Tribute to Pablo Neruda
Educational Guide for Teachers

Tribute to the South American poet and statesman, winner of The Nobel Prize in Literature 1971
In the hundredth anniversary of his birth
prepared by DFW International for the 2004-2005 Tribute
www.dfwinternational.org

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Fundación Pablo Neruda

CC Latino Cultural Center
Born in Chile on July 12, 1904, Pablo Neruda created romantic and epic poetry as well as drama and prose that captured the essence of America. Neruda was Latin America’s most prominent 20th century poetic voice. His simple words inspired generations of lovers and gave voice to the common struggles of peasants, miners, factory workers. His love for the Americas burst forth in images of the sea and the flora and fauna.

Neruda was much more than a Nobel Prize winning poet. He was a diplomat, an ambassador to France, a communist senator, a candidate for the presidency of Chile, a political fugitive, the winner of the World Peace Prize. His friends ranged from carpenters and fishermen to Pablo Picasso and Diego Rivera, Gandhi, Che Guevara and Salvador Allende.

Neruda was known as the "poet of the people", the voice for the voiceless who fought passionately for social justice. “Poetry is an act of peace,” he wrote. “Peace goes into the making of a poet as flour goes into the making of bread.”

Neruda was the most prominent 20th century poetic voice of Latin America, a man whose voice resonates to all our international populations. Lover, political activist, the voice of the common man--Pablo Neruda speaks to today’s concerns and all people.
This Teacher’s Guide was prepared by Anne Marie Weiss-Armush, President of DFW International, for the Tribute to Pablo Neruda centennial festival. It is offered FREE of charge and may be downloaded from our website at www.dfwinternational.org. Questions may be addressed to neruda@dfwinternational.org.

We are especially grateful to Teresa Nguyen, student at the Southern Methodist University in Dallas, who designed the Arts and Crafts activities.

Every effort has been made to credit sources and to obtain permission for use of materials cited. When translator’s name is not noted, that particular poem was found on the internet, and the translator was not given

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**Geography**

Chile is located in the continent South America. Chile stretches over 4,300 km along the south western coast of South America. The same distance from San Francisco to New York.

**Population**

Chile’s population of almost 15.2 million is growing annually at 1.17 percent, one of the lowest growth rates among South America countries. Only about fifty percent of the population lives in rural areas. More than five million people live in Santiago metropolitan region. About 95 percent of the people have either a European heritage or are of mixed European- indigenous descent.

**Climate**

Chile’s Climate is varied by its land formation (Ex: mountains). It rains the most between May and August when temperatures are cooler, getting down to an average of 10 degrees C. January’s average temperature is 28 degrees C. The summer is only 11 degrees C.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economy</th>
<th>Food</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chile must bring in much of its food, petroleum, and manufacturing goods. To pay for this they depend on the export of copper and other minerals. In most years Chile has a serious balance of payments deficit because its exports income is far less than the cost of its imports.</td>
<td>Beans, potatoes, and bread are some staples in Chile. Pебre is a popular hot sauce. The preferred meats in Chile are beef and chicken. In Chile they eat a lot of seafood, too.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Cultural Arts</th>
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<tr>
<td>In Chile the government type is republic. Local government is divided into 13 regions for purposes of local government. The regions are than further divided into 54 provinces. In National Government the president serves as head of state. The president is elected to a four year- term.</td>
<td>A lot of famous poets are from Chile. Gabriel Mistral is often referred to by Chileans as divine. She became the first Latin American to win the Nobel Peace Prize.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Religious Beliefs</th>
<th>Holidays and Festivals</th>
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<tr>
<td>Spanish colonists brought the Roman Catholic religion to Chile. Today about 80 percent of all Chileans are Catholics. The Catholic church operates many schools in Chile, and Church leaders have actively promoted political and social reforms.</td>
<td>The most important holiday to the Chileans is Independence Day. It’s a celebration of the country’s freedom from Spain. The holidays last for 2 days. The armed forces stage a large parade in Santiago attended by the president. Smaller parades are attended around the Country. It’s followed by a rodeo.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Social Etiquette</th>
<th>Education</th>
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<tr>
<td>On the whole Chileans are a warm and affectionate people. Greetings are typically a cheerful occasion involving plenty of physical touching.</td>
<td>The educational systems have been changing. In the past 30 years many problems have been solved and new have arisen. The country now has 95% literacy rate, 100% children have access to elementary school system, and 70% to the education at high school level. The school system is organized in on a decentralized basis, giving the towns and the sector- families, teaches, foundations, and corporations- the responsibility manage the schools. A subsidy system finance both town schools and a high percentage of private schools. But criticism remains, focusing on a low quality, rigidity, inequity and inefficiency of the system.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Non-Verbal Communication</th>
<th>Language</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chileans use a lot of expressive hand gestures when they are talking.</td>
<td>Spanish called Castellano, is the official language. But as in all South American countries, some terms common to Chile will not have the same meaning elsewhere. Chilean's commonly add a suffix to words and names to form diminutives. For</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
example, Chaolito is a "small good bye," while Carlitos means "little Carlos." English is taught in the schools and is understood by many with formal education. Small minority groups also speak German (in southern Chile) and Mapuche.

