



Pan-Tribal Confederacy of Indigenous Tribal Nations

The Only Multi-Racial Worldwide Indigenous Confederacy In Existence

PERUVIAN MEDIA BIAS PORTRAYING INDIGENOUS PROTESTERS AS 'CRIMINALS'

Monday, June 15

Our Relatives need your help Please distribute and help financially or with a letter to relevant authorities (see end of message) if you can...

This massacre is a direct result of an abusive implementation of policies included in the US-Peru Free Trade Agreement, by Peru president Alan Garcia who used it as an instrument of corporate corruption and collusion in the genocide of the Indigenous peoples.

The Peruvian government is presenting this tragedy as if it was caused by the Native peoples, which is not truth. Amazonian peoples protested without violence for almost 2 months, until the Police attacked them. All the casualties are unjustified and should have never happened.

The Peruvian media which is mostly biased and controlled by the government and corporate interests, is reporting that Police officers were kidnapped and massacred by the Indigenous peoples, but is not reporting about the abusive attack on civilians, and snipers and helicopters shooting at civilians including children. Witnesses have said that dead bodies were burned down and thrown to the rivers, and that police prevented civilians from rescuing injured protesters.



In the last 56 days, Amazonian Indigenous peoples of Peru are fighting to protect their territories, as the government of Lima has passed decrees that lease 73% of the Amazon forest and allow extractive industries corporations to take over their land, without previous consultation. The Amazonian peoples are requesting specifically for Lima to repeal those decrees.

Indigenous peoples do not oppose progress and private investment. They want to protect their land, their families and the environment, they want for corporations to respect their traditions and ways of living.

There have been years of protests since the signing of the Peru FTA by then presidents George W. Bush and Alejandro Toledo. Indigenous peoples have tried to dialogue, but the Lima government refused to listen and even prevented a national referendum in 2006.

As a way to protest and demand to be heard, the Amazon Indigenous peoples started popular strikes, oil facilities takeovers and road blockades in 8 regions of the country. This was replied by the Garcia administration by sending police and military forces to repress the protesters violently. People in Bagua responded burning down government buildings and lootings have also occurred.

Indigenous peoples value the land as a part of our system of life, we don't own the land but we belong to it. There will not be a way for the government of Peru to impose its corporate benefiting laws because Indigenous people will defend their territories.

After the recent bloody attack, violence has slowed as today Sunday June 7. The military has taken over control of the region in conflict, but Lima has issued a warrant arrest for Alberto Pizango, the most prominent leader of the Amazon Indigenous peoples and his whereabouts are unknown at this moment.

Unfortunately, other leaders are also being prosecuted by the government and there is a possibility of future attacks of the military on other Indigenous communities. WE MUST ACT NOW!

Peru Emergency Fund

Donate to Amazon Watch, a non profit that is working directly with the Indigenous peoples in strike. This fund will be used for medical relief for the wounded, media campaign led by indigenous organizations, and legal defense for those being charged.

Forward this to all your contacts, we are trying to spread the word and create awareness.

In defense of life, human rights and our mother earth we demand respect for the rights of the Indigenous peoples and for the preservation of our planet!

Contact the government of Peru

Demand to cease the State of Emergency and martial laws that are a threat to other communities that are still protesting. Demand the end of violence against Indigenous peoples of the Amazon and Andean regions, to restore peace and to restart dialogue so that Indigenous peoples can keep their lands and the environment can be protected.

Send a Message to the President of Peru

Send a message to President of the Council of Ministers of Peru,
Yehude Simon Munaro or Fax +51 1- 716- 87-35

Embassy of Peru in Washington, DC:

Telephone: (202) 833-9860 to 9869

Fax: (202) 659-8124

Ambassador Luis Valdivieso Montano

Emails:

lvaldivieso@embassyofperu.us

mtalavera@embassyofperu.us

Consulate General of Peru in Los Angeles
Telephone: (213) 252-5910
Emails:
jsanchez@embassyofperu.us
conperla@mpowercom.net

Request for the Obama administration to take a stand in defense of human rights in Peru and for the government of Peru to stop using the U.S.-Peru Free Trade Agreement FTA as a legal tool to attack the Indigenous communities.

