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SURVEY OF THE UNACCULTURED INDIANS OF CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

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SURVEY OF THE UNACCULTURED INDIANS OF CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Acculturation and biological change

Before trying to make the survey mentioned in the title it is important to indicate the problems which exist when one tries to define a specific group as "accultured" or "unaccultured". The term acculturation is generally employed by American anthropologists, while their British colleagues prefer the word culture contact and the Cuban scholar F. Ortiz the term transculturation, which emphasizes the reciprocal character of most contact situations. While widely criticized and modified, its most employed definition is that of Redfield, Lindon and Herskovits (18): "Acculturation comprehends those phenomena which result when groups of individuals having different cultures come into continuous first-hand contact, with subsequent changes in the original cultural patterns of either or both groups".

A number of basic problems exist in the interpretation and analysis of these situations; they are reviewed, among others, by Beals (1) and Oliveira (15). For instance, we have sometimes conflicting views of culturalists and sociologists, and in some specific cases the intrinsic nature of the process and its consequences are difficult to identify.

A new dimension, that as far as I am aware was not properly analysed in this context, is that related to the biological changes which occur and sometimes are decisive for the direction and speed of these acculturative modifications. Ribeiro (19) recognizes for Brazilian Indians three stages in the road to acculturation. The first would be represented by the isolated tribes, i.e., those living in regions not yet occupied by the Brazilian society, and which have had only accidental and rare contacts with our civilization. Some of them simply avoid these contacts, while those living near pioneer fronts may have suffered violence and be frankly hostile to foreign people. Both can obtain all they need from the region where they live and from their work, therefore being able to maintain complete

cultural autonomy. The second stage would be that of populations having intermittent contacts with civilization. They live in regions already reached by the expanding fronts of the country's society; although maintaining a certain cultural autonomy, they already have needs whose satisfaction is only possible through economic relations with civilized people. The third stage is represented by groups in permanent contact with more numerous and more differentiated members of the civilization. They have lost to a large degree their cultural autonomy, since they show a complete dependency from others for the supply of many instruments and products. They still keep some of their traditional customs, but already present profound changes due to ecologic, economic and cultural pressures.

What concomitant modifications occur in the biology of these groups? Only a very limited start was made in the way of quantifying the observations made in groups at these three stages and much more is needed to obtain a complete picture (11, 12). One important point which should be emphasized is the speed of these changes. Probably the first characteristics to be affected are the epidemiological ones, and here many groups which show all the other traits typical of "untouched" populations may already present patterns resembling groups at other stages of acculturation. A typical example is provided by the Txukahamae, a Cayapo group of Central Brazil (13). They have a completely autonomous life and in every instance are representative of an isolated population, but already have a high incidence of tuberculin reactors. Since the Amerindian populations apparently did not have contact with tubercle bacilli in pre-Columbian times, the question arises, from what groups did they get the infection? Their contacts with neo-Brazilians are recent and intermittent and it is reasonable to suppose that the sources of infection were the Gorotire, another Cayapo group from whom they have separated at the beginning of this century, but with whom they still have frequent interchange. The diffusion of this pathological agent in some ways parallels the diffusion of cultural traits. The speed of these epidemiological changes is such that it is improbable that by studying present

groups, no matter how "untouched", we would obtain exact replicas of populations which existed in the past. But investigation of the biological and non-biological factors which influence the genetic and physiological adaptation of these groups to new diseases and infectious agents has intrinsic interest and can elucidate important problems of human biology.

Source of the data and its limitation

In the next section I will try to present a survey of the relatively unacculturated Indians of Central and South America. Since I have first-hand contact with Brazilian Indians only information concerning other countries had to be limited to printed material and personal communications of many colleagues. The already mentioned speed ^{which} with changes take place in these populations, as well as the discovery of new groups, indicate that such a list should be considered as just an approximation of the situation in the several areas surveyed. Moreover, the publications examined sometimes do not give basic details about the degree of acculturation of the group in question. Even with these reservations, the list can perhaps be justified because it can give a rough idea of the opportunities which still exist for the study of populations at this cultural level. In all cases the figures concerning the country's total and its Indian populations were checked in the most recent official publications. The references indicated are those examined in addition to these sources. Only relatively recent estimates were included; for reviews concerning the older ones see Rosenblat, 1945 (20) and Steward, 1949 (23).