Fun and Recreation

Chilean's love flying kites. Catholic monks brought the first kites to Chile in the 18th Century. Today, people at all ages fly kites for sport and amusement in the spring and summer. Kites have even honored in Chilean literature as a national treasure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Translation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hello</td>
<td>holá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good bye</td>
<td>adíos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thank you</td>
<td>graciás</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>uno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>leché</td>
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Material on Chile’s regions from Sernatur
the National Tourism Agency of Chile

http://www.sernatur.cl/inicio.htm

ISLA de PASCUA y
ROBINSON CRUSOE

Misteriosa y mítica, Isla de Pascua invita a conocer sus sitios arqueológicos, su tradición, lengua y artesanía en medio del Océano Pacífico.
Por su parte, el archipiélago Juan Fernández e ísla Robinson Crusos, reserva mundial de la biosfera, con sus especies endémicas, le hará evocar historias de corsarios y naufragos, inspiradoras de grandes novelas.

DESIERTO,
PLAYAS y ESTRELLAS
Zona caracterizada por su clima cálido todo el año, ofrece 2.500 kilómetros de costa y un desierto que aísla la historia de etnias aún existentes.
En la precordillera se encuentran oasis con pozas termales y parques nacionales con una singular flora y fauna; y en el altiplano, salares de gran belleza escénica.
Esta zona privilegiada con uno de los cielos más claros del hemisferio, permite el funcionamiento de importantes centros astronómicos.

map from Lonely Planet
http://www.lonelyplanet.com/
NIEVES, PLATAS Y VALLES DEL VINO

Tierra de tradiciones y folklore, donde el “huaso”, personaje típico de la zona desarrolla sus labores agrícolas y ganaderas. Estos mismos suelos generosos en la producción de vinos de fama internacional, vieron nacer al insigne poeta Pablo Neruda. En la costa central, se entremezclan playas junto a ciudades, bosques y zonas rurales; hacia el este, se impone la Cordillera de Los Andes que ofrece variadas actividades en diversos parques nacionales, termas, centros de esquí y ríos que bajan desde las altas cumbres.

LAGOS, TERMAS Y VOLCANES

Tierra pródiga en ríos y lagos que permiten la pesca deportiva; volcanes, fuentes termales de agua termal, y etnias fieles a su cultura y tradición. Islas mágicas de leyendas invitan al viajero a compartir el sabor de comidas típicas y labores propias del campo y del mar, en un incomparable ambiente de calidez humana.

ANTÁRTICA

Constituye uno de los ecosistemas favoritos de científicos de todo el mundo. Se alberga aquí una fauna rica y variada en la cual destacan pingüinos, lobos marinos, ballenas, albatros, cormoranes y muchos otros, los cuales dan vida a un blanco paisaje donde se entremezclan el cielo, los témanos y el mar.

PATAGONIA

En medio de una naturaleza extrema, engalanada de paisajes abruptos y tierras de aventura emerge Patagonia, zona de culturas extintas, de antiguas estancias ganaderas, de grandes exploradores, de escenarios singulares que se asoman a través de lagos, ríos, bosques y majestuosos hiéros milenarios.
Part IV Chilean Arts and Crafts Projects

A. CHILEAN FLAG

The flag of Chile occasionally get confused with that of Texas. On the Texan flag the white star is on a blue vertical stripe which runs across both the white and red stripes, rather than on the blue canton of the Chilean flag. The National Flag of Chile used today is said to have been conceived by Minister of War, Colonel Jose Ignacio Zenteno and designed by Antonio Arcos, a Spanish military officer. The flag was officially legalized by legal decree on October 18, 1817.

Fun facts:

Red stands for bravery and the blood of the heroes.
White is for the snow of the Andes Mountains.
Blue is for the Chilean sky and the White star stands for the honor and progress of the country.

