

INSTITUTIONAL NEWS

University of Alabama

Edward D. Terry, director of the Latin American Studies Program of the University of Alabama organized a series of seminars for the Spring Semester 1970 on the theme "Yucatán and the Mayan Civilization" Subjects of papers given were as follows: *The History of Yucatán—Pre-Historic to Present Day Times* by Edward H. Mosely; *The Inhabitants of Yucatán, Ancient and Modern* by Paul Nesbitt; *Social Structure of Yucatán* by A. T. Hansen; *Environment: Physical and Climatic Conditions of Yucatán* by E. E. Hegen; *The Relations of Yucatán and the Central Government* by Marvin Alisky, Arizona State University; *Economic Conditions in Yucatán: Past, Present and Future* by Roberto Panero, Hudson Institute; *Archaeology in Yucatán—Past, Present and Future* by Alfredo Barrera Vásquez, Director of the Instituto Yucateco de Antropología e Historia, Mérida, Yucatán; and *Yucatán and the Mayan in Middle American Literature* by Edward D. Terry. Except where stated, these papers were all given by faculty members of the University of Alabama.

Two Field Seminars will be given by this University during the summer of 1970. Paul H. Nesbitt of the Department of Anthropology will conduct an interdisciplinary field seminar near Cholula, Mexico, and E. E. Hegen, Associate Professor of Geography and Research Associate of Latin American Studies will conduct another seminar in Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil in South American Geography.

Andean Institute, Tokyo University

Research has been carried out for some time in the fields of cultural anthropology and archaeology of the Peruvian Andes near Macchu Picchu. As a result, an exhibition about the Incas was presented to the public in 1958, and another, in cooperation with the Colombian Embassy, on the Chibchas, and the 'Museo de Oro.' The staff of this Institute, in collaboration with other specialists are translating the works of the chronicles of the Conquest and the Colony into Japanese.

Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio

Problems of education in Latin America were discussed in lectures, seminars, panels and workshops during two day colloquium at Antioch College, January 16–17, 1969. Karl Lenkensdorf, Director of the Latin American Program organized the meeting under the title "Education as Liberation." Topics:

Adult Education in Latin America, Illiteracy, Failure of Prevailing Educational Institutions, and Education and Politics. Speakers included Paulo Freire, Javier Ortiz Monasterio, Karl Lenkersdorf and Robert Flanders. Details can be obtained from the organizer at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio 45387.

Associação Gaucha de Sociólogos

This society is composed of scholars of the social sciences of the Estado do Rio Grande do Sul. Their aim is to promote these studies in the state and to participate in discussions of economic and cultural problems of Brazil. Information from: André Cecil Forster. Presidente da A.G.S.R. Marechal Floriano 72, conj 43. Pôrto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

Border States Consortium for Latin American Studies

A Border States' Consortium for Latin American Studies has been established by the University of Arizona, the University of New Mexico, San Diego State College and The University of Texas at El Paso. Member institutions will pool their resources for research and teaching about Latin America, with special emphasis on the region along the U.S.-Mexican border. The University of Texas at El Paso, through its Inter-American Institute directed by Chester Christian, will provide administrative coordination for the consortium during the current academic year.

Buffalo State University

Buffalo State University and the State University of New York at Buffalo jointly sponsored a program on "The Integrated Role of Health, Technology and Education in Latin American Development" on February 14-15, 1969. Latin Americanists from Brockport, Fredonia and Genesao chaired the sessions which were attended by representatives of private and state institutions.

Centro Intercultural de Documentación, Cuernavaca, Mexico

Theme of seminars in the Spring term was: Alternatives in Education: Strategies for the elimination of universal, obligatory schools. Latin America cannot afford the institution of universal, obligatory schooling which by its very nature excludes the lower class from equal educational opportunity and which, by virtue of its presuppositions ensures chronic underdevelopment, understood as a state of consciousness. Educational reform is impossible. Schooling, defined by age-specific attendance and graded curriculum, must be abolished. The topics will be published in CIDOC Cuaderno 1001, Alternatives in Education I, Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico in 1970. A general report and summaries of the

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individual courses was published by CMIDOC Cuadernos in May 1970. Address of CIDOC: Apartado 479, Cuernavaca, Mexico.

Colegio de México

A Master's Degree in Latin American Studies is available from September 1969. Seminars and lectures are given by Mario Ojeda and Roberto F. Lemberg. Address: Guanajuato 125, México 7. D.F.