The survey

CENTRAL AMERICA

1.- Political subdivisions: Bahamas, Belize, Bermuda, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guadeloupe (and Dependencies), Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Martinique, Mexico, Netherland Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and the West Indies.

2.- Total population: 77 million

3.- Countries where there exist Indians in a significant

number: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama.

4.- Indian population: eight million (10% of the area's total population).

5.- "Unaccultured" Indians: maybe one million (1.3% of the total population).

BELIZE

Total population: 100,000

Indian population: 8,000 - 10,000

Information about the Indians: Mainly Maya and Chekchi, who came from Mexico and Guatemala.

"Unaccultured" Indians: Probably none.

References: Boletín Indigenista's Guide to the Indian Population of America (BI/GIPA, reference no. 21).

COSTA RICA

Total population: 1,500,000

Indian population: 7,200

Information about the Indians: The most important groups appear to be the Bribrí (about 3,500 individuals) living in the Talamanca region, in the Southern mountains, and the Boruca (about 1,000) in the Southwestern region of the country, on the Pacific side. The remaining Indians belong to groups of Chorotegamangue (Nicoya Peninsula) and Guatuso (Northern and Western borders of the country).

"Unaccultured" Indians: Probably none.

References: BI/GIPA (21); Stone, 1962 (24).

EL SALVADOR

Total population: 3,000,000

Indian population: 100,000

Information about the Indians: The most important Indian group is the Pipil (about 80,000) of Náhuatl origin, concentrated in various towns, Department of Sonsonate. There are also smaller groups of Nahua, Quiché and Cakchiquel distributed over several Departments.

"Unaccultured" Indians: Probably none.

References: BI/GIPA (21); Stone, 1962 (24).

GUATEMALA

Total population: 4,438,000 (1965)

Indian population: 2,500,000

Information about the Indians: Main groups in the country's Center and West: Quiché, Cakchiquel, Tzutujil, Uspanteca, Achí. West: Mam, Aguacateca, Jacalteca, Kanjobal, Chuj, Ixil. North: Kechkí, Pocomchí, Pocomam, Lacandón, Yucateco, Mopán. East: Chortí, Lacandón Chol, Chontal. Southeast: Xinca.

"Unaccultured" Indians: Some of the groups living in inaccessible places could provide information about the influence of a non-European type of culture on genetic and other traits.

References: BI/GIPA (21); Pericot y Garcia, 1962 (17).

HONDURAS

Total population: 2,400,000

Indian population: 110,000

Information about the Indians: Main groups in the country's West: Chorotega, Miquirano, Guajiro. On the Coast: Moreno. Other: Opatoro, Jicaque, Paya, Zambo, Misquito, Sumu. The Misquito have mixed with Negro groups.

"Unaccultured" Indians: Probably none.

References: BI/GIPA (21); Stone, 1962 (24); Pericot y Garcia, 1962 (17).

MEXICO

Total population: 40,913,000 (1965)

Indian population: the estimates vary widely. A conservative number would be 5,000,000.

Information about the Indians: Main groups in the country's North: Kikapús, Tepehuano, Náhuatl, Pame, Huasteco, Otomí. North Pacific: Kiliwa, Paipai, Tipai, Cora, Huichol, Yaqui, Seri, Papago. Center: Mazahua, Matlatzinca, Tarasco, Mazateco, Mixteco, Popoluca, Totonaco, Zoque, some of the groups mentioned previously. Southern Pacific: Chol, Tzeltal, Tzotzil, Tojolabal, Quiché, Lacandón, Amuzgo, Tlapaneco, Chatino, Chinanteco, Chocho, Chontal, Huave, Mixe, Triche, Zapoteco.

"Unaccultured" Indians: The Lacandón (only about 200).

