

INSTITUTIONAL NEWS

Canadian Association of Latin American Studies

Close on the heels of the formation of LASA (Latin American Studies Association) in the United States in 1968, Canadian scholars organized the Canadian Association of Latin American Studies (CALAS/ACELA) in 1969 at York University, Toronto, Ontario. The purposes of the Association are to facilitate personal contact and exchange of information among those engaged in Latin American teaching and research in Canada; foster the expansion of information on and interest in Latin America; and promote closer links between Canadians and Latin Americans. The functions of the Association are to maintain a list of persons and organizations interested in Latin American Studies; disseminate information on members' activities, academic programs, and special publications of interest to the membership; publish a journal incorporating learned contributions on Latin America in any of the fields of interest represented by the membership; assess resources available in Canada; organize and hold conferences; and sponsor lecture series. The conferences should be: one held annually in connection with the other Canadian Learned Societies (*viz.* "Meetings"); one held biennially where feasible in one of the Latin American nations; others held at such times as deemed appropriate by the officers and executive council.

The officers of CALAS/ACELA are as follows: President: Kurt Levy, Italian and Hispanic Studies, University of Toronto; Vice-President: Hugues G. Hambleton, Economie, Université Laval; Secretary-General: Herman W. Konrad, Anthropology and History, University of Calgary. Executive Council: William J. Carroll, Economics, University of Guelph; Peter A. Fothergill-Payne, Romance Studies, University of Calgary; James K. McDonald, Spanish and Italian, Queen's University; Paul-Yves Denis, Géographie, Université Laval; Walter J. F. Kontac, Political Science, St. Francis Xavier University; James C. McKegney, Classic and Romance Languages, University of Waterloo; Jeremy C. Forster, Spanish, Acadia University; Yvan Labelle, Sociologie et Anthropologie, Université Laval; Harold A. Wood, Geography, McMaster University.

Two major activities of CALAS/ACELA thus far, have been the organization of the first annual meeting of the Association, in June 1970 (*viz.* Meetings), and the compilation of a report: A Preliminary Survey of the Status of Latin American Studies in Canadian Institutions, prepared by Herman W. Konrad, University of Calgary. The questionnaires were distributed to CALAS members, of which 60 responded, representing 35 institutions and a cross-sampling of areas and disciplines. The survey data suggested that the majority of Canadian schools provide opportunities for the acquisition of Spanish language skills, but that Portuguese is taught at very few. The largest group of courses taught with a Latin American content is in the field of literature. (Language and literature equal 62.2% of all courses offered.) Only three institutions, one in the west: University of Calgary; one in Ontario: Uni-

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versity of Toronto: and one in Quebec: University of Montreal, offer more than fifteen courses outside of the language and literature fields.

Despite the low number of course offerings, there is considerable interest in Latin American programs, and much activity underway. Fourteen of 34 responding institutions offer some sort of program in Latin American Studies. Two institutions offer graduate programs, and three offer degrees in Latin American Studies. Latin American Studies Committees already exist at the 16 institutions mentioned above; at least another six are planning them.

The responses to the questionnaire indicated that there is a great deal of interest in and support for Summer School programs but that accurate and relevant information is not readily available to individuals. At least seven Canadian institutions support or conduct summer school or other programs in Latin America. The feelings of the great majority of the respondents regarding audio-visual materials available for teaching purposes, and of Canadian media coverage of Latin America were those of dissatisfaction.

Further information may be obtained from: Herman W. Konrad, Secretary-Treasurer, CALAS/ACELA, The University of Calgary, Calgary 44, Alberta, Canada.

Centro de Información, Estudios y Documentación

The Centro de Información, Estudios y Documentación (CIED) is a recently formed institution, which has as its purpose to break "el perjudicial vacío de comunicación que reina entre las Iglesias—protestantes, Católica y los movimientos ecuménicos." It publishes a bulletin, *Liberación*. For additional information, write OCSHA—Centro de Información y Sociología, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid 3, Spain.

