

stitutional, and the Federal Court ordered that they be repealed. Yet the Government continues to allow miners access to these reserves. In fact Roraima's settler population -which is dependent on mining for its subsistence- gave the President his largest margin of victory out of all Brazilian states and territories. President Collor has thus pledged he will take into account the miners' interests - as well as the Indians'.

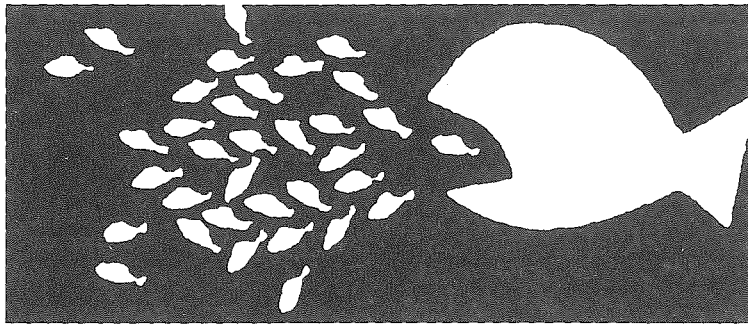
On March 27th, the new President went to Roraima making his first official visit to Yanomami territory. The President's priorities were not so much to visit Indian villages, but rather to inspect the local military base which is part of the Calha Norte (Northern Headwaters) project. The military program was estab-

lished in 1985 and has installed 26 military outposts along the 3,900 miles of Brazil bordering Colombia, Venezuela, Surinam and the Guyanas. The program has cost \$640 million and is designed to attract settlers to these remote areas.

On a recent trip to Sao Paulo, Davi Yanomami stated that just dynamiting the airstrips will do nothing to eliminate the problems. "The Collor government isn't worried about the Indians. They want the riches of the forest; they want money. I fear that the government will get the garimpeiros out and the large mining companies will move in," he said.



Toba Reclaim Traditional Lands



Although they have not received any word on the matter from the provincial government, representatives of the Meguesoxochi Association inaugurated the land reclamation by installing a sign on the Santa Ana Bridge

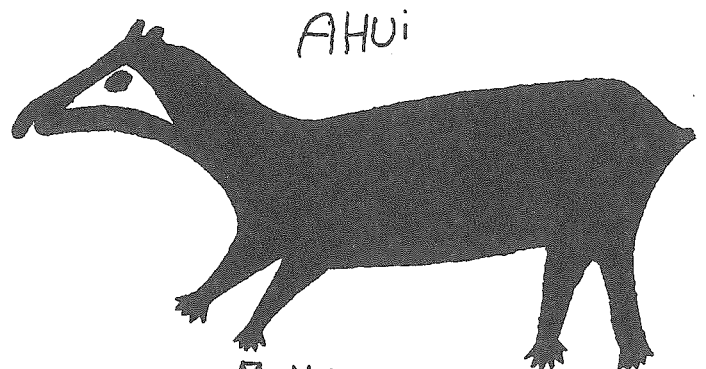
(Argentina) The *Voz de las Primeras Naciones* informed us that the Toba community of Olla Quebrada in the Chaco Province (located in the Northeast of Argentina), hosted an assembly organized by the Community Association of Meguesoxochi of Teuco Bermejito on April 7-8. Representatives from eleven Toba Indian communities united to reclaim 150,000 hectares of land between the Teuco and the Bermejito rivers. These lands were recognized as belonging to the Toba by National Decree in 1924, but have been increasingly stolen by logging companies and large cattle ranches. This is partially due to the fact that land titles were never given to the Toba for these lands.

About 500 people from 15 local communities participated in the reclamation and the symbolic re- ratification of the 1924 Decree. Many creole families who have lived among the Toba for more than 50 years, stood in support of their Indigenous neighbors. This proves false the circulating accusations that the Indian people "are on the warpath" against the creole inhabitants. The Creole supporters declared "...today, we stand in solidarity with our brothers in the neighboring community of Olla Quebrada, whom have not yet received official titles to their lands." The Toba leaders stated that the Creole population they are having difficulties with, are those who buy thousands of hectares for logging and cattle- ranching and never live there. "They don't care that they are cutting off paths with their wire fences and threaten those who try to cross them, and irrationally exploit the valuable Chaqueños trees."

which reads: "*Lalamax Nam Qom 'Alhua'*" or "*Toba Dominion*" - 150,000 hectares, by National Decree (February 19, 1924).

Please send letters of support and concern for the lands of the Toba people to:
Ministerio de Gobierno, Justicia y Educación
Dr. Julio Sotelo
Resistencia - Chaco, ARGENTINA

For more information on the Indian people of Argentina, subscribe to:
La Voz de las Primeras Naciones
Casilla de Correo #49, Suc. 3-B
1403 Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA



MANOC Pro fessor de Ajiitini dia 12