Some of the groups living in inaccessible places could provide information about the influence of a non-European type of culture on genetic and other traits.

References: BI/GIPA (21); Pericot y Garcia, 1962 (17); Camara (1965) (4); Swanton, 1952 (25).

NICARAGUA

Total population: 1,631,000 (1966)

Indian population: 80,000

Information about the Indians: the most important groups are the Misquito (with a large component of Negro mixture), Sumu, Rama and Ulva.

"Unaccultured" Indians: Stone, 1962 (24) indicates the Ulva tribe between the Mico and Siquia rivers, and the Sumu (population 3,000 - 4,000 in 1948).

References: BI/GIPA (21); Pericot y Garcia, 1962 (17); Stone, 1962 (24); Handbook of South American Indians, vol.4 (22).

PANAMA

Total population: 1,314,460

Indian population: 65,000 - 100,000

Information about the Indians: The main tribes are the Guaymi (about 36,000), Cuna (some 22,000), and Chocó (6,000). Two other small groups are the Bocotá (200) and Teribe (400). The Guaymi can be found in three provinces: Chiriquí, Bocas del Toro and Veraguas; the Cuna mainly in the province of San Blas, both in the mainland as well as some islands. The Chocó in the province of Darién.

"Unaccultured" Indians: Some Chocó groups of the Panamanian-Colombian border?

References: BI/GIPA (21); Torres de Araúz, 1965 (26); Stone, 1962 (24).

SOUTH AMERICA

1.- Political subdivisions: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guiana, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay and Venezuela.

2.- Total population: 175 million.

3.- Countries where there exist Indians in a significant

number: All, with the exception of Uruguay.

4.- Indian population: 10 million (six per cent of the area's total population).

5.- "Unaccultured" Indians: maybe 980 thousand (0.6% of the total population).

ARGENTINA

Total population: 22,254,102 (1965)

Indian population: 130,000

Information about the Indians: Main groups in the Chaco region: Mataco, Chulupi, Chorote, Chiriguano, Pilagá (totaling about 30,000). Andean region: Quechua and Colla (some 18,000). South: Araucano. Other regions: Caingúa, Mocobi, Toba.

"Unaccultured" Indians: Maybe some groups of the Chaco.

References: BI/GIPA (21); Fock, 1962 (8).

BOLIVIA

Total population: 3,800,000

Indian population: 2,450,000

Information about the Indians: Main groups in the Andean region: Quechua (about 1,500,000) and Aymará (850,000). Northeastern region: The jungle-dwelling populations, approximately 87,000 Indians, are divided into about 63 tribes belonging to 15 linguistic families. Some of them are: Beni Department: Sirionó, Baure, Jora, Chacobo, Tacana, Chimane, Movima, Yari, Sirineire, Cayubaba, Itoma. Department of Santa Cruz: Guarayo, Borosese, Chamacoco, Zamuco, Lengua, Tapieti, Otuqui, Guatose, Yuracaré. Pando Department: Araona, Toronoma, Pacaguara, Machicanga. Department of La Paz: Chama, Chimane, Guarayo, Le co. Southeastern region (Bolivian Chaco): Tarija Department: Chiriguano, Mataco, Toba, Chulupi, Guaycuru, Chanese (about 14,500 Indians). Quiquisaca Department: Chorote, Chiriguano, (some 3,800 Indians). Cochabamba Department: Sirionó, Yuracaré (2,000 Indians). General total for the region: approximately 50,000 Indians.

"Unaccultured" Indians: Almost all of the 87,000 jungle-dwellers.

References: BI/GIPA (21); Villa Rojas, 1966 (28).

