

THE CCLM IS BIENALSUR LIVING FORESTS



Living Forests is the imaginary drawing of the Paraguayan Chaco region and its daily community life, which goes by between productivity, chores, dreams, practices, and rituals. In this exhibition we try to cover the visual chronicles of an ignored territory of our south with seventy-two drawings, ten paintings, five tapestries and twenty-three wooden objects. The artists of these works are inhabitants of this landscape, they live it and take care of it, while witnessing a space as shared as devastated by ambitions foreign to their native culture.

We would like to invite you to go through these testimonies drawn with pencils (yes, just ordinary pencils), and also to ask yourself about your territories, your inhabited spaces, your cities and neighborhoods, the people who inhabit them and those who you consider as their inhabitants; and ultimately whether you see your natural environment as living heritage.



HOW DO WE LIVE, WHAT IS TO LIVE?

TO LIVE FOR EACH OF US, IS IT
TO WORK IN A CERTAIN PLACE?
IS IT TO BUY WHAT WE LIKE
FROM A CERTAIN SHOP IN A
CERTAIN NEIGHBORHOOD? IS IT
TO LIVE TOGETHER AND SHARE
WHAT WE HAVE WITH THOSE
WE LOVE? OR IS IT THINKING
OURSELVES IN OUR LANDSCAPE,
RECOGNIZING OURSELVES
IN EACH LIVING BEING THAT
ACCOMPANIES US IN OUR
HUMAN LIFE?