Costa Rica—Archaeological Excavations

The executive order of March 1969 forbidding all excavations or the sale of antiquities in Costa Rica has now been revised. This measure was originally introduced as an attempt to curtail the activities of illegal grave robbers, but its effect was felt more severely by trained archaeologists with long term research projects, such as Carlos Aguilar of the University of Costa Rica and Frederick Lange of the University of Wisconsin. The new *decreto ejecutivo* No 13 of May 14 1969 authorizes the Ministerio de Gobernación in consultation with the Ministerio de Educación Pública to grant provisional permits for archaeological excavations for the purpose of study. Qualified individuals and institutions should provide detailed statements as to their personnel and as to where and when they intend to conduct research. They must also promise to submit to the Museo Nacional both a final report and all the material excavated, with the understanding that the Museo may retain pieces that are not represented in its collections.

Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania

As part of a lecture series sponsored by the International Scholars Forum, Dr. Eric N. Baklanoff of the University of Alabama gave a paper on U.S. Investments in a Revolutionary Setting: Reflections on Latin America.

University of Essex, England

The Latin American Centre of the University of Essex was established in January 1968. Its aim is to foster the development of a genuinely international community of scholarship and science, in particular by linking the University with institutions in the republics of Latin America. The Centre operates through the various departments of the University and is administered by a part time Director drawn from the academic staff for a two-year period. On 1st January 1970 Christian Anglade of the Department of Government succeeded Simon Collier in this post. A small number of Visiting Fellowships and Graduate Studentships are offered each year to Latin American scholars and scientists who have specific research programs they wish to start or to continue at the

University of Essex. Graduates may follow one of the Mastership schemes of study offered by the Departments of Art, Literature, Government, and Sociology, all of which have special commitments in the fields of Latin American, North American and Soviet Studies, or in other departments. The Centre itself does not offer schemes of study. Visiting Fellows and graduates normally remain one year at the University. Deadline for applications each year is the end of March, the final selection is made in the first week of May. Further details may be obtained from the Director, Latin American Centre, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, Great Britain.

Georgetown University, Washington D.C.

A Seminar on Nationalism and Economic Integration in Latin America is now being offered at Georgetown University under the auspices of the Latin American Studies Program of the Graduate School. The InterAmerican Development Bank and the Institute for Latin America Integration are also cooperating. For further information write to the Director, Latin American Studies Program, The Graduate School, Washington D.C. 20007.

Hispanic Foundation, Library of Congress

The Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress organized an exhibition entitled "The Latin American Novel 1959–1969" in the Hispanic Foundation Reading Room, from October 1st 1969 to January 30th 1970. Selected works of ten of the most outstanding Latin American novelists of the current decade were on view, many of which have been translated into English, French, Italian, Russian, Japanese, Swedish and other languages. Novelists included were: Jorge Amado of Brazil, Julio Cortázar, Argentina, José Donoso of Chile, Carlos Fuentes, Mexico, Gabriel García Marquez, Colombia, João Guimarães Rosa, Brazil Juan Carlos Onetti of Uruguay, Augusto Antonio Roa Bastos of Paraguay, Juan Rulfo, Mexico and Mario Vargas Llosa of Peru.

University of Houston, Latin American Studies Program

A core interdisciplinary course on the Formation and Development of the Latin American Countries will be offered for the first time in 1970 as part of the revised and expanded undergraduate program. The Committee for Latin American Studies is preparing a request to the Coordinating Board of the Texas Colleges and Universities System to offer a Master of Arts Program in Latin American Studies.

Howard University

The Department of Romance Languages at Howard University had dur-

ing the first semester of 1969–70 the following visiting lecturers: a Colombian writer and Folklorist, Manuel Zapata Olivella, who spoke on November 17, on “La dinámica social y psicológica del negro en Colombia” and a Peruvian ethnologist, Manuel M. Valle, who on December 4 delivered a lecture on “A New Concept of Life Zones. Two concepts of Race,” and on December 10, 1969, another one on “Nuevo concepto del imperio de los incas. La auténtica concepción indígena del Tahuantinsuyo frente a la errada interpretación actual.” A Caribbean ethnologist, Gabriel R. Coulthard, is expected to deliver a lecture in April, 1970, on “La desenajenación de la cultura hispanoamericana mediante el nuevo indigenismo y la *négritude*.”

Ibero-American Institute of the Sophia University, Tokyo

Since its foundation in 1954 this Institute, the largest of its kind in Japan, has concentrated on building up a research library which so far contains 10,000 volumes and receives 200 periodicals. Full courses in Spanish and Portuguese Area Studies are given by the staff of 20 Japanese and non-Japanese professors and are attended by some 500 students. A Masters' Course in Latin American Studies is planned for the near future, this will be the first in Japan. Other activities have included the sponsoring of a symposium on the economic relations between Latin American and Japan, in collaboration with the Inter American Development Bank. Main speakers were Carlos Sanz de Santamaria of CIAP and José Stein of the IADB, and Saburo Okita of Japan. The Director of the Center is Gustavo Andrade Lleras S.J. from whom further information can be obtained at 7, Kiocho Chiyoda- Ku. Tokyo, Japan.