BRAZIL

Total population: 90,193,000

Indian population: 100,000

Information about the Indians: The following are tribes or groups classified by Ribeiro, 1957 (19) and others as isolated or in intermittent contact (in alphabetical order. Information about their geographical location can be found in this source and in Malcher, 1964 (10). The numbers in parentheses following some of the names ^(indicate) estimates of population sizes. Tribes or groups with less than 50 individuals were not included). Agavotokueng, Alwaterí, Apalai (100-250), Araras, Asurini (250-500), Atruahí, Barawâna, Boca Negra, Canoeiros, Cayabi (250-500), Diore (500-1,000), Gaviões (1,500-2,000), Guaharibo, Guajá (100-250), Ipewi, Javai (250-500), Kabixí, Kalapálo (100-250), Kamayurá (100-250), Katawiân, Kren-Akoro (2,500-3,000), Kuben-Kran-Kegn (250-500), Kuben-Kragnotire (400), Kuikuro (100-250), Makú, Mandawáka, Maopityan, Mayongong (500-1,000), Mehináku (50-100), Mentuktire (500-1,000), Mudjetire (50-100), Nahukuá (50-100), Nambicuara (500-1,000), Pakaánovas (500-1,000), Pakidái, Parakanân (250-500), Parikotó, Pianokotó (250-500), Puruborá (50-100), Salumá, Sikiâna, Surára, Tapayúna, Tirió (2,000-3,000), Trumái, Txicão, Txukahamae (200), Urubus-Kapor (500-1,000), Waimirí, Waiwai (100-250), Waurá (100-250), Xavante (2,000-3,000), Xikrin (250-500), Xiriâna, Xirianá (500-1,000), Yabaâna, Yanomamö (2,000). Malcher, 1964 (10) presents many other names but it is not always clear if he is referring to tribes or to tribal subdivisions.

"Unaccultured" Indians: Maybe about 40,000.

References: Ribeiro, 1957 (19); Malcher, 1964 (10).

CHILE

Total population: 8,567,000 (1965)

Indian population: 130,000

Information about the Indians: Main groups in the Northern region: Quechua and Aymará. Southern region: Araucano, (Mapuches).

"Unaccultured" Indians: Probably none.

References: BI/GIPA (21).

COLOMBIA

Total population: 17,787,000

Indian population: 300,000

Information about the Indians: Main groups in the Cauca region: Guambiano, Páez, Guanaco, Yanacona, Coconuco (approximately 80,000). Nariño: Quillacinga, Kwaiker, Inga, Kamsá (about 60,000). Guajira: Guajiro (50,000). Magdalena: Kogi, Ika, Chimila, Yuko (15,000). Antioquia: Cuna (2,000).

"Unaccultured" Indians: Maybe 100,000.

References: BI/GIPA (21); Burgos Guevara and Pesántez Reinoso, 1967 (2).

ECUADOR

Total population: 5,084,000

Indian population: 2,000,000

Information about the Indians: Main groups in the Coastal region and East: Colorado, Jívaro (13,000), Yumbo, Auca. Sierra: Quechua groups: Quindivana, Saguatoa, Salasate, Poato, Ilumane, Peguche, Quinchuqui, Quilotoa, Zumbagua, Pilaloe, Siquisilie, Puruhay, Cañaris, Saraguro.

"Unaccultured" Indians: Maybe 250,000 (50,000 in the jungle).

References: BI/GIPA (21); Oberem, 1962 (14); Orbe, 1965 (16); Villa Rojas, 1966(28).

FRENCH GUIANA

Total population: 36,000

Indian population: 1,200

Information about the Indians: In the Coastal region live Galibi (600), Arawak (100) and Palikour (100). In the Interior: Wayapi (130), Mereyo (60) and Waiyana (200).

"Unaccultured" Indians: About 900 (Galibi, Palikour and Waiyana).

References: Butt, 1965 (3).

GUIANA

Total population: 647,000

Indian population: 27,840

Information about the Indians: Main groups in the Coastal region: Arawak, Carib, Warrau and Akawaio (about 10,000). In the Interior: Carib, Akawaio, Patamona, Arekuna, Makusi, Wapisiana and Waiwai.

"Unaccultured" Indians: Maybe 2,000.

References: Butt, 1965 (3); Information note in América Indígena, 23: 158 (1963).