Crafts:

1. Pinwheel with Chilean flag colors

Supplies needed:

- 2 pieces of construction paper (the thicker the better)
- Scissors
- A hole punch
- A push-pin
- A pencil with an eraser
- Markers or crayons

1. Start by making two square pieces of paper.
2. To start making a square, put the two pieces of paper together. Fold the corner of the pieces of paper over as shown.
2. To finish making the squares, cut off the small rectangles, forming two squares (which are already folded into a triangle).
3. Fold the triangle in half. Unfold the paper.
4. Decorate one side of each sheet of paper.
5. Put the undecorated sides of the paper together.
6. Make four cuts along the fold lines - about halfway to the center.
7. Punch four holes in the pinwheel, one at each corner.
1. Gently gather each of the four points (with a hole) to the center. (Be careful not to crease the paper.)

La Bandera

Pero levántate
tú, levántate,
pero conmigo levántate
y salgamos reunidos
a luchar cuerpo a cuerpo
da las telarañas del malvado,
contra el sistema que reparte el hambre,
contra la organización de la miseria.

The Flag

But stand up,
you, stand up,
but stand up with me
and let us go off together
to fight face to face
against the devil’s webs,
against the system that distributes hunger,
against organized misery.
2. Push a push-pin through the four punched holes through the center of the pinwheel to attach the pinwheel to the side of a pencil's eraser.

B. FRUITS

The most developed agricultural industry is Chile’s fruits—GRAPES, apples, apricots, pears, walnuts, almonds, plums, cherries, olives, oranges, lemons, avocados and cherimoya.

Being a thin strip of land stretching from 17 degrees in the north to 56 in the south has given the country a wide range of climates and made it suitable for a huge array of fruit crops. Chile is a country unlike any other on earth. Stretching north to south for 2,600 miles the nation extends through several climactic zones, from the hot arid desert conditions in the north to the cold Antarctic influences in the south. The country is safely sheltered by its borders, which form natural barriers to insects and disease. These conditions create a sanctuary of sorts for the flourishing of its wide variety of fruits. When blight hits the fruits and vegetables in Europe and the United States, frequently the Chilean fruits remain unaffected.

Chile’s fruit sector provides summer fresh fruits to countries like the United States in the northern hemisphere even during the middle of winter. It also provides winter fruits, on those hot summer days in the north.

Fun Facts:

- Chile is one of the world’s primary producers of grapes and wine. Most of the grapes we in the US consume in winter, come from Chile. The amount of land dedicated to vineyards and grapevines in Chile is actually greater than the entire are occupied by all fruit trees put together, covering eight regions and over 1000 kilometers! That’s 11,000 football fields!

Crafts:

1. Fruit mobile

Supplies needed:

- Construction paper
- Scissors
- Crayons, paint or markers
- Yarn or string
- Glue (or a stapler)
- To make a mobile: twigs or clothes hanger wire

1. Fold a piece of construction paper in half and draw the outline half of a fruit on it around the fold line. Cut along the line. Using the finished fruit as a template cut two more exactly like it.
2. For cored fruit (like the apple), cut out a semicircle from each piece (when you open the fruit, there will be a circle missing from its center).
3. Color both the fronts and the backs of the fruits you just cut out to look like a cross-section of the fruit (showing both the inside and the peel of the fruit).
4. For hollowed-out fruit (like the cored apple), on one piece, cut halfway through the fold line from the core. On the other two pieces, cut halfway through the fold line from the outside.
5. For solid fruit (like the watermelon), on one piece, cut halfway through the fold line from the bottom. On the other two pieces, cut halfway through the fold line from the top.
6. For hollowed-out fruit (like the cored apple), cut out a few tiny seeds from dark construction paper. Glue or staple a string to the fruit along a fold line - make sure that the string extends through most of the core. Glue the seeds to the part of the string within the core (gluing two seeds to each other around the string works well).
7. For the solid fruit (like the watermelon), glue or staple the end of a length of string or yarn to the top of the fruit.
8. For grapes, cut out the form of a bunch of grapes, and draw in individual grapes in the cluster.
9. Cut a leaf or two from green construction paper. Glue to the top of the fruit or to the string. You can now hang your beautiful 3-D fruit from the string.
10. To make a fruit mobile, tie twigs or clothes hanger wire together to make the mobile structure. Then hang your fruit from the structure. Hang the entire mobile from another string.