Centro Intercultural de Documentación

CIDOC, the Centro Intercultural de Documentación presented during the spring of 1971 a continuation of the seminar on Alternatives in Education, emphasizing a discussion of alternatives to obligatory schooling. The seminar was directed by Everett Reimer, and courses were given by: George Brown, George Denison, Edgar Friedenberg, Paul Goodman, John Holt, Ivan Illich, Christopher Jencks, Herbert Kohn, Milton Kotler, Didier Piveteau, Augusto Salazar Bondy, Hanns-Albert Steger. A free copy of Everett Reimer's program for the spring discussion may be obtained by writing to CIDOC-Spring 1971, Aptdo. 479, Cuernavaca, Mexico.

Centro Latinoamericano de Venezuela

The Centro Latinoamericano de Venezuela (CLAVE), is a non-profit civil organization, established in December 1968, for the purpose of furthering cooperation in the fields of scientific research and teaching between Venezuelan institutions, those of other Latin American countries, Europe and the U.S. The involvement of native

and foreign professionals in specific projects is sought in order to contribute to knowledge and to the development of the continent. The CLAVE has an exchange program of researchers, principally with UVLA and with certain Venezuelan research institutions. It publishes a *Boletín CLAVE* to serve as an instrument of communication of information regarding the projects in progress. The first issue of the *Boletín* appeared in December, 1969. The CLAVE is directed by Juan M. Guevara Benzo, George Hall, Johannes Wilsbert. For further information, write: Centro Latinoamericano de Venezuela (CLAVE), Apartado postal 50562, Caracas, Venezuela.

Colegio de Mexico

The Colegio de Mexico offered in the 1971 academic year, a special seminar on the integration of Latin America. The Conference series consisted of three major parts: (1) Estudio de la integración latinoamericana, with lecturers Aragão, Melchior, Maldonado, Angulo; (2) México y la integración de América Latina, with König, Izquierdo, Ojeda, Wionczec, Bueno, Barraza, Arrámburu, Salgado, Méndez, and Szekely; and (3) Perspectivas del Proceso de Integración de América Latina with Tami. There followed a general discussion on the above themes, and another by König on the theme of México y la Integración de América Latina, and by Atria on El BID y la integración de América Latina. For additional information write: Roque Gonzalez Salazar, Director, Centro de Estudios Internacionales, El Colegio de México, Guanajuato 125, Mexico 7, D.F., Mexico.

Federação Internacional de Institutos de Investigações Sociais e Socio-Religiosas

The central Latin American office of FERES is located in Rio de Janeiro, with regional offices in various Latin American countries: Brazil: Centro de Estatística Religiosa e Investigações Sociais (CERIS); Colombia: Instituto Colombiano de Desarrollo Social (ICODES); Venezuela: Centro de Investigaciones Sociales y Socio-Religiosas (CISOR); Bolivia: Instituto Boliviano de Estudios y Acción Social (IBEAS); Chile; and Mexico.

The organization of CERIS and ICODES demonstrates the types of interests held by a typical FERES organization. CERIS was thought up and created to "fill an urgent need of pastoral and social action by the Church," which must utilize the scientific method in all endeavors, including those relating to the religious sector. Since 1962, when CERIS was created, there have come into existence within it the following departments: Estatística; Coordenação; Programa de Pesquisas; Coordenação des Agencias Regionais; Socio-Religioso; and Socio-Econômico. The coordinating agency is in charge of publications, drafting center, administration, and the library. CERIS engages in a number of research projects, which it publishes on completion.

ICODES consists of the departments of Investigaciones Sociales; Formación para el Desarrollo; Modelos Operacionales; and Sistemas Audiovisuales. The latter concentrates on educational processes, awakening public consciousness to national problems, and the technification of educational systems.

For additional information on FERES and country centers, write: FERES, Secretariado para America Latina, Rua Dr. Julio Ottoni, 571, ZC-45, Rio de Janeiro, G. B. Brazil.