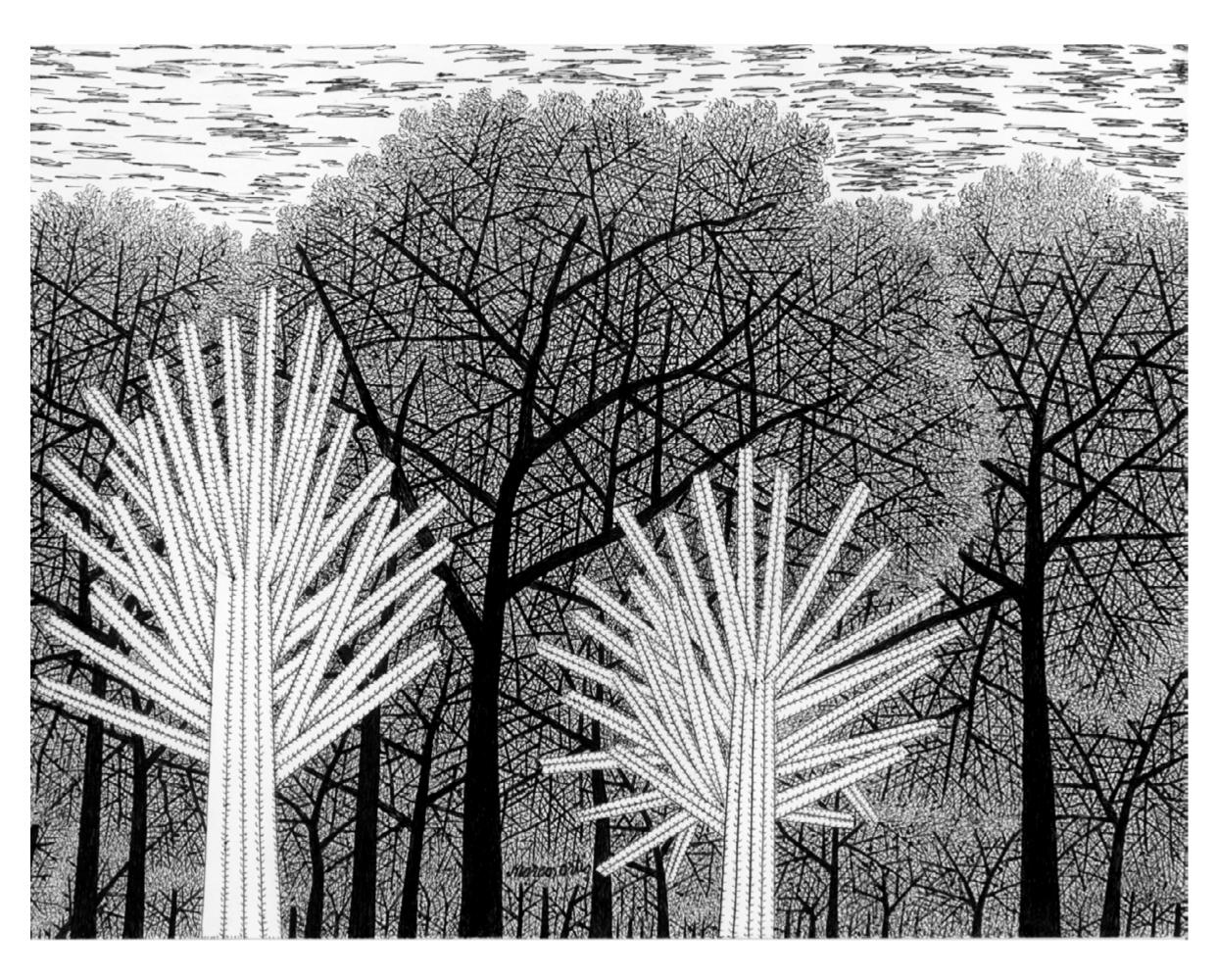


LIVING IN THE FOREST

The Chaco is a large plain (over 1,000 km²), which lies south of the Amazon basin. It is spread between the borders of Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia and Brazil. Savannahs, shrublands, grasslands, marshes, wetlands, and a dry forest make up its landscape.

The people of the Chaco fish, hunt, gather, and plant in order to share. Shared food and reciprocity were the basis for close and lasting relationships among relatives.





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LIVING IN A LIVELY WORLD

Paraguay's indigenous peoples live mostly in rural areas. According to recent studies, currently there are nineteen indigenous groups who share five worldviews and languages: guaraní, Maskoy, Mataco Mataguayo, Zamuco and Guaicurú. Each of these peoples expresses themselves in their own language, ancestral knowledge, practices, and ways of life.





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WHERE DO WE LIVE,
IN A CITY, IN A DISTRICT,
IN A NEIGHBORHOOD,
IN A STREET OR...
IN OUR HOUSES, ROOMS
AND BEDS?





THE SHAMAN AS MEDIATOR

For the nivaclé and guaraní peoples there is no clear and hierarchical distinction between human and non-human beings: they all coexist, communicate and interact with animals, trees, plants, and rivers. The preservation of life is based on the appropriation and consumption of other lives, which implies a deep sense of responsibility. Failure to respect this disturbs the fragile balance between beings, and might cause fatal threats, such as wars and diseases. In such cases the shaman, a ritual specialist whose role is to mediate relations within the human collective, as well as between humans and non-humans, must intervene.





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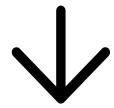
RUPTURES AND TRANSFORMATIONS

The drawings in this exhibition are testimonies that reveal the colonizing intervention in this territory. Through these drawings, the ruptures and transformations in the life of the Chaco peoples due to colonization in the twentieth century are recounted: relocation to missions, conversion to Christianity and assimilation to a sedentary lifestyle, which define the precarious conditions in which these peoples live today.





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WHAT HAPPENS TO OUR MEMORIES, OUR STORIES, THE PAST?

IT SEEMS THAT OUR LIVES
ARE MADE UP OF A STRING
OF MOMENTS, PLACES, LOVES,
DESIRES; AMONG WHAT WE
WISH, REMEMBER AND DO.
SOMETHING LIKE A CHAIN
WOVEN OF MANY PRESENT
MOMENTS... WHERE EACH
LIVED EXPERIENCE FLOWS,
PERMEATING, IMPREGNATING
OUR PERSONAL AND
COLLECTIVE EXPERIENCES.





MASSIVE DEFORESTATION AND THREATENED COEXISTENCE

The processes of violent colonization and massive deforestation affect and alter the coexistence of human and non-human groups in the Chaco region. The logging of 1,000 hectares per day, to make land available for cattle ranching and industrial agriculture, is destroying the diversity of the territory's forests and the livelihoods of these peoples.





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