

Captions:

AFRICA - AMERICA

by

Philippe GUIONIE

Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Chile
2008 / 2010



Photo 01 -
Bahía de Cata, Venezuela, 2008.



Photo 02 -
Mural in Bobures, the village where Juan de Dios Martinez, specialist in Afro-Venezuelan affairs, was born. Bobures, Venezuela, 2009.



Photo 03 -
Celebrations for the feast-day of St John at the end of June. El Playón, Venezuela, 2009.



Photo 04 -
Celebrations for the feast-day of St John at the end of June. La Boca, Venezuela, 2009.



Photo 05 -
Juan Valentín Vasquez nicknamed "Bingo Bingo", Ocumare de la Costa, Venezuela, 2009.



Photo 06 -
Ocumare de la Costa, Venezuela, 2009.



Photo 07 -
Douglas Rojas, council worker, Curiepe, Venezuela, 2009.



Photo 08 -
Curiepe, Venezuela, 2009.



Photo 09 -
Julián Díaz, actor and comedian, member of "Mapa teatro", a contemporary theatre group. Bogota, Colombia, 2009.



Photo 10 -
San Basilio de Palenque, Colombia, 2009. Or Palenque de San Basilio, is a village in the north of Columbia, near Cartagena. The village has almost 3500 inhabitants and was founded by an African king called Benkos Bioho in the 17th century. Initially a fortified village, called a *palenque*, it served as a refuge for fugitive slaves before becoming a unique cultural site today. In 2005, San Basilio de Palenque was declared « Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity » by l'Unesco. This is recognition of social, medical and religious practice as well as musical and oral traditions with strong African roots. The locals speak palenquero creole, one of the most obvious signs of the identity of the village.



Photo 11 -

Rafael Cassiani Cassiani, musician, composer and director of the group "Sexteto Tabalá", he is the ambassador of palenquera music. San Basilio de Palenque, Colombia, 2009.



Photo 12 -

Etelvina Maldonado, who died at the end of 2009, was one of the last divas of "*bullerengue*", a style of music specific to the Colombia's caribbean coast, of African origin, distinguished by singing, the clapping of hands and beating of drums. Cartagena, Colombia, 2009.



Photo 13 -

Vargas, a young boxer. Established at the beginning of the 17th century, Barranquilla is a busy river and sea port in the north of Colombia. There is a very big Afro-Colombian community in this city of more than one million inhabitants. Barranquilla, Colombia, 2009.



Photo 14 -

Quibdó, Colombia, 2009. In the north-west of the country, Quibdó is the capital of the province of Chocó, with 150.000 residents, of whom most are Afro-Colombian. An enclave in the middle of the tropical forest, on the banks of the river Atrato, the town is at the heart of the armed struggle that has been going on in Colombia for years.



Photo 15 -

María Angélica Salgado Valdez, model and traditional folk dancer, she is the queen of the famous Barranquilla carnival, declared Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO. Barranquilla, Colombia, 2009.



Photo 16 -
Ibarra, Ecuador, 2009.



Photo 17 -
El Chota, Ecuador, 2009.



Photo 18 -
Chota Valley, Ecuador, 2009.

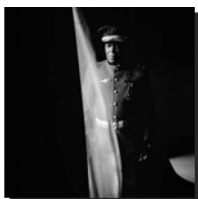


Photo 19 -
José Vivero Bolaños, commander of the Esmeraldas provincial fire brigade, Ecuador, 2009.



Photo 20 -
Eliana Ninfa Quintero Branda, 22 years old, model. Elected Miss Atlántico Internacional in 2009. Esmeraldas, Ecuador, 2009.



Photo 21 -
"El bananero" mural. The country is the biggest exporter of bananas in the world. Esmeraldas, Ecuador, 2009.



Photo 22 -
El Carmen, Peru, 2009.



Photo 23 -
Mural, El Carmen, Peru, 2009.



Photo 24 -
Chicaloma, at the south of the Yungas Valley, Bolivia, 2010. Chicaloma means "little hill".



Photo 25 -
An Afro-Bolivian harvesting coca on the steep Andean hillside terraces. Chicaloma, Southern Yungas Valley, Bolivia 2010. Chicaloma means "little hill". A law passed in 1988 allows Bolivia to grow 12.000 hectares of coca in the area known as the Yungas, not far from La Paz. The Afro-Bolivian population lives almost exclusively off coca farming. The leaf is used as a foodstuff and for some medicinal applications. A long chemical process separates the raw leaf from finished cocaine. Evo Morales' government is striving to strengthen efforts against drugs, while at the same time developing legal production and industrialization, and in parallel is seeking to legalise coca production through an international campaign : "coco no es cocaine" – coca is not cocaine.



Photo 26 -
Tocaña, north Yungas valley, Bolivia, 2010.