Institute for Language and Acculturation Training Mexico City

The Division for Latin America of the U.S. Catholic Conference has opened the first training center for priests, religious and lay volunteers assigned to Spanish speaking Latin America. Instruction is provided in the cultural and socio-economic backgrounds as well as in the Spanish language. The first course, from September 4–11, 1969 covered anthropology, sociology, religious sociology, cultural change, economics, linguistics, liturgy and literature, plus six hours daily language training. The aim, according to Fr Louis M. Idonnesse, Director of the Division for Latin America, was “to end the exportation of moral predispositions, irrelevant historical precedents and social attitudes, non-responsive theology and cultural non-adaptability resulting in foreign missionaries living and working in aloof isolation.” Further details from the Division for Latin America, 1401 K Street, N.W. Washington D.C. 20005.

Instituto de Cultura Hispánica, Madrid

The Instituto de Cultura Hispánica and the Comisión Episcopal de Cooperación Apostólica Diocesana con el Exterior (CECADE) of Madrid have completed a survey of Latin American Students in Madrid. A questionnaire was sent to a sample 500 students, largely in the fields of the social sciences, from a total of 3,000. Data was gathered on personal and social characteristics of the students: their social origin, reasons for leaving their countries and for coming to Spain, the social values attached to different fields of study, social factors affecting their choice of field and, finally, attitudes towards social change in their own countries. Another study completed at the same time examined "Religiosidad y actitudes ante el cambio social de los universitarios latino-americanos en Madrid."

Louisiana State University

The Latin American Studies Seminar for the fall term of 1969–70 was devoted to "Development and Nationalism in Socialist Countries." It was conducted successively by two members of the American Field Staff Program: Willard Hanna, specialist in South East Asia and Dennison Rusinow whose main field is Yugoslavia. In the spring semester of 1970 Pedro Guimaraes, an architect from Harvard and Río de Janeiro conducted a seminar on Regional Planning in Latin America.

University of Miami, Florida

The Department of History and the Center of Advanced International Studies offered a graduate course on the Cuban Revolution in the Spring Semester 1970. This covered domestic and foreign policies of the Castro regime. Special attention was given to the events which brought about the Revolution, the transformation of Cuban society and economy, and the process of institutionalizing the Revolution. Castro's relations with the Soviet Union and with China and policies toward Latin America were examined. The course was given by Jaime Suchlicki, author of "University Students and the Revolution in Cuba."

A new department of Anthropology has been created at the University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida. Emphasis is on a thorough grounding in the traditional fields: physical anthropology, archaeology, linguistics and contemporary cultures and behavior. Quantitative methodology will be stressed where applicable. Special efforts will be made to encourage early specialization in one of these fields as well as in the application of findings and theories to related fields such as epidemiology, population etc. Particular emphasis will be

placed on the use of anthropology in area studies, already well developed in this University especially for the Caribbean and Latin America.

Michigan State University

Semester Exchange Programs will be held with the Escola de Administração de Empresas of São Paulo, Brazil, and the Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia.

A Comparative Government Course "Parties and Special Interest Groups in Latin America" was taught by Carroll Hawkins during the winter quarter, 1969–1970.

Monterey Institute of Foreign Affairs, California

The Monterey Institute of Foreign Affairs, Monterey, California held a two-day seminar entitled: Briefing on Brazil: A Country in Search of Revolution, on December 12–13 1969. Phil B. Johnson, Director of Latin American Studies arranged the program. A topical presentation of political, economic and social developments in Brazil immediately before and after the coup of 1964 was organized by a seminar of students and was followed by an extensive commentary by a panel comprising Carlos Cortez, University of California, Riverside, Richard Kornwiebel, Sacramento State College, Luis Dilirmando de Cruz, Brazilian Vice Consul, San Francisco and Phil B. Johnson of San Francisco State College. On Saturday December 13th the same panel conducted a round table discussion on Brazilian regionalism, focusing on the role of the Río Grande do Sul in Brazilian political life during the period 1890–1937.

National Consortium for Latin American Studies

Chairman of the Steering Committee for this Consortium in William E. Carter, Director of the Center for Latin American Studies, Florida. The object is to organize and to administer regional centers for Latin American Studies. It aims to expand knowledge regarding the capabilities of U.S. scholarship, strengthen the relationship between individual scholars, as well as to internationalize scholarly activities within the different disciplines. By establishing regional field centers in Latin America it will provide a focus of facilities abroad for reciprocal research and teaching activities.