Friends World College

The Friends World College, the origins of which lie in the Religious Society of Friends (the Quakers), is a new educational institution operating under a provisional charter from the New York Board of Regents since 1968. It grew out of a concern for education which would incorporate the Quaker tradition of direct experience. The premise of the founders is that if a student is to respond creatively to the world, and deal with its problems, he must first achieve an understanding of himself and the way he relates to others. To accomplish this, the conventional segregation of the university from the outside world must be abandoned. With these objectives, the FWC works toward a maximum contact among different world cultures. The college conducts a four-year worldwide course leading to a B.A. degree. One or more terms may be spent studying in North America, Europe, Africa, India, and Japan. The College brings together faculty and students of many faiths and nationalities. Students are directed toward spending a minimum of two years in at least three different areas of the world. In addition, the World College sponsors a summer study travel program. In 1969, the program offered ten study trips, four for adults and six for high school students.

The Director of the Friends World College Latin American Program is Michael Croghan working with the assistance of Dorothy Croghan. Their headquarters are at Apdo. 479, Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico. Students of the Friends World College attended the Centro Intercultural de Documentación, CIDOC, for one to two months before dispersing for field work in different Latin American countries. As of February, 1971, small groups of 20 to 30 students enter this program every two months.

Before being accepted into the Latin American team, U.S. students are ordinarily expected to undergo a term of orientation. Exceptions may be made in cases of students in their last two years of college who are fluent in Spanish. There is some scholarship aid available to students from outside the U.S. The fixed tuition is \$2,000 per year, with an additional estimated \$1,300 for room, board, travel, and incidentals.

The World College is a member of the Association of World Colleges and Universities, created in 1970, under a charter from the State of New York. The association is seeking affiliation with UNESCO to be sponsored as a non-governmental agency. The purpose of the organization is to work toward a "global view in education for the development of mankind [sic] in creative and harmonious relationships." It will publish a *Journal of World Education*; and promote research relative to World Education. The first annual meeting of the Association of World Colleges and Universities was held on November 16–18, 1970 in Racine, Wisconsin, at the headquarters of the Johnson Foundation. At this time a Committee for Membership was formed. Educational institutions which foster world education may apply for membership and will be considered in accordance with the by-laws. For further informa-

tion, write: George Nicklin, Association of World Colleges and Universities, Mitchel Gardens, Westbury, New York 11590.

Georgetown University

Georgetown University has recently been involved in two major activities concerning Latin America. The Latin American Studies Program offered a seminar in the spring semester of 1971 on: *The Military in Latin America*. The lectures were as follows:

1. Viron P. Vaky Diplomat in Residence, Georgetown University: *The Military in Latin America: An Introduction*;
2. José Pinto de Arango R., Brigadier General, Brazilian Army, Chief of Studies, Inter-American Defense College: *Historical Development and Current Role of the Brazilian Armed Forces*;
3. Bernardo Sánchez Salazar, Brigadier General, Military Attache of Colombia: *Historical Development and Current Role of the Colombian Armed Forces*;
4. Eugene B. Lebailly, Lieutenant General, U.S. Air Force, Chairman, Inter-American Defense Board: *The Inter-American Defense Board*;
5. Luigi R. Einaudi, The RAND Corporation.

On a broader scale, Georgetown University is collaborating with the Catholic University of Asunción, Paraguay in the formation of a Center for Social Studies in the latter institution. This project results from a desire on the part of the administration and faculty of the Catholic University to introduce contemporary techniques for study and research in the social sciences. Funds for inaugurating the project have been made available by the Agency for International Development. The Chief of Party in Asunción is John H. McDonough, Associate Professor of Government at Georgetown, and until his departure for Paraguay, Director of the Latin American Studies Program.

Ibero-Amerikanische Institut

The Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut was founded in 1930 as a cultural institute of the Prussian State. Three libraries have served as the nucleus of its activities: the library of the Argentine Scholar Ernesto Quesada, bequeathed to the Prussian State in 1927; a collection of Mexican books donated by the Mexican government; and the library of the Institute for Ibero-American Research (Ibero-Amerikanisches Forschungsinstitut) of the University of Bonn which was dissolved in 1930. The Institut serves as the German central library of materials relating to the Iberian peninsula and the former overseas territories. Its primary purpose is the advancement of scientific studies on Latin America, with particular emphasis on Latin American archeology and ethnology. In addition to its own work, the Institut aids German and foreign scholars. Other activities include scientific and bibliographical reference services, the organization of smaller exhibits, and evenings devoted to recorded Latin-American music and poetry. The library contains over 400,000 volumes, a map

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collection, photograph archives, records, tapes, and clippings. The annual increase is about twelve to fifteen thousand volumes. The library contents are available free of charge to German and foreign users through national and international inter-library lending systems.