C. KITES

Chileans love to fly kites. The winds born by the seas hit the Andes mountains in powerful gusts. Catholic monks brought the first kites to Chile in the 18th Century. Today, people at all ages fly kites for sport and amusement in the spring and summer.

Fun facts:

- Kites have even honored in Chilean literature as a national treasure.

Crafts:

1. **Kites**

Supplies needed:

- 3 plastic straws
- transparent tape
- tissue paper
- crepe paper streamers
- string
- scissors

1. You'll create an H-shaped frame that you'll glue or tape some paper onto.

- **First you'll make some notches on the two ends of one straw.** This piece will be the center bar of the H-shaped frame. Carefully make one-inch cuts down the center of the ends of the straw. Now cut halfway across the straw at the bottom of each vertical cut. Half of the straw falls away and the other half remains. The result is a straw with notched ends.
• Wrap the notched ends around the midpoints of the two vertical plastic straws. Secure this connection with tape.
• Run the string through all four open ends of the straws. This will create a square. Tie an overhand knot and then a second one on top of the first one. Cut the string so that it's taut, yet doesn't bend the straws.
• Cut one-inch squares out of the corners of a 10" by 12" piece of tissue paper. Place it under the frame that you've made.
• Fold the ends of the paper back over the straws and string. Secure the paper with tape or glue. The paper should be taut without bending the straws.
• Cut the crepe paper to make two tails, each one 3' long. Tie them to two corners of the kite, where the two vertical straw ends stick out.

2. Make the string bridle

• Cut two small holes in the paper, just below the point where the ends of the center straw connect the two vertical straws.
• Cut a piece of string about ten inches long. Thread it through the hole closest to the tails. Loop it around the center straw, and back through the same hole in the paper. Tie a double overhand knot to secure the string to the straw.
• Taking the end of the main control line, feed it through the other hole and tie it to the straw on that side.
• Finally, tightly tie the loose end of the first piece of string to the main control line, about three inches down from the paper.

D. LAPIZ LAZULI

Chile’s tradition with lapis lazuli dates back to the time of the Chimu tribes that lived in the northern part of the country. In the Ovalle area of Chile, at an altitude of 12,000 feet, rests the unique mineral vein of lapis lazuli. Because of the extreme conditions this site can only be mined during the summer months. Chile named the Lapis Lazuli as its National Stone on September 20, 1984.

Because it is beautiful, rare, its rich blue color and brilliant finish, it has become one of the preferred and most sought after stones that artisans work with. From the gemstones, artisans make different carved objects as well as elegant jewelry and silverwork of very original designs.

Fun Facts:

• The Pharaohs already knew this blue stone before our Era. Queen Cleopatra used it as a personal adornment.
• Legend also reveals that this stone holds magical healing elements that were well known by the ancient people. For example, because of its high sulfur content lapis lazuli powder was used to fight skin disease and for treating epilepsy and anemia. It is said that lapis lazuli is an omen for good luck, love, power and wealth.

Crafts:

There lives the blue mother-of-blue; blue’s secret, blue solitude; blue’s aerie, lapis lazuli blue; the blue spine of my country.  

Pablo Neruda
1. Lapiz Lazuli pottery

Supplies needed:
- Play-doh or clay
- Plastic utensils
- Plastic blue gemstones
- paints

1. take a little piece at a time from the clay
2. begin molding a vase, plate or mug (do not eat off of these)
3. use the spoon to carve at certain areas or the fork to make designs
4. carve out areas to insert the gems and make sure the clay secures the gem
5. leave it overnight without a cover to dry
6. once it is dry, paint on top of your designs to give it color
7. Enjoy!

E. FISH

Chile is currently third in the world for total catch of fish. It exports principally to the United States and to Japan.

The Silver Salmon has the color silver running down its sides and has small black spots sprinkled along its back. These spots are always roundish or oval. Spots on the Silver Salmon are smaller than the Atlantic Salmon and it does not have any spots on its tail.

Fun Facts:
- Most of the salmon and trout we purchase in the United States is from Chile.
- The Silver and Atlantic Salmon can grow up to 3 feet in length—the length of a baseball bat!
- During the last decade food production for the salmon industry jumped from 50,000 tons in 1990 to 700,000 tons in 2003.

