A Search for the Origins of Ojeo, Ye-jharú or Tupichúa

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In a short article (CADOGAN 1956, pp. 63-66) I pointed out that in Yuty and Caazapá, as also in other southern towns of Paraguay, the name tupichúa is applied to a mysterious ailment known in other parts of the country as ojeo and oye-jharú. Tupichúa being the name of the familiar spirit or ghostly counsellor of the pre-columbian Guarani sorcerer, suggests the necessity of further research before labelling this Paraguayan folk belief – as had been done – as of purely European origin: ojeo = ojo = eye = Evil Eye! At the same time, the possibility was broached that this ojeo, ye-jharû or tupichûa might be a survival of some sort of pre-columbian Guarani sorcery or witchcraft (Montoya's classical Tesoro de la Lengua Guarani" shows that more than one sort was practised). The information available on the subject may not be sufficient to prove this statement, and it is not the purpose of the present paper to uphold the validity of that proposition, my object being as follows:

In August 1959 a group of Guayakí Indians placed themselves under the protection of the Paraguayan Government. It is known to specialists that, in spite of the numberless volumes which have been written on Tupi-Guarani culture, our knowledge both of the language and the spiritual culture of these groups is very deficient. I therefore suggested, at the Jornadas de Arqueología y Etnografía, Buenos Aires, November 1960, that interested countries might Pool resources in order that exhaustive field work by competent professionals could be carried out. An appeal to the same effect was later addressed to the International Committee on Urgent Ethnological Research (Heine-Geldern, Vienna); also, a brief sketch of Guayaki mythology, calling attention to the urgent need for research, has been sent to the Instituto Indigenista Interamericano (Mexico). The present study has the same object in view: the information contained in Paraguayan folklore and Mbyá, Chiripá, Pái-Kaiová and Guayaki myth and legend regarding or connected with ojeo, ye-jharu, or tupichia will, I am sure, provide a convincing argument in favour of extensive field studies by specialists, to investigate the spiritual culture of the surviving Tupi-Guarani remnants.