

SAIIC: What are the current issues that your community faces?

NILDA: Now the people from the city of Cuzco want to construct an airport in the valley where Chincheros is located. The business people of Cuzco want the airport constructed without giving any importance to the people of Chincheros. Our town and lands will be destroyed. But now more and more, we Indians are becoming organized, so we can fight and resist these things such as the airport. Before, the Indian people were like a kind of slave or employee who was worth nothing, who shouldn't ask questions or give opinions to those who were the bosses. But now this kind of organization has changed.

SAIIC: What has made this change?

NILDA: The young people are learning more year after year.

SAIIC: Perhaps there will be a better future?

NILDA: Yes, but who knows? Now with the economic situation, we don't really know what is going to happen. The devaluation is too much; it is incredibly exaggerated. In 1981 the sol exchange rate was 450 per dollar. Now it is 10,000 per dollar. It is an extremely grave problem. Every child who is born in Peru has debts from the time he or she is born. From the time he or she is in the womb, they have debts that can never be repaid by the time they die, no matter how hard they work. We have to work each day to repay these debts. It is an impossible situation.

SAIIC: Do you have a message for Indian people in the United States?

NILDA: Yes. It is a pleasure to give a warm greeting from a Peruvian Indian from the Cuzco area, from a very small community where there are many weavers and where we work growing corn and potatoes.



URGENT BULLETIN

The missionary Irma Cleusa, coordinator of the Regional Indigenous Council of Puru in northern Brazil, was found assassinated May 3. Indian leaders have accused local landowners of her death.



BOLIVIA

From Boletin Chitakolla (subscription \$10; send a bank order to Sr. Eduardo Genaro Conde Quispe, Casilla 20214, Correo Central, La Paz, Bolivia):

"Bolvian President H. Siles Suazo has indicated that national elections will be

called during the coming year. In Bolivia, with six million inhabitants, it is calculated that there are almost 3 million voters. Of these over one million are unable to vote due to the absence of polling places and voter registration in rural districts, which means that over one million Indians will not be able to vote. In spite of many problems, Indian political action takes many forms. There are currently 11 registered Indian political parties:

- MRTK: Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Katari
- PI: Partido Indio
- MITKA: Movimiento Indio Tupac Katari (sector 1)
- MITKA: Movimiento Indio Tupac Katari (sector 2)
- MITKA-1: Movimiento Indio Tupac Katari-1 (sector 1)
- MITKA-1: Movimiento Indio Tupac Katari-1 (sector 2)
- FIAT: Frente Indio Amautico de Tawantinsuyu
- FINA: Frente Indio Nacional
- MRTK-LN: Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Katari de Liberacion Nacional
- MRRK: Movimiento Revolucionario Restaurador del Kollasuyu."



Also from Boletin Chitakolla:

"It has been more than two hundred years since the wars of Indian liberation led by Tupak Amaru and Tupak Katari. A war of liberation ends when the cause of justice triumphs, or when the enemy totally destroys the people.

"Consequently, it is clear that the Indian war of liberation continues. Obviously we no longer live in the 1800's. There now exist new conditions at the national and international level. The forms of domination have changed, but the essence is the same: in this country there does not exist a truly free nation that is independent, proud of its past, and with political sovereignty. Tupak Katari wisely saw into the future when, before he was executed, he announced the triumph of the Indian cause: "Me alone you will kill, but tomorrow I will return, and I will be millions."



CHILE

The Huilliches (peoples of the south) live in the provinces of Osorno and the island of Chiloe in southern Chile. Before the arrival of the Spaniards and the subsequent formation of the Chilean state, this area was called Butahuillimapu, the big land to the south. For centuries, the Huilliches were subject to the Spanish crown, and