Crafts:

1. Fish windsock

Supplies needed:
- Assorted color construction paper 8”11”
- Transparent tape or a stapler
- glue
- Assorted color of crepe paper or rolls of streamers
- Scissors
- Googly eyes (optional)
- Glitter (optional)
- Silver sparkles or confetti (optional)

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Ode to the sea
by Pablo Neruda

My name is sea.
It slaps the rocks
And when they aren’t convinced,
Strokes them
And soaks them
And smothers them with kisses.
With seven green tongues
Of seven green dogs
Or seven green tigers
Or seven green seas,
Beating its chest,
Stammering its name,

Oh Sea,
This is your name.
Oh comrade ocean,
Don’t waste time
Or water
Getting so upset
Help us instead.
We are meager fishermen,
Men from the shore
Who are hungry and cold
And you’re our foe.
Don’t beat so hard,
Don’t shout so loud,
Open your green coffers,
Place gifts of silver in our hands.
Give us this day
our daily fish.

Pablo Neruda
• Markers
• Hole puncher
• Yarn or string

1. Fold an 8"11" construction paper in half (lengthwise)
2. draw 2 fish patterns on the two folded sides
3. decorate the 2 fishes with silver glitter and black dots to emphasize the Silver Salmon
4. glue the eyes on or draw them on
5. cut out the patterns
6. glue it on another 8"11" construction paper (lengthwise)
7. cut 5 streamers or crepe paper to lengths of 2 feet
8. staple or glue it to the opposite side from the fishes so it hangs from the construction paper
   (1 inch apart from each other)
9. take the ends of the construction paper and roll it into a cylinder
10. secure with tape or staples
11. punch 2 holes at the top and tie a yarn or string on it
12. Now, you can hang your fish outside so it can catch the wind!

F. Fish paper plate

Supplies needed:

• Paper plate
• Scissors
• Glue (or tape or a stapler)
• Googly eyes (optional)
• Crayons, paint or markers

1. Cut a wedge out of a paper plate. The wedge will be the fish’s tail; the hole will be the fish’s mouth.
2. Glue (or use tape or a stapler) the tail to the end of the fish. Glue a googly eye on the fish
   (glue on two eyes if you want a flounder) or simply draw eye(s).
3. Color in the fish, drawing scales, lips, and so on.

For added touches, you can tape the fish to a blue butcher paper backdrop or hang it up with an
attached string.

G. Seashell Frame Chile’s great poet-hero was a
merman who so loved the sea that he built his
house and filled it with shells, figureheads, model
sailing ships and mermaids. He had a room
especially for his collection of 6,000 seashells.

He placed his bed diagonally in his bedroom in
order to wake up facing the inspiring Pacific. His
telescope stayed handy on the bedside table.

Fun Fact:
• Once he spied a wooden hatch washed off a ship and told his wife his new desk was on its way. Sure enough, he fished it from the surf and made it into a writing table.

Supplies needed:

• Jumbo popsicle sticks
• Glue
• Color sand
• Seashells

1. make the frame by gluing four popsicle sticks
2. glue the seashells on top
3. put glue on the sticks and sprinkle the sand on top
4. Once, you have a wonderful dried frame, find a picture you like and frame it!

H. Mapuche Indian projects

The Mapuche are the "people of the land", Mapu means land and che means people. They are also known as Araucanos, a name given to them by the Spanish colonialists. Before the "huincas" (‘thieves of the land’ or Spanish) arrived in 1541, the Mapuche who numbered one and half to two million were the original inhabitants of the Southern Cone of the continent in a region which today covers half of Chile and half of Argentina.

The Mapuche are the only indigenous group which withstood the attacks of the Inca and were never conquered by them. They are also the only South American indigenous group which was never conquered by the Spanish invaders, even after 100 years of brutal war.

MAPUCHE-Ponchos

Mapuche textiles are usually in geometric shapes and in bold colors. Their patterns are usually formed by nested, stepped diamonds or chevrons. The usually make these patterns with two different colors. They use vegetable and rocks like dusts of several colors to dye wool. They are made in a technique called "warp ikat," in which the threads are tied dyed before weaving, which results in a soft border where the colors change.

Llama or guanaco wool was used before I arrived in Temuco, the only Chilean city where Araucanian Indians are on the streets. Let me tell you about the surprise they gave me. Everyone came to the stadium to hear my poetry. I climbed on the stage while the people greeted me. Then, I heard them become silent, and from within this silence I heard emerge the strangest, oldest, roughest, most primordial music on the planet.