University of Nebraska

During the centennial year of the University of Nebraska special lectures were given at the Institute of Latin American and International Studies by Lewis Hanke of the University of Massachusetts on "Indians and Spaniards—A Personal View" and Cyril Jones of Oxford University, England who spoke

on "Some Ways of Looking at Spanish Comedy." The Institute co-sponsored a conference on U.S. Foreign Policy (see Meetings section) and was host to the National Consortium of Latin American Studies (see above) on October 24th and 25th 1969.

Organization for Tropical Studies

A consortium of 25 leading U.S. and Latin American educational and research institutes announced that a total of 10 graduate courses will be offered in the American tropics and the Caribbean Region during 1970. Most of the work, which is to a large extent interdisciplinary, will be focused on Costa Rica and Guatemala. Information from: the North American Office of the Organization for Tropical Studies, P. O. Box 8092, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida 33124.

University of Pittsburgh

Three entirely new courses on Latin America were offered during the 1969–70 Winter term at the University of Pittsburgh. A course entitled "20th Century Hispanic Literature: Literature and Revolution" dealt extensively with the literature in a country where a socialist revolution has triumphed (Cuba 1959–69). The history department offered "Social History of Mexico" which dealt primarily with the 19th and 20th Centuries. This course emphasized social change and revolution and the conflicts between Indian and Spaniard. In the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, the Departments of Economics and Social Development and of International Affairs jointly offered a course: "Problems of International Relations in Less Developed Countries" giving particular emphasis to Latin America and the Caribbean.

The program "Cuba: a decade of revolution, 1959–69" begun in September 1969 is continuing into 1970 with a second public lecture series, films and plays. The first series, in the Fall, dealt with the Social Sciences; the Winter series with the Humanities. Guest Lecturers were Juan Orrego Salas of Indiana University who spoke on Music in Cuba and José Gómez-Sicre, Director of the Audiovisual Department of the OAS who discussed Fine Arts in Cuba. Julio Matas, Roberta Salper and Rolland Paulston of the University of Pittsburgh dealt with Theater and Cinematograph in Cuba, Literature and Revolution in Cuba and the Revolution in Cuban Education, respectively. Two Cuban one act plays were staged at the University theater: *False Alarm* by Virgilio Piñera and *Cain's Mangoes* by Abelardo Estorino. Two sessions of Cuban documentary films illustrated customs and folklore (*Y Tenemos Sabor, O Ciel de Toa, San*

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Lázaro y Babalú, Por Primera Vez, Historia de un Ballet) and mobilization and politics (*Ciclón, Los niños, la Muerte de Joe E. Jones, La Hora de los Hornos*)

World Affairs Council of Northern California

The following lectures were given during November 1969: U.S. Relations with Latin America: the need for a reappraisal of our Cuba policy, by Dennis Norrington, San Francisco State College; The New Military Role in Latin America, by Robert Ayres, UCLA; The Need for Self Help Community Development and Agrarian Reform in Latin America: How the U.S. can Encourage Action, by Congressman John E. Moss of California; U.S. Relations with Latin America; Our Military Assistance Program in Latin America—What Is Its Effect? by Paul Oquist, UCLA.

Yale University

Papers on José Martí were given at a meeting held as part of the Yale Cuba-Haita research project, April 4th 1970. Title was "José Martí: Pensamiento y Acción." Anthony P. Maingot arranged the program. Papers were as follows: 1) Aforismos y definiciones o la capacidad sintética de Martí, by Manuel Pedro González, UCLA, Founder and Chairman, José Martí Foundation; 2) Modernismo, revolución y el pitagorismo de Martí by Ivan A. Schulman, University of Washington, St. Louis; 3) Antecedentes poéticos de Juan Ramón Jiménez en el pensamiento y la obra de José Martí by Donald F. Fogelquist, UCLA; 4) Naturaleza y Metáfora en algunos poemas de José Martí by Allen W. Phillips, University of Texas; 5) Martí y el problema de las generaciones by José Arróm, Yale University.

SPECIAL REPORT

Population and Social Security Seminar: Mexico City, March 24–29, 1969

This seminar was organized jointly by the General Secretariat of the OAS and the Inter-American Center for Social Security Studies (CIESS). Other cooperating institutions were the Population Council, the Permanent Inter American Social Security Committee (CISS), and the International Social Security Association (ISSA). The agenda was as follows: 1) Analysis of the demographic characteristics of greatest significance to the social security systems of Latin America. 2) Examination of the possible effects of the social security systems on the demographic variables. 3) Participation of the social security institutions in the formulation and execution of a population policy. Speakers at the inaugural session were: González Arroba, Director of CIESS; Ignacio