate. Upon arrival, the soldiers found nothing, but soon another fire was lit up some distance away.

Many soldiers in southern Chile were themselves Mapuches, drafted into the Army. Forced to commit atrocities, groups of soldiers from the regiments in Temuco and Valdivia chose to desert. They stole trucks and arms, and drove away to try to link up with the resistance.

The military especially looked for Mapuche leaders. Rosendo Huenumann, for example, was a Mapuche who was a member of the Chilean Communist Party. Huenumann was a popular figure, well-known for his work with rural trade unions and for his radio program in Mapuche language. In March, 1973, he was elected to the Chilean Congress.

Huenumann was captured by the military in September 1973, taken to the Tucapel Regiment in Temuco, and summarily executed. Felix's brother, Moises Huentelaf, had been killed in October 1971 during an unsuccessful takeover of a farm. The landlord had attacked with rifles, and Moises was shot. Felix was jailed for 7 months for his role in the takeover - under Allende the courts were still controlled by the landlords. After getting out of prison, Felix Huentelaf quickly became a leader of the Revolutionary Peasant Movement, an organization which led many of the landtakeovers throughout southern Chile. Felix Huentelaf was also elected in 1973 to be vice-president of the Provincial Peasant Council of Cautin, a new organization which represented all the peasants of Cautin Province.

A third Mapuche leader who has suffered the repression of the junta is Alejandro Manque, arrested in the town of Lautaro in April, 1974. Manque was president of the Revolutionary Peasant Movement, and was also a leader of the Provincial Peasant Council. Well-known by the Mapuches throughout the south, Manque was a political leader who knew how to explain things

clearly to his fellowpeasants. He frequently left the towns and political meetings to stay in the countryside for weeks at a time, getting to know the problems of each area. The military has tortured him brutally to try to force him to give information about other peasant leaders.

Despite this repression, the Mapuches are continuing their century-old struggle to regain their land.

We, who are outside of Chile, can help them by protesting the treatment of the Mapuches. One way to do this is to write letters to General Pinochet, head of the Chilean regime, demanding the freedom of Alejandro Manque and all Mapuche political prisoners. Such letters have often been effective, and many prisoners in Chile are alive today because of such international support.

The address is:

Gen. Pinochet, Edificia Diego Portales, Santiago, Chile.

Send a copy to International Indian Treaty Council, 777 UN Plaza, New York, N Y 10017, U S A, which is preparing a report on the Mapuche situation at the request of an agency of The United Nations.

SURVIVAL INTERNATIONAL / ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY

36, Craven Street
London W2N 5NG
England

Solicits funds for the following project:

PROJECT TITLE: Yanomami Medical Aid Project

COUNTRY: Venezuela

NAME OF TRIBE: Yanomami (Referred to in the ethnographical literature by a variety of different names including Waika, Guaharibo, Shiriana, Yanomami etc.).

SUM REQUESTED: £ 2.235

LINK MAN: Jacques Lizot

PROPOSER: Paul Henley

PROJECT OBJECTIVE:

As a result of his discovery that the greatest threat confronting the Yanomami was the possibility of another epidemic outbreak, the French anthropologist, Jacques Lizot, currently living with the Yanomami has arranged for two medical personnel to carry out a campaign of vaccinations against measles, influenza and tuberculosis amongst the Yanomami.

Two French medical personnel have offered their services for a year without salary. They will set up a dispensary at Tayari, in the region of the confluence of the Manaviche and Mavaca rivers with the Upper Orinoco in Amazonas Territory of Southern Venezuela. Lizot has already established a base for his own activities at Tayari. From Tayari, over the course of a year, travelling by Motorised Canoe, the two members of the medical team will visit Yanomami communities giving vaccinations. At the same time they will provide general medical care and deal with emergency cases. In the course of the year, Lizot estimates that they will be able to treat some 6.000 individual Yanomami.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Work to be carried out:

- a) Dispensary.
- b) Medical Supplies.
- c) Refrigeration.
- d) Minor surgical equipment.
- e) Outboard Canoe.

The medical team itself consists of two members:

- a) Docteur Jean Chiappino.
(Author of IWGIA doc. no. 19)
 - b) M. Jean Rene de Fleurieu.
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