It was the Araucanians who were playing their instruments and sang their mournful melodies for me. They moved me deeply. My eyes filled with tears as their leather drums and their huge flute played a musical scale from the very origins of music. Deaf and sharp at the same time, monotonous and captivating. It was like the voice of the rain, beating against the wind or the moan of an ancient animal of the hunt calling from his grave.

by Pablo Neruda
the arrival of the invading Spaniards, but today sheep wool is the common fiber. Men's ponchos are flat square pieces of cloth with fringe at the bottom, and a neck slit that is worn horizontally (from shoulder to shoulder).

Fun Facts:

- Skilled weavers or ‘duwakafe’ are the only ones who know the symbols hidden in colors and designs.
- The word ‘huaso’ or Chilean cowboy, is from the Indian languages of the Quechuas (who live in the north of Chile) and the Mapuches (who live in the south). It means ‘tough back’.
- A poncho with red and green stripes indicates that it is worn by a man of high status in the community.

Supplies needed:

- Grocery sack
- Scissors
- Markers or paints
- Yarn
- glue

1. put the paper sack upside down
2. cut two slits on the sides for the arms
3. cut a hole on top for the head
4. draw and color you own designs on the paper sack
5. glue yarn on the different designs for a 3-D look
6. you can even cut little slits through out the paper sack so you can weave through with the yard
7. Now, you are also a skilled weaver or ‘duwakafe’
MAPUCHE-Silver Jewelry

The Mapuche are a deeply spiritual and religious society, who believe that the world was created by a celestial family, who were the creators of all beings as well as holding the power of nature. The Mapuche culture’s vision of the cosmos also influences the form and content of their silverwork.

Supplies needed:
- String
- Foil
- Scissors
- Needle and thread

1. Look at samples of Mapuche silver jewelry on the internet
2. Crumble and tear foil to the preferred size
3. Mold and fold the foil to make individual silver pieces to attach to the string
4. Attach it by molding the foil around the string
5. With a needle and thread, attach any other foil (jewelry) pieces to other foils
I. EASTER ISLAND HEADBAND

Easter Island is the world's most isolated inhabited island. It is also one of the most mysterious. Easter Island is roughly midway between Chile and Tahiti. The triangular shaped island is made mostly of volcanic rock. The coastline has many lava tubes and volcanic caves.

Easter Island is culturally part of Polynesia. The dances focus on the hands and hip movements which reflect their origin. Easter Island dancers sometimes wear costumes decorated with shells and feathers. The young dancers wear halos also decorated with shells and feathers.

Fun facts:

- This is a tiny pinprick in the great pacific, two thousand miles from the nearest population center, a mound of consolidated lava and ash produced by three submarine volcanoes.
- The indigenous people call their island Rapa Nui or Te Pito o Te Henua, "the navel of the earth."

Supplies needed:

- 11"17" construction paper
- stapler or tape
- glue
- small shells or confetti that resembles as shells
- feathers

1. cut the construction paper (lengthwise) with a 2" width
2. glue down shells randomly on the band (wait for it to dry)
3. glue down the feathers in the empty space between the shells
4. With the shells and feathers glued down, measure it around your head and staple or glue to secure the headband
5. Now, you can join in the dance!
K. 3-D Textured Map of Chile

As you will discover, Chile is a land of geographical extremes—arid desert, rich farmland, towering mountains and glittering coastline all exist side by side in this terribly beautiful country. A great way to learn the geography of Chile is to create your own 3-dimensional map of the land, including all major geographical regions and landforms.

Fun facts:

- Chile is a long, narrow country wedged between the deepest ocean (Pacific) and the longest mountain range (Andes) in the world.
- Chile’s mountain range, the Andes, is the longest in the world.
- Chile stretches from the most arid desert in the world in the north, and Antarctica in the south.
- Chile is very seismically active. In other words, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions are frequent and often devastating. In fact, the largest earthquake ever recorded by instruments struck southern Chile in 1960 and left nearly 2 million people homeless. This quake registered 9.5 on the Richter scale.

Crafts: a textured map of the physical features of Chile

Supplies needed:
- an atlas that shows the different vegetation and elevation regions of Chile
- a large piece of heavy cardboard, matte board, or foam board
- an assortment of spices chosen for their color. You’ll need white, light brown, and two shades of green.
- cotton balls or paper egg carton
- watercolor or acrylic paints
- glue diluted with water to make a thin paste
- a paintbrush
- a pencil
- a black permanent marker

1. Create a sketch of the shape of Chile and surrounding South American countries.

- **First, study your atlas. Find a map of South America, noting the shape of Chile as well as Argentina, Bolivia and Peru.**
- In the center of your board, sketch the outline of these countries by looking at your map. Try to fill most of the board.
- Following the map, label and draw lines separating the different elevation and vegetation regions of Chile. Mountains, deserts, plains, forests, and tundra regions should be included.
- For the surrounding countries, simply label them with their country name. You will paint these in solid colors later.
2. Color the various flat regions of Chile with spices