PARAGUAY

Total population: 2,030,000

Indian population: 37,570

Information about the Indians: They speak six linguistic families and live in 17 different locations. Main groups: Chiripá, Mbia, Tabitëra, Guayaki, Guarayú, Chiriguano, Tapieti, Maká (about 600), Chulupi (more than 10,000), Chorote (approximately 100), Lengua (5,000), Sanapaná (3,400), Guana (400), Angaité (400), Toba (1,400), Chamacoco and Morotoco.

"Unaccultured" Indians: Maybe 10,000.

References: BI/GIPA (21); Informations from the Departamento de Asuntos Indígenas.

PERU

Total population: 11,800,000

Indian population: 4,800,000

Information about the Indians: Main groups in the Northwest: Aguaruna, Jívaro, Huambisa, Andoa, Shapra, Curaraye, Chayhuita, Jebero. Northeast: Bora, Ocayna, Orejon, Pano, Yagua, Mayoruna, Chama, Huitoto, Ticuna, Cocoma, Capanahua, Cashibo, Shipibo. Central: Campa, Amuesha, Amahuaca, Marinahua. Southeast: Sirinayri, Machiguenga, Piro, Mashco. Carneiro, 1962 (5) mentions in addition the following tribes from the Montaña: Yaminahua, Remo, Maro bo and Iñapari.

"Unaccultured" Indians: Maybe 450,000.

References: BI/GIPA (21); Villa Rojas, 1965 (27) and 1966 (28); Carneiro, 1962 (5).

SURINAM

Total population: 360,000

Indian population: 4,500

Information about the Indians: Main groups in the Coastal region: Galibi (2,400), Arawak (1,500). In the Interior: Waiyana (200), Trio (or Tirió) (400).

"Unaccultured" Indians: Maybe 2,000.

References: Butt, 1965 (3).

VENEZUELA

Total population: 8,880,000

Indian population: 62,700

Information about the Indians: The following is the list presented by Layrisse and Wilbert, 1966 (9), with its respective population estimates: Guajiro (8,429), Paraujano (1,348), Yupa (2,057), Barí (1,000), Yaruro (1,427), Guahibo (5,397), Piaroa (1,886), Panare (412), Yabarana (64), Makiritare (1,200), Piapoco (99), Curipaco (212), Puinave (240), Bare (645), Yanomamö (20,000), Sapé (100), Pemon (2,700), Warao (11,700), Cariña (2,776), Unknown (1,000).

"Unaccultured" Indians: Maybe 30,000

References: Layrisse and Wilbert, 1966 (9); Wilbert, 1962 (29); Zerries, 1962 (30); Comisión Indigenista Nacional, 1960 (6) and 1965 (7).

Discussion

As was mentioned previously the estimates obtained present at least two types of error: one is related to the identification of the acculturation process per se; the other is the proper placement of the group studied into "accultured" or "unaccultured" categories. Due to the lack of detailed studies in most of the tribes surveyed here, as well as lack of appropriate reviews placing them into the correct category, the numbers obtained have a very relative value. They should be viewed as indicating orders of magnitude only.

With these reservations in mind it is now possible to examine the numbers arrived at. The population of Central America was estimated as 77 million and the number of "unaccultured" Indians as about one million (1.3%). In relation to South America this proportion is even more unfavorable, since for a total of 175 million I have obtained a value of approximately 980,000 (0.6%). But the fact that we may still have about two million largely "untouched" Indians points to the magnitude of the task, if we want to obtain truly comparative data in a number of populations living in different ecosystems. As a matter of fact we simply do not have

experienced persons to undertake the study of even, say, 10% of this number in the immediate future.

The speed of the acculturation changes was already stressed. We need to work fast to establish on a firm basis the biological and non-biological forces which are acting at this cultural level, determining the fate of these populations. This information is basic for our understanding of human evolution, but it is also important in relation to practical problems. The acculturation process is generally painful and distressing. As a matter of fact, a large proportion of groups affected by it just disappear physically. Data about populations living at different cultural levels can provide clues to an easier and more humane way towards technological advance.

