

tinues. The landholders continue exploiting, the Pizarros continue murdering, and 451 years later, the Indian holocaust in the plaza of Cajamarca repeats itself and the killing of Alao Huallpa continues."

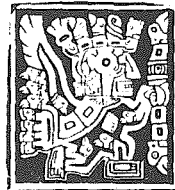
@ A letter from a community: "Here, everything has become difficult. Everything is changing with violence an everyday event. But we have to keep living, victims of the violence, living with fear or without it, we have to keep working."

@ From La Estrella de Arica newspaper, October 3, 1984: Last week forty Indians were killed from the Pirus and Panos tribes of the Amazon region near Yarinacocha. This is the most recent in a series of attacks by loggers who come into the area, set up camps and dedicate themselves to hunting Indians. The Indians are defending their limited sources of subsistence. The loggers not only invade their land and cut their trees, but also exterminate animals that are traditionally hunted; and they try to remove the Indians from their land. This critical situation is compounded by petroleum drilling in the area by the Shell corporation of the United States.

@ Two reports give further information. Just released,
Abdicating Democratic Authority. Oct., 1984. 161 pages. Write
Americas Watch, 712 G Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. \$8.
Peru: Torture and Extrajudicial Executions: Fall 1983. 49 pages.
Amnesty International USA, 304 West 58th Street, New York,
New York 10019. \$3.

BOLIVIA

In this country, where over 80% of the population is Indian, there has been no positive government response to various Indian requests. What is worse, there is the constant threat of a facist coup that would initiate another blood bath. One of the Indian leaders at the conference said, "Until the Indian majority takes power and forms a government that represents the people, there can be no justice in Kollasuya" (Bolivia).



BRAZIL

A year after the assassination of one of the main Indian leaders of Brazil, Marcal Tupai, by a group of large land owners who had confiscated Indian land, the Indian people continue in the midst of struggle. Three representatives from Brazil at the

conference brought greetings of solidarity and reports that there have been recent threats to the little land that remains in their hands. The representatives stated that the Pataxos Indians have especially suffered at the hands of the government who last year permitted the activity of a French-North American multi-national corporation. This corporation set off numerous dynamite charges in the territory of the Kasinawas Indians. These explosions emitted poisonous chemicals that killed eight Indians and caused a great deal of illness. Ailton Lacerda, of the Grenak Indian nation, said in reference to this act, "After our brothers were killed, the cynical capitalists offered \$300,000 as compensation, as if the lives of people can be bought which is typical of the way they deal with our people."

ARGENTINA

After the catastrophic situation of repression, assassinations, disappearances and hunger where many children and elders died in the provinces of Salta and the Chaco in northern Argentina, there is now the beginning of hope with democratic "apertura" begun in 1983. Although the economic crisis continues, a rebirth of Indian organizations and the struggle for the rights of the more than one million Indians who now live in Argentina has begun. Currently there is emphasis on establishing a law that guarantees the indigenous land base.

CHILE--The Mapuche Situation

With Decree Law 2568 of 1979, the military regime of Pinochet provides for the extermination of Mapuche communal lands. Not only does this law state that all Indian lands must be divided, but it also implies that after the division, the lands will no longer be considered "Indian" (nor the people "Indians"). Indians will no longer be defined by their culture or language, and land division cannot be appealed.

The Mapuche were never conquered by either the Incas or the Spanish. Although Chileans state that they "pacified" Mapuches in 1883, Mapuches are proud and conscious of their history. Their struggle has not ended. They not only struggle for their land (which has been reduced from 31 million hectares in 1540 to 350,000 hectares at present), but they also resist being assimilated by the colonial society. At the same time, the Mapuche, along with a vast majority of the Chilean population, are actively fighting the authoritarian dictatorship of Pinochet.

URGENT NOTICE: Juan Neculqueo, a national leader of the Mapuche organization AD-Mapu, was imprisoned for three years after the coup of 1973, accused of collaborating with the freely elected Allende government. Since his release, he has been arrested three more times. His last imprisonment was on April 23, when he and four other AD-Mapu