- Mix the glue with water to create a thin paste.
- With your paintbrush, brush glue onto one region of the map. Leave the mountains for last.
- Decide what color the region should be (forest=dark green, tundra=white, desert=light brown, plains=light green) and sprinkle that color spice onto the wet glue.
- Make sure to completely cover the region with one color so that none of the glue shines through.
- Tip the board sideways onto your table and lightly shake the board so that the excess spice comes off onto the table. Keep all of your discarded spices separate from each other so they can be reused to make your Map Key.
- Repeat this process for all of your regions, except the mountains.
- Mountains: simply glue the cotton balls onto the board using your paste. Keep in mind that the mountains overlap all of the surrounding countries, so go ahead and allow your cotton balls to overlap the eastern border of Chile.

3. Painting the rest of the board

- Time to wash the glue off of your brush and use it for painting!
- Paint the water blue.
- Paint each border country a different color.
- When the paint is dry (be patient!) use a marker to label the surrounding countries and oceans.
- Now draw a box in the bottom corner of the board and create a Map Key that explains what each region is. Use small dabs of glue to put a dash of spice that will represent that region. Example: glue a small amount of oregano onto the board and write “forest” next to it.
- With your marker, give your map a title and put your name on the front of the board.

4. Optional additions:

- Make it more realistic: try blending some of your spices along the edge of some regions where you would like to indicate a gradual change in the type of vegetation. Hills: pile up more glue and spices to show gradual elevation changes in the topography of the region.
- Agriculture: You may choose to research the various crops grown in different areas and depict these on your map as well, perhaps using different materials like dried lentils, rice, or beans. Include these on your Key as well.
• Latitude and longitude: With your marker and a ruler, draw and label a few latitude and longitude lines in the ocean to show the location of Chile in relation to the Equator and Prime Meridian.
• Big picture: Sketch and paint a portion of Antarctica onto the bottom of your board. Note how close it is to Chile!
• Seismic activity: Through research, locate active volcanoes and the epicenters of some of Chile’s largest earthquakes. With colored (red and orange?) stick pins, indicate these on your board. Where does most of the seismic activity occur?
NORTH TEXAS ARTISTS
Available to bring NERUDA’s magic into your school, university, community center

DFW International can create a program to suite your audience and your particular interest. Please contact our Arts Coordinator if you would like to book poetry readings, or any of the following artists whose repertoire reflects Neruda’s themes and work.

TEATRO DALLAS PRESENTS:
Rivers, Mountains and Seas Through the Eyes and Tongue of Neruda
An all-family bilingual show

"Canto General," widely considered Neruda's masterpiece, is the epic story of the American continent and its people. In this Whitmanesque ode encompassing 340 poems, Neruda takes the reader through the continent’s history, from the creation of its mountains and seas to the struggles of its people, in what is one of the most poetic celebrations of Latin America’s flora, fauna and history. Taking excerpts from the poem, Teatro Dallas’ Cora Cardona, has created a compelling 55-minute show which mixes music and dance and the words of one of the best poets of the 20th Century. The show combines poetry, music and dance is available for bookings to schools, cultural organizations and private groups. The show will be available Fall 2004.
3 fabulous Latino musical groups presents

Neruda's poetry through song

Tango
Trío Dallas
celebrates
Neruda's love poetry
with the poignant
rhythms of tango
from Argentina and
Uruguay.

Orlando Salinas
Band
sings Neruda with
modern rhythms from
Colombia and
Latin America.

Voces y Danzas
de Chile
quartet features
voices accompanied
by traditional
instruments such as
the bombo
and the charango

"I wish to say to the people of good will, to the workers, to the poets, that (...) only with a burning patience can we conquer the splendid City which will give light, justice and dignity to all mankind.