The Institut is involved in a number of publishing endeavors. They are: *Quellenwerke zur alten Geschichte Amerikas, aufgezeichnet in den Sprachen der Eingeborenen* (*Recordings of the ancient history of America written down in the original native languages*), nine volumes of the series published thus far; (2) *Monumenta Americana*, an archeological series of volumes; (3) *Bibliotheca Ibero-Americana*, publications on social science themes; (4) *Miscellanea Ibero-Americana*, works on the Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut; (5) *Stimmen indianischer Vorker, V.I: Vom Kondor und vom Fuchs*. Quechua tales from the unpublished material of Maz Uhle, translated by A. Kelm, 1968. Additional information: Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut, Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Gaertnerstrasse 25–32, 1 Berlin 45 Lankwitz, Germany.

International Federation of University Women

The IFUW is a coordinating body which through mutual cooperation hopes to strengthen ties among 54 member countries. There are affiliated member associations in the following Latin American countries: Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Brazil, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay, Peru, Argentina, and Chile. The Federation tries to encourage its members to work in the development of education, on the status of women, and on all social matters relevant to the needs of their own countries. The Federation itself has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the UN, with representatives in New York and Geneva; and with the Executive Board of UNICEP and with UNESCO. It also enjoys a special relationship with the International Labour Organization. The IFUW holds periodic meetings in member countries. For further information, write: Joan Robinson, Executive Secretary, International Federation of University Women, 17a King's Road, Sloane Square, London, S.W. 3, Great Britain.

International Institute of Human Rights

On the occasion of his receiving the Nobel Peace Prize in December, 1968, René Cassin, Judge and former President of the European Court of Human Rights, announced that the bulk of the prize would be devoted to the creation of an International Institute of Human Rights. The Institute was inaugurated in Strasbourg on December 14, 1961. The activities of the Institute focus on the objective of furthering the extension of human rights in the world. The activities as follows: (1) stimulation of new initiatives, including the creation of specialist courses and charts of human rights, arranging exchanges of professors and students; (2) coordination: the Institute acts as an auxiliary and advisory body to public and private institutions requiring specialized assistance, and coordinates activity among centers and univer-

sities already involved in the teaching of human rights (includes law faculties in France, the Geneva Law Faculty, London School of Economics, law faculties in Strasbourg, Berkeley Calif., Yale, New York, the Independent National University in Mexico, the Free University of Brussels, the University of Louvain); (3) serves as center for research; (4) serves as publication center for the Human Rights Journal and a bulletin: Human Rights-Documentation. It is publishing a collection of works on human rights as well: *Jura Hominis ac Civis*. (5) arranges seminars on human rights topics. Membership in the Institute may be individual or through organization. The program for 1970 included the compilation of an *Encyclopaedia of Human Rights*, the holding of a three-week study session in Strasbourg on systems for the international protection of human rights, and the publication of a *French Year-Book of Human Rights*. Information: Institut International de Droits de l'Homme (Fondation René Cassin), 6, place de Bordeaux, 67—Strasbourg, France.

Louisiana State University

Louisiana State University—Baton Rouge, has established in Central America a school for commercial bank officers, patterned primarily after the School of Banking of the South at LSU. The purpose of the school is to contribute to the training of middle-level bank officers. The establishment of the school is the result of the search by the Latin American Studies Institute at LSU for closer ties between the University and Central America. Teachers at the school are college professors at U.S. and Latin American universities, commercial bank officers, and staff personnel of various international organizations. Classes are conducted in Spanish. Course work includes monetary economics, credit analysis, agricultural economics and credit, international trade, and finance.