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AddendumALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE TRIBES CITED(*)

A

Achí (Gua)
 Agavotokueng (Br)
 Aguacateca (Gua)
 Aguaruna (Pe)
 Aiwaterí (Br)
 Akawaio (Gui)
 Amahuaca (Pe)
 Amuesha (Pe)
 Amuzgo (M)
 Andoa (Pe)
 Angaite (Par)
 Apalai (Br)
 Araona (Bo)
 Araras (Br)
 Araucano (A)
 Araucano (Mapuche) (Ch)
 Arawak (Fr G) (Gui) (S)
 Arekuna (Gui)
 Asurini (Br)
 Atruahí (Br)
 Auca (E)
 Aymará (Bo) (Ch)

B

Barawâna (Br)

Bare (V)
 Barí (V)
 Baure (Bo)
 Boca Negra (Br)
 Bocotá (Pan)
 Bora (Pe)
 Borosese (Bo)
 Boruca (CR)
 Bribrí (CR)

C

Caingúa (A)
 Cakchiquel (ES) (Gua)
 Campa (Pe)
 Cañaris (E)
 Canoeiros (Br)
 Capanahua (Pe)
 Carib (Gui)
 Cariña (V)
 Cashibo (Pe)
 Cayabi (Br)
 Cayubaba (Bo)
 Chacobo (Bo)
 Chama (Bo) (Pe)
 Chamacoco (Bo) (Par)

(*) After the name of each tribe I have indicated the country where it is located, according to the following convention: A = Argentina; Be = Belize; Bo = Bolivia; Br = Brazil; Ch = Chile; Co = Colombia; CR = Costa Rica; E = Ecuador; ES = El Salvador; Fr G = French Guiana; Gua = Guatemala; Gui = Guiana; H = Honduras; M = México; N = Nicaragua; Pan = Panamá; Par = Paraguay; Pe = Peru; S = Surinam; and V = Venezuela.

C

Chanese (Bo)
Chatíño (M)
Chayhuita (Pe)
Chekchi (Be)
Chimane (Bo)
Chimila (Co)
Chinanteco (M)
Chiriguano (A)(Bo)(Par)
Chiripá (Par)
Chocho (M)
Chocó (Pan)
Chol (M)
Chontal (Gua)(M)
Chorote (A)(Par)(Bo)
Chorotega (H)
Chorotegamangue (CR)
Chortí (Gua)
Chulupi (A)(Par)(Bo)
Chuj (Gua)
Cocoma (Pe)
Coconuco (Co)
Colla (A)
Colorado (E)
Cora (M)
Cuna (Pan)(Co)
Curaraye (Pe)
Curipaco (V)

D

Diore (Br)

G

Galibi (Fr G)(S)
Gaviões (Br)
Guaharibo (Br)

Guahibo (V)
Guajá (Br)
Guajiro (H)(Co)(V)
Guambiano (Co)
Guana (Par)
Guanaco (Co)
Guarayo (Bo)
Guarayú (Par)
Guatose (Bo)
Guatuso (CR)
Guayaki (Par)
Guaycuru (Bo)
Guaymí (Pan)

H

Huambisa (Pe)
Huasteco (M)
Huave (M)
Huichol (M)
Huitoto (Pe)

I

Ika (Co)
Ilumane (E)
Iñapari (Pe)
Inga (Co)
Ipewi (Br)
Itoma (Bo)
Ixil (Gua)

J

Jacalteca (Gua)
Javai (Br)
Jebero (Pe)
Jicaque (H)

J

Jívaro (E)(Pe)

Jora (Bo)

K

Kabixí (Br)

Kalapálo (Br)

Kamayurá (Br)

Kamsá (Co)

Kanjobal (Gua)

Katawiân (Br)

Kechkí (Gua)

Kikapús (M)

Kilíwa (M)

Kogi (Co)

Kren-Akoro (Br)

Kuben-Kragnotire (Br)

Kuben-Kran-Kegn (Br)

Kuikuro (Br)

Kwaiker (Co)

L

Lacandón (Gua)(M)

Lacandón Chol (Gua)

Leco (Bo)

Lengua (Bo)(Par)