For additional information on the year-long Tribute to Pablo Neruda, contact

Anne Marie Weiss-Armush,
President, DFW International
aweiss@airmail.net  214-340-9707  www.dfwinternational.org
INTERNET RESOURCES

Neruda: Biography and general information
http://www.bedfordstmartins.com/litlinks/poetry/neruda.htm
http://www.kirjasto.sci.fi/neruda.htm
http://www.geocities.com/nerudapoet/
http://www.uchile.cl/neruda/
http://gosouthamerica.about.com/cs/chilelit/p/ChiNeruda.htm
http://christian-books-online.net/0374527539.html
http://www.geocities.com/maryjsmith24502/neruda_page/neruda_site2.html

Neruda: Pages of links

Poems in English and Spanish

Poems in Spanish:
http://sololiteratura.com/pablonerudaeninternet.htm
http://www.angelfire.com/co2/coditos0/
http://www.uchile.cl/neruda/
http://luis.salas.net/indexpn.htm (huge index of poems by first lines)

Poems in English:
Index of 100 poems in English:
http://directory.google.com/Top/Arts/Literature/Authors/N/Neruda,_Pablo/Works/
http://www.matchc.com/n_authors/Pablo_Neruda.html
http://cmcg.tripod.com/sappho/neruda/pablo.html
http://www.poemhunter.com/pablo-neruda/poet-6638/
http://ca.dir.yahoo.com/Arts/Humanities/Literature/Authors/Poets/Neruda__Pablo__1904_1973_/
http://project1.caryacademy.org/echoes/03-04/Pablo_Neruda/SamplepoemsPabloNeruda.htm

Neruda and Chile in film:
http://www.nerudadoc.org/html/about.html
http://www.coinarir.org/mocila/neruda.html
http://www.uchile.cl/neruda/chascona.htm
http://www.letras.s5.com/neruda011102.htm
http://www.prof-despagnol.com/prets/cine_01.htm

Films about Neruda by Manuel Basoalto:
$ Neruda, la muerte de un poeta
$ Las Casas de Pablo Neruda
$ Neruda and Spain, through the figure of Rafael Alberti (documentary)
$ Los Versos del Capitán (documentary)
$ Fulgor y Muerte de Joaquín Murieta (folk opera)
$ Los Versos del Capitán
Films about Neruda by Hugo Arévalo:
$ 18 short documentary films made for Chilean TV  
$ Pablo Neruda, a documentary

Films about Chile:
$ **Missing** by Costa-Gavras (Z), and starring Sissy Spacek and Jack Lemmon, this film won the Cannes Film Festival’s top prize and was nominated for a Best Picture Oscar. A father searches for his missing son in Chile during Pinochet overthrow of the Allende government.

$ **Ardiente Paciencia (El cartero de Neruda)**, filmed in Isla Negra, this original version of *Il Postino* by Antonio Skarmeta, has Pablo Neruda living on Chile’s seacost, and ‘loaning’ love poetry to his tongue-tied postman, who is desperately in love with Beatriz.

$ **House of the Spirits** is a generational tale of life among the ruling class in a South American country, as adapted from the Isabel Allende novel.

$ **Il Postino**, the romanticized Mediterranean version of Skarmeta’s play, has Neruda living in exile on an Italian island. There he meets Mario, a mailman who is in love with Beatriz.

$ **Frontera** (Chile) Durante los últimos años de dictadura militar en Chile, Ramiro Orellana es condenado a relegamiento, un exilio dentro de su propio país. Llega a la zona de La Frontera, límite histórico entre los indios mapuches y la colonización española. Ramiro descubrirá una nueva dimensión de la vida, que lo hará atravesar sus propias fronteras interiores.

Easter Island:
http://www.sacred-texts.com/pac/ei/

Chile’s government and politics:
http://www.tni.org  
http://www://gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/NSAEBB/NSAEBB8.htm  
http://www.members.nbci.com/grimaldi/carlosfu.htm  
http://www.businessweek.com:/1999/99

Chile, film resources:
http://www.frif.com/new98/boc.html  
http://www.rottentomatoes.com/movie-1014007/about.php

Chile: lesson plans and teaching materials
$ Real-world information about travel in Chile and Argentina that teaches students how to plan an economical trip. http://www.nteq.com/LessonPlanner/view_lesson.asp?lesnumber=446#  
$ 36 page lesson plan on Chilean history, politics, economics 1960 – 1990 for advanced level Spanish students http://www.chatham.edu/PTI/Contemp_Latin/Plotkin_01.htm  
$ Extraordinary site about Chile developed by teachers on Fulbrights, for teachers http://mywebpages.comcast.net/dchappell/chile/basics.htm  
$ Chile, human rights, current events, Pinochet-- http://www.teachworld.com/teachthenews/lessonplan/lessonplan_arch/lessonplan_20000118.html  
$ Spotlight on Chile cultural page with a variety of information for students -- http://mywebpages.comcast.net/dchappell/chile/culture.htm