New Mexico State University

The Department of History at New Mexico State University has inaugurated an Oral History Project in Mexican, Mexican-American, and New Mexican History. A number of interviews with people living in Mexico and the Southwest have been recorded and transcribed. They are available in the Department Offices to responsible scholars and students. Additional interviews are now in the process of being transcribed. Members of the Advisory Board include Joe B. Frantz (Director, University of Texas Oral History Project), Harwood Hinton (Editor, *Arizona and the West*), Jack Rittenhouse (Director, University of New Mexico Press), and Myra Ellen Jenkins (New Mexico Records and Archives Commission). The Executive Committee consists of Monroe Billington, Director, Ray Sadler, Associate Director, Ira Clark, Simon Kropp, Gene M. Brack, and Charles H. Harris, III, all of New Mexico State University. For further information write: New Mexico State University, Department of History, Box 3H, Las Cruces, New Mexico 88001.

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Organización Centroamericana de Prehistoria (ORCEPRE)

ORCEPRE was formed in Panama City in a recent meeting of prehistorians, with the objective of studying and disseminating information on the works of prehistorians working in Panama. The organizing committee consists of Rafael Girard, Secretary, Carlos H. Aguilar, Guatemala, Crisanta Chávez, Nicaragua, Thomas Fidas Jiménez, El Salvador, and Roberto de la Guardia, Panama. Correspondence to be directed to Rafael Girard, 11 Avenida A 8-03, Zona A, Guatemala, C.A.

Overseas Development Council

During the last year a major element of the Latin American program of the Overseas Development Council was a series of meetings involving U.S. policy makers, representatives of development agencies, ODC board members, and younger Latin Americans. The meetings focused on policy issues under discussion as a result of the recent series of reports on development assistance. The topics were as follows:

December 2, 1969: Problems of Development in Latin America;

December 16, 1969: The Image of the United States as Playing the Role of Collaborator and Patron or Silent Partner; Level and Types of Assistance; The Role of Social Goals in United States Policy toward Latin America;

January 29, 1970: The Issue of Multilateral and Bilateral Aid;

March 4, 1970: Multilateralizing the Aid Allocation Process by Attributing to CIAP Additional Functions;

March 26, 1970: The Peterson Report;

May 18, 1970: The Green Revolution and Latin America;

June 18, 1970: The Prebisch Report;

June 25, 1970: The Work of the Peru Policy Seminar Sponsored by Adlai Stevenson Institute and the Chicago Council of Foreign Relations.

The meetings were attended by the following persons: William D. Rogers, Harry Boardman, Colin I. Bradford, Lester R. Brown, William F. Butler, Carlos Diaz Alejandro, Dante B. Bascell, Enrique Iglesias, Edward M. Korry, Harald B. Malmgren, Charles A. Meyer, Cecilio Morales, Walter J. Sedwitz, James R. Fowler, Lincoln Gordon, James P. Grant, Kenneth Guenther, Douglas Henderson, William Mailliard, Emilio G. Collado, John Crimmins, Philip H. Trezise, Armando Uribe, Sidney Weintraub, Eduardo Gaitan Duran, Douglas G. Henderson, John E. Rielley, John Plank, Ernest Stern, Thom Kerstiens, Robert Shaw, Robert Hunter, Ramon Illarramendi, John R. Petty, Paul N. Rosenstein Rodan, Daniel Szabo, Daniel Sharp, and William P. Stedman, Jr.

Pacific Coast Council on Latin America

The area covered by the PCCLAS includes California, Washington, Oregon, Arizona, Nevada, Hawaii, British Columbia, Alberta, and Alaska. At the business session of the 16th Annual PCCLAS meeting held at the University of California,

Santa Barbara in November 1970 (*viz.* Meetings Section), it was decided to extend the area of the PCCLAS to include also the northwestern states of Mexico.

Saint Louis University

The Saint Louis University, of Saint Louis, Missouri, has begun to offer an undergraduate Certificate in Latin American Area Studies. The courses in Latin American Studies may also be taken as a minor program in work leading to a graduate degree. A student seeking a Certificate works toward a B.A. in one of four academic fields: history, modern languages, political science, or anthropology/sociology. In the process he or she also studies Spanish or Portuguese. Students who decide to learn Spanish are encouraged to consider the University's junior year in Madrid program, and the University-supported Bogota, Colombia summer and fall semester programs. For further information on the program, write: Dr. Henry A. Christopher, Chairman, Latin American Studies Program, Saint Louis University, 221 North Grand Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63103.

Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (Brazil)

The Department of Political Science at the UFMG has been developing a Data Bank for the last two years. The Data Archive for Brazilian state and local data is now at the point where it can service requests. The data retrieved at the state and municipal level are: 1) socio-economic and demographic, such as urbanization, education, income, occupation structure; 2) social and political participation, such as election returns, social and political conflict; 3) government policy planning, such as sectoral (education, industrialization), and regional. In addition, the Data Bank has archived survey data research in the areas of political behavior, social stratification and mobility, urbanization, migration, opinions and attitudes concerning work and education, etc. These deal mostly with Brazil, although a limited number of sets for other Latin American countries are archived for the purpose of cross-national comparisons.

The services of the DCP's Data Bank are available principally, although not exclusively, to academic users. Data sets are furnished card forms with the accompanying codebook. The use of some of the data is restricted, depending on the permission of the original investigator. The Data Bank has access to processing machines and computers within the university. Future plans include compilation of election statistics; biographical and political career profiles for legislative and executive elites, by state of representation and origin for the period 1889–1965; socio-economic, demographic and policy data for municipios in the state of Minas Gerais; and a data file on state and national policy and development planning. In addition, the publication of a Handbook of Social, Political, and Economic Indicators for Brazil, 1920–60, is planned, as is the expansion of survey research in the Comparative study of Brazilian cities.

For requests and information, write Sônia Maria de Avelar, Director, Banco de Dados Para Estados Brasileiros, Departamento de Ciência Política (DCP), Univer-

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sidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Caixa Postal 1621, Belo Horizonte–Minas Gerais–Brazil.

University of Alabama

The University of Alabama sponsored during June and July of 1970 a Yucatan Seminar in Anthropology and Related Fields, located in Ticul, Yucatán. Paul H. Nesbitt was responsible for the conduct of the seminar, which was organized around the theme of Research and Study of Selected Rural Markets. The participants were three members of the graduate faculty and ten graduate students. The topics covered were (1) market structure, strategy and coalitions, specialization, socialization, male and female roles; (2) Identification and provenance of market products. The results of these studies were scheduled to be published in February 1971 at the University of Alabama, or in a professional journal.

University of California, Los Angeles

During the 1970–71 academic year, UCLA held a "Project Brazil." The program consisted of four parts and was perhaps the most extensive program on Brazil offered anywhere. The four parts were: (1) academic offerings of 17 courses dealing exclusively with Brazil; (2) a special university extension course during the spring quarter, offering the community at large an interdisciplinary introduction to Brazil; (3) during the summer of 1971, a study-tour of Brazil with visits to major Brazilian cities; (4) a Brazilian film festival, library exhibit of Brazilianiana, a Villa-Lobos exhibit and concert, a carnival ball, an exhibition of Brazilian paintings, and the 10th annual Brazilian Student Leader Seminar. José Honorio Rodrigues and Thales de Azevedo offered special lecture series in the spring semester. For further information: E. Bradford Burns, Chairman, Project Brazil, Department of History, University of California, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California 90024.

University of Essex

The Latin American Centre of the University of Essex has received a grant from the Nuffield Foundation to promote and develop contacts between the various departments of the University and Latin American institutions. The main objective of the program is to offer grants to Latin American students and scholars to go to Essex either for work toward a degree or for participation in teaching and research activities. Information on the Centre and on studentships and fellowships, reserved for Latin Americans, may be obtained from The Director, Latin American Centre, University of Essex, Colchester, Essex, Great Britain.

University of London, Institute of Latin American Studies

In the spring semester of 1971, the Institute of Latin American Studies at the University of London held a seminar on Urbanization in Latin America, sponsored

by the Department of Geography, University College, London, and the Institute of Latin American Studies. The topic covered urbanization in Latin America from pre-Colombian times to the present day. The seminar was attended by academic staff from Universities in the United Kingdom working on Latin American urban issues, geographers and social scientists from other areas of the world. There are tentative plans for publishing the result in papers.