Tell president Barack Obama, Congress members and State Secretary Hillary Clinton, that this is not the way to promote trade and progress, and that Peru must comply with the labor and environmental rights regulations included in the Peru FTA, which president Obama praised during his campaign.

Contact President Barack Obama and Vice President Joe Biden

Contact U.S. Senators

Contact U.S. House Representatives

You can Contact the U.S. State Department in any of the following ways:

Main address:
U.S. Department of State
2201 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20520

Main Switchboard:
202-647-4000
TTY:1-800-877-8339 (Federal Relay Service)

Public Communication Division:
PA/PL, Rm. 2206
U.S. Department of State
2201 C Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20520
202-647-6575

Contact the UN and OAS human rights organizations:

Continúan las protestas en solidaridad con los indígenas en Perú Dos nativos de la amazonia peruana protestan en una rueda de prensa. | AFP

Diez indígenas muertos y 61 desaparecidos

DPA | Lima

Actualizado domingo 14/06/2009 17:43 horas Disminuye el tamaño del texto Aumenta el tamaño del texto

Varias vías de comunicación siguen bloqueadas en Peú en solidaridad con los indígenas de la Amazonia, y en demanda de que se aclaren los hechos en que murieron al menos 34 personas hace nueve días en las inmediaciones de la ciudad de Bagua.

El jefe de emergencias de un hospital del departamento andino Apurímac, Waldo Altamirano, denunció en la radio CPN que una mujer que iba a dar a luz perdió a su bebé porque no pudo llegar a tiempo.

Los campesinos de Apurímac bloquean desde hace tres días las carreteras que comunican con el vecino departamento Ayacucho. Asimismo, mantienen tomado el principal aeropuerto de la zona,

Entretanto, miles de indígenas y campesinos mantenían cortada como desde hace cuatro días la carretera entre las provincias Chanchamayo y Tarma, en la zona donde confluyen selva y Andes en el departamento Junín, lo que genera problemas de desabastecimiento.

Dirigentes de Chanchamayo coordinan con otros de la selva central para extender hasta esa zona la huelga indígena que se cumple desde hace 66 días en cinco departamentos amazónicos en demanda de que se deroguen decretos que los nativos consideran perjudiciales.

También hay bloqueos en la provincia Canchis, en la parte andina del departamento de Cuzco.

Más bloqueos

En los departamentos en huelga indígena, entretanto, la situación más crítica seguía en el bloqueo de la carretera entre las ciudades de Tarapoto y Yurimaguas, dos de las más importantes de la Amazonía.

La alcaldesa de la provincia Alto Amazonas -en la que está Yurimaguas-, Juanita Tuesta, dijo que se llegó a un acuerdo con los nativos para que suspendan el bloqueo los lunes y los viernes.

Entre los al menos 4.000 indígenas apostados en la carretera hay tensión por rumores de que la Policía supuestamente pretende desalojarlos a la fuerza. Una operación similar desató los hechos en Bagua, en los que murieron 24 policías y diez civiles, aunque los nativos insisten en que su número de víctimas fatales es más alto.

El presidente del Consejo de Ministros, Yehude Simon, trata de allanar el camino al diálogo con participación de la Defensoría del Pueblo y la Conferencia Episcopal Peruana, pero hasta ahora no hay avances concretos.

Por lo pronto, Simon retrocedió en su intención inicial de vetar la presencia en el diálogo de la Asociación Interétnica de Desarrollo de la Selva Peruana (Aidesep), colectivo de 1.350 comunidades al que se considera el más representativo de la Amazonía, pero visto desde el gobierno como un obstáculo por su supuesta intransigencia.

Los nativos aseguran que los decretos, adaptados por el Ejecutivo bajo facultades extraordinarias entregadas para adecuar las leyes al Tratado de Libre Comercio con Estados Unidos, vulneran sus derechos para favorecer a las transnacionales, lo que niega el Gobierno.

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