

Latin American Research Review

The OAS Professorship Program, at the request of interested institutions in the Organization, selects and defrays the expenses of a visiting professor who will begin the teaching of a new subject at the applicant institution. The financial conditions of the grants cover payment of the professor's and his wife's round-trip transportation as well as remuneration to the professor of up to \$1,000 per month. Inquiries should be sent to the address noted above.

United States Office of Education

U.S. secondary school teachers or instructors or assistant professors at the college level who are also qualified to teach English, or teachers of English who are fluent in Spanish and who have had at least three years of teaching experience may apply for a limited number of teaching positions in Latin America. Interchange and one-way positions are available. Awards cover round-trip transportation and a maintenance allowance payable in foreign currency. In September an announcement of all opportunities available during 1966-67 will be made by the Office of Education. Address inquiries at that time to Teacher Exchange Section, International Exchange and Training Branch, U.S. Office of Education, Washington, D.C. 20202.

MAJOR ART EXHIBITS

The Braniff International Collection of South American Art

The Braniff International Collection of South American Art was on exhibit in the Academic Center of The University of Texas in Austin from November 1 through Christmas 1965. The exhibit includes works of arts from Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Paraguay, Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia, and Venezuela. Many of these artists are well known abroad, but Braniff made a special effort to seek out young artists who have yet to gain international fame. The Braniff collection contains a variety of works from the various schools of art. Each work has been purchased outright by Braniff, and after leaving The University of Texas, will be circulated throughout the country.

Bienal de Grabado

The II Bienal Americana de Grabado opened on November 30, 1965, in the Museo de Arte Contemporáneo in Chile. Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Venezuela, Bolivia, Chile, and the United States participated in the exhibit of engravings.

Brazil in Tokyo

An exhibition of "Nippo-Brazilian Painting Today" was held at the Keio department store in Shinjuku from September 10, 1965. Forty-three paintings by famous Brazilian artists of Japanese extraction were exhibited. Included among these artists were such people as Manabu Mabe, Flavio Shiro, Tomie

Otake, Kusuo Wakabayashi, Chikashi Fukushima and Shigeto Tanaka. Manabu Mabe is the most important artist among the Nippo-Brazilian painters and one of the most prominent in the history of Brazilian art. The collection covered a wide range of the developments and changes which have been occurring in Brazilian art and represents the first painting exhibition by emigrant artists in Japan.

Cornell-Guggenheim Exhibit

The Cornell Latin American Year began on October 9, 1965, with the Cornell-Guggenheim Exhibition of Contemporary Latin American Painting. This exhibition is titled "The Emergent Decade," and includes some 70 paintings by more than 40 artists. The paintings were selected by Thomas M. Messer, director of the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York City. They include works from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Among the many artists represented are Matta, Ernesto Deira, Armando Morales, and Jorge de la Vega. After it closes at the White Art Museum of Cornell, the exhibition will travel over a two-year period to the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts and the National Gallery of Canada at Ottawa. It opens at the Guggenheim Museum in New York City following the Dallas and Canadian showings. Coincident with the New York opening, the Cornell University Press will publish a book entitled "The Emergent Decade" based on the exhibition. The book will include reproductions of some of the paintings, essays by Mr. Messer, comments by Latin American art critics, and profiles of Latin American artists by the photographer Cornell Capa.

Eighth São Paulo Biennial

One of the world's largest art exhibitions of its kind, the Eighth São Paulo Biennial opened in the Museum of Modern Art in that city on September 1, 1965. Included in the show were some 5,000 works of art by more than 200 artists from 53 countries. The exposition embraced all aspects of contemporary art from painting to the graphic arts and offered a special exhibit of surrealist art with paintings and photographs of the principal artists in this movement. The Latin American nations exhibiting works at the biennial were Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Festival Interamericano de Las Artes

San Juan, Puerto Rico, was the site of the first Festival Interamericano de Las Artes from March 24–April 6, 1966. Internationally known figures in music, painting, the movies, and architecture were present to perform and exhibit their works. The Festival included a series of concerts, an exhibit in the Salon Esso de Artistas Jóvenes, which was representative of works from Central

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and South America and parts of the Caribbean; an exhibition of architecture, a festival of documentary and experimental films, and the Ballets of San Juan. The Festival was sponsored by the Recording Industries Music Performance Fund, private companies, the PAU, and a number of local sponsors in Puerto Rico.

Museum of the Americas in Madrid

The Museum of the Americas, which opened in Madrid in August 1965, contains exhibits covering all aspects of civilization and educational work accomplished by Spain in America. Valuable contributions were made by Mexico, Peru, Colombia, Guatemala, and other Latin American countries. During the August opening, an exact reproduction of the door of the Cathedral of Leon in Nicaragua was exhibited. The building itself, located in Madrid's University City near the Institute of Hispanic Culture, consists of 24 rooms on three floors. The first floor is devoted to native objects brought back by the various scientific expeditions organized by Spain over the centuries. The most notable are those of Malasipina and Celestino Mutis. The second floor features the "Laws of the Indies," the work of Isabel the Catholic, as well as efforts in labor, culture and co-existence with the natives. The third floor is devoted entirely to Christopher Columbus.

Pre-Columbian Ceramics

"Ancient Peruvian Ceramics: The Nathan Cummings Collection" an exhibition of Pre-Columbian pottery was placed on exhibit September 26, 1965, at The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. Nearly all of the approximately 300 objects on view were given or lent to the Museum by Mr. Cummings. Also included, however, were 20 works from the National Museum in Lima especially lent to the Museum by the Government of Peru, and a number of Peruvian textiles from the Metropolitan Museum's collection. The exhibition covers a chronological range of some 2,500 years, from 1000 BC to AD 1500. It traces the development of ceramic styles and techniques from dark, heavy bowls and bottles with simple elegant shapes to a variety of forms showing complete mastery of the craft.

RECENT DEATHS

Jorge Ahumada's death deprives scholars interested in Latin America of one of the most brilliant and productive Latin American social scientists. An economist of top technical capacity in his own discipline, Dr. Ahumada was also a man who dared to transgress the traditional boundaries of economics, and who made significant contributions whenever he did so. As a member of the staff of ECLA, and particularly during his period as director of the training