

## *Latin American Research Review*

*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

Morones Prieto, Director General of the Mexican Social Security Institute, President of CISS and CIESS, Beryl Frank, Assistant Deputy Director for Technical Operations, Department of Social Affairs, OAS General Secretariat and Chief of the Social Security Program of that department.

The following documents served as basis of discussion: *Demography and Social Security*, by Robert J. Myers; *Evaluación de la Situación Financiera de un Sistema de Seguridad Social mediante la Utilización del Análisis Demográfico*, by César A. Peláez, CEPAL. (Comisión Económica para América Latina), and *Seguridad Social y Planificación Nacional*, by Ricardo Moles, Asesor Técnico of the Asociación.

Summary of discussions: The population of Latin America has grown from 88 million in 1920 to 267 million in mid 1969. High fertility and decreasing mortality mean that high growth rates will be maintained. Half the population is under 20 and 5% over 65 years old. Besides this high ratio of non active groups, feminine participation is lower and male working life longer than in developed countries. Unemployment and underemployment are high, and activity is concentrated in the primary and to a lesser extent the tertiary sectors. Migration to cities has not diminished the unprecedented growth in rural areas, industrialization has not kept pace with urbanization and the ensuing limited capacity for absorbing migrant groups has led to a vast increase in the economically marginal population.

Social security coverage, first introduced into large cities, later extended to smaller towns (in certain countries of Latin America) has progressed with irregularity. Government employees, wage earners in industry, trade and the services enjoy some protection, whereas that afforded to agricultural laborers is negligible or nonexistent. Many large groups are not covered even in urban areas. A trend has been noted towards the consolidation of the great diversity of systems which however exist. High infant mortality, low income and productivity in rural areas are partly the result of poor nutrition and hygiene: this along would justify priority for rural health programs, and all resources should be mobilized to this end.

The amount of protection which social security can afford is dependent on the proportion of economically active to economically dependent population. The large proportion of young people and the lack of adequate schools and consequent under-utilization of human resources all contribute towards real, partial and disguised unemployment. The need for equitable distribution of benefits among all sectors for the purpose of social security is more significant than the growth of per capita production. The inherent principles of universality, equal protection, and solidarity among workers would not be achieved as long as the vast majority of the poorest sectors are not covered. Social aspects of

development related to labor, education and recreation were discussed in relation to birth control programs and the pursual of a consistent population policy. All sectors can benefit from family planning services, insured group just as much as uninsured ones. Attempts to reduce rates of abortion, morbidity and mortality (especially maternal mortality) are already being made as part of existing family planning programs. Population programs are closely related to other social security services such as family allowances, health care and in some cases, housing projects. The most common system of family allowances provides an equal amount of money to the beneficiary for each new dependent; studies should be made on the relationship—if any—between these family allowances and fertility levels. Should any connection emerge, the system could be modified. The need for demographic consideration to be taken into account in the formulation of social security policies was stressed.

## SPECIAL COURSES AND SEMINARS

### **Indian Affairs in Latin America**

Organized by the Movement of Argentine Youth for the United Nations (MAJNU) on the basis of weekly meetings, with the collaboration of professors of the National University of Rosario, Argentina, as well as other specialists in anthropology, sociology, etc. this seminar is open to the general public though primarily directed to the young people who will take part in the work-camp projects which MANJU plans to organize in different Indian communities in the north of Argentina. Its principal aims: to provide information and encourage study of the living conditions of those groups of Indians living in the edge of society, about whom there is little documentation to date; to serve as effective preparation for the direct action to be undertaken in the next working season, providing the necessary technical and practical elements to enable work to be carried out without disturbing the settled patterns of life which must be respected in the Indian communities. The first meeting was held on April 30, 1969 with an introductory address given by the Director of Indian Affairs in Salta Province.

Write: MANJU, Cordoba 1060, Rosario, Argentina.

### **Intensive Language Program in Quechua, Cornell University**

The Latin American Studies Program of Cornell University in cooperation with the United States Office of Education will offer a program of intensive language instruction in Quechua, June 22–August 14, 1970. The course provides the equivalent of a full academic year's work. The Summer program will