

# 7. internationales forum des jungen films

berlin  
26.6.-3.7.  
1977

## INFORMATION SHEETS

### IN ENGLISH

#### ETNOCIDIO

(Ethnocide)  
Prod.: National Film Board of Canada/Cine-Diffusion SEP. Mexico 1976.  
Dir.: Paul Leduc. Camera: Georges Dufaux.  
127 mins.

ETNOCIDIO is one of a number of ethnographical films from the Third World which do not stop at the description of reality but shows the causes of exploitation and repression. The Otomi indians of the Mezquital region of Mexico relate how they were gradually exterminated, driven into the towns and forced to seek refuge in alcohol. The film organises its wealth of material in a most interesting manner; what the Indians say is arranged in an "Alphabet of Repression" - e.g. "B for Bourgeoisie" "D for Democracy", "E for Ethnocide". The film is based on studies covering the period 1971-1976.

Paul Leduc was born in Mexico in 1942. He has studied with Jean Rouch and at the IDHFC in Paris. He has made many short films as well as "Reed Mexico Insurgente" (1972)

UMUT

(Hope)

Prod.: Güney Filmcilik. Turkey 1969. Written and Directed by Yilmaz Güney.  
Camera: Kaya Ererez. Music: Arif Erkin. With Yilmaz Güney, Gülşen Alniacik,  
Tuncel Kurtiz, Osman Alyanak.  
105 mins.

Djabbar the coachman lives with his family in the suburb of Adana. He gets a precarious livelihood by driving an old coach which no longer suits modern traffic conditions. He places all his hopes on winning the Lottery but this is always in vain. He is deceived into believing in the existence of a buried treasure: but this turns out to be a mere legend. The summit of his misfortune is reached when a car knocks over his horse and kills it. He loses the one thing which allows him to work. He is persecuted by his credulity ... what last hope will allow him to go on living?

Yilmaz Güney was born in 1937 in Southern Anatolia. He has had various jobs (labourer, coach driver, book keeper etc.). In 1958 he was involved in film for the first time working as co-designer and actor in a film by Atif Yilmaz. Between 1963 and 1966 he worked as an actor in 39 films and became very popular. He made his own first film in 1968. In 1974 he was sentenced to 19 years imprisonment after a controversial trial for the alleged shooting of a judge in pub brawl.

#### DIE FRÜCHTE DER ARBEIT

ARBEIT UND ARBEITER IN DER SCHWEIZ 1914-1974

(The Fruits of Labour

Labour and the Labourer in Switzerland 1914-1974)

Prod.: Nemo Films, Zurich. Switzerland 1976. Written and Directed by Alexander J. Seiler. Camera: Sebastian C. Schroeder. Editor: June Kovach.  
Sound: Hans P. Künzi.  
146 mins.

Four elements which start off as distinct, soon come to influence and comment upon one another and finally become unified in a violent torrent which cannot leave the viewer unaffected. 1. The daily events of a workers' family and its three sons in 1974. Waking up, eating and coming home at different times - the rituals of work and leisure, always the same. This is interspersed with the comments of other older workers and a family of foreign workers. 2. The facts and background of the history of the Swiss Workers' Movement from 1914 to 1974, parties and trade unions and the effects of developments in world politics. 3. Bibliographical details of the people whose daily lives are shown in the film. 4. As a contrast, the story of Swiss architect's family, representatives of the haute bourgeoisie, whose affluence is subject to ups and downs.

Wilhelm Roth

Alexander J. Seiler was born in Zurich in 1928. He studied journalism, and has been making documentaries since 1961, most of them with his wife, June Kovach.

# 7. internationales forum des jungen films

berlin  
26.6.-3.7.  
1977

## FICHES D'INFORMATION

### EN FRANCAIS

#### ETNOCIDICIO

(Ethnocide)

Prod.: National Film Board of Canada, Cine-Diffusion SEP. Mexique 1976.  
Réalisation: Paul Leduc. Prise de vues: Georges Dufaux.  
127 min.

46% de la population manque d'eau potable; 80% manque d'installations sanitaires; 50,2% des décès est dû aux maladies contagieuses, 70% de ce chiffre est âgé de moins de quatre ans. Un médecin pour 3,020 habitants. Un spécialiste pour 23,438 habitants. Un dentiste pour 54,688 habitants. Ces chiffres, pour éloquents qu'ils soient, Paul Leduc, cinéaste mexicain, auteur, déjà, du remarquable "Reed, Mexico Insurgente" refuse de s'en tenir à une neutralité scientifique et dénonce plutôt dans son plus récent film: "Ethnocide", l'acculturation dont sont victimes les indiens Otomi dans la vallée de Mezquital, au Mexique. Sur un ton militant, il nous présente l'abécédaire d'un meurtre culturel. Un ethnocide froidement ordonné par les forces dites civilisatrices rompant le merveilleux équilibre tribal, détruisant le sens du travail collectif et de l'organisation communautaire. Exploité par les "caciques" qui pratiquent une politique agraire répressive, l'indien Otomi abandonne sa terre et devient, au nom du progrès industriel, ouvrier. Alcoolisme, mortalité au travail, prolétarisation en sont les corollaires. Soixante pour cent, cependant, de la population otomi émigre. "Ethnocide", par le biais de la mémoire populaire, tend également à démontrer que cette exploitation séculaire de l'indien Otomi, actuellement le groupe indien le plus important du Mexique, après les Nahuas, estimé à 300,000 individus, se poursuit inéluctablement, au sein de la société mexicaine, entraînant la dispersion de la race et son intégration. "On nous a fait disparaître, nous, les indigènes, et on nous a mis au Musée d'Anthropologie".  
N'est-ce pas là le meilleur moyen de résoudre le problème indien?