M

Machicanga (Bo)

Machiguenga (Pe)

Maká (Par)

Makiritare (V)

Makú (Br)

Makusi (Gui)

Mam (Gua)

Mandawáka (Br)

Maopityan (Br)

Marinahua (Pe)

Marobo (Pe)

Mashco (Pe)

Mataco (A)(Bo)

Matlatzinca (M)

Maya (Be)

Mayongong (Br)

Mayoruna (Pe)

Mazahua (M)

Mazateco (M)

Mbia (Par)

Mehináku (Br)

Mentuktire (Br)

Mereyo (Fr G)

Miquirano (H)

Misquito (H)(N)

Mixé (M)

Mixteco (M)

Mocobi (A)

Mopán (Gua)

Moreno (H)

Morotoco (Par)

Movima (Bo)

Mudjetire (Br)

N

Nahua (ES)

Nahuakúa (Br)

Náhuatl (ES)(M)

Nambicuara (Br)

O

Ocayna (Pe)

Opatoro (H)

Orejon (Pe)

Otomi (M)

O

Otuquí (Bo)

P

Pacaguara (Bo)

Páez (Co)

Paipai (M)

Pakaánovas (Br)

Pakidái (Br)

Palikour (Fr G)

Pame (M)

Panare (V)

Pano (Pe)

Papago (M)

Parakanân (Br)

Paraujano (V)

Parikotó (Br)

Patamona (Gui)

Paya (H)

Peguche (E)

Pemon (V)

Pianokotó (Br)

Piapoco (V)

Piaroa (V)

Pilagá (A)

Pilapoe (E)

Pipil (ES)

Piro (Pe)

Poato (E)

Pocomam (Gua)

Pocomchí (Gua)

Popoluca (M)

Puinave (V)

Puruborá (Br)

Puruhay (E)

Q

Quechua (A)(Bo)(Ch)(E)

Quiché (ES)(M)(Gua)

Quillacinga (Co)

Quilotoa (E)

Quinchuqui (E)

Quindivana (E)

R

Rama (N)

Remo (Pe)

S

Saguatoa (E)

Salasate (E)

Salumá (Br)

Sanapana (Par)

Sapé (V)

Saraguro (E)

Seri (M)

Shapra (Pe)

Shipibo (Pe)

Sikiâna (Br)

Siquisilie (E)

Sirinayri (Pe)

Sirineire (Bo)

Sirionó (Bo)

Sumu (H)(N)

Surára (Br)

T

Tabitêrâ (Par)

Tacana (Bo)

Tapayúna (Br)

Tapieti (Bo)(Par)

Tarasco (M)

Tepehuano (M)

T

Teribe (Pan)
Ticuna (Pe)
Tipai (M)
Tirió (Br)
Tlaponeco (M)
Toba (A)(Bo)(Par)
Tojolabal (M)
Toronoma (Bo)
Totonaco (M)
Triche (M)
Trio (or Tirió)(S)
Trumái (Br)
Txicão (Br)
Txukahamae (Br)
Tzeltal (M)
Tzotzil (M)
Tzutujil (Gua)

U

Ulva (N)
Urubus-Kaapor (Br)
Uspanteca (Gua)

W

Waimirí (Br)
Waiwai (Br)(Gui)
Waiyana (Fr G)(S)
Wapisiana (Gui)
Warao (V)
Warrau (Gui)
Waurá (Br)
Wayapi (Fr G)

X

Xavante (Br)
Xikrin (Br)

Xinca (Gua)
Xiriâna (Br)
Xirianá (Br)

Y

Yabaâna (Br)
Yabarana (V)
Yagua (Pe)
Yaminahua (Pe)
Yanacona (Co)
Yanomamö (Br)(V)
Yaqui (M)
Yari (Bo)
Yaruro (V)
Yucateco (Gua)
Yuko (Co)
Yumbo (E)
Yupa (V)
Yuracaré (Bo)

Z

Zambo (H)
Zamuco (Bo)
Zapoteco (M)
Zoque (M)
Zumbagua (E)