The University of Pittsburgh

Programs for the study of contemporary Cuba began at the University of Pittsburgh in 1969. Activities have included an interdisciplinary seminar "Cuba: A Decade of Revolution," lecture series, films, plays, research projects, and publications. The first lecture series, in the fall of 1969 discussed aspects of economic, political and social life in revolutionary Cuba. In the winter it dealt with the humanities. The lectures included:

Juan Orrego Salas, Director for the Latin American Music Center, Indiana University: Music in Cuba;

José Gómez-Sicre, Director of the Audiovisual Department, OAS: Fine Arts in Cuba; Julio Matas, Roberta Salper, and Rolland Paulston, University of Pittsburgh, respectively: Theater and Cinematography in Cuba; Literature and Revolution in Cuba; and The Revolution in Cuban Education.

Four documentary films were shown: Isle of Pines, Lázaro, Babalú Ciclón, and Historia de un Ballet. Much of the material will be published in *Revolutionary Change in Cuba: Polity, Economy, and Society*, edited by Carmelo Mesa-Lago, associate director for the Center for Latin American Studies.

In 1970–71, a new course was offered jointly by the Departments of Hispanic Languages and Literatures and Sociology: Sociology and Literature in Revolutionary Cuba. The Departments of Economics and Sociology offered the course: Socialist Cuba, for the second time. In addition to the above activities, the Center for Latin American Studies began the publication of a Cuban Studies Newsletter in the fall of 1970 (viz. LARR VI, 1), and, also in the fall of 1970, sponsored a series of films from Brazil, from a style and era known as the *Cinêma Nôvo*. Those shown were: *Vidas Secas* (Barren Lives), Directed by Nelson Pereira dos Santos, adapted from the novel by Graciliano Ramos;

Deus e o Diabo na Terra do Sol (Black God, White Devil), Directed by Glauber Rocha, winner of Cannes and Poretta-Terma awards, 1964, and Acapulco and San Francisco awards, 1966;

Cidade Grande (Big City), Directed by Carlos Diegues;

A Hora e Vez de Augusto Matraga (The Hour and Time of Augusto Matraga), Directed by Roberto Santos;

Terra em Transe (Land of Anguish), Directed by Glauber Rocha;

Antonio das Mortes, also directed by Glauber Rocha.

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University of Sussex, Institute of Development Studies

The IDS sponsors a series of seminars on a variety of topics. The study seminars are held once very month or two, and cover a number of topics dealing with aspects of development. Since May 1970, when the 13th seminar was held, the topics dealt with were 13: Local Administration for Development; 14: Employment, Unemployment, Underemployment in Developing Countries; 15: The State Corporation; 16: Food and Nutrition: Planning Policies and Programmes; 17: Project Evaluation and Planning; 18: The Aid Recipient, this last being held from January 3rd to February 13th, 1971. The seminars are attended by officials involved in the specific aspects of development being discussed by the seminar. Financial aid is available, where appropriate, from the British Government Technical Assistance Awards. Selection of candidates takes place three months prior to the holding of the seminar. The IDS publishes a *Bulletin* containing articles, research notes, correspondence, and News. For additional information write: The Institute of Development Studies, The University of Sussex, Andrew Cohen Building, Falmer Brighton (OBR3) Great Britain.

Utah State University

Utah State University, under a contract with USAID, is conducting a broad program of research for the development of water resources. The program is designed to increase food production in the arid and sub-humid lands of the less developed countries through the improvement of water management practices. Under a multilateral agreement among the Universities of Colorado, Arizona, and California, USU is concentrating its research on Central and South America. USU projects include: publication of technical bulletins on evapotranspiration and water requirements for Latin America; assistance of regional planning organization in Brazil in the São Francisco River Basin; an intensive study of water rights and customs in Latin America; an evaluation of the benefits and consequences of improved land and water management practices; the promotion of land and water use aimed at increasing the conservation capacity of local institutions.

Washington University

The Latin American Studies Program at Washington University, St. Louis, sponsored two special colloquia, one to be held each semester of the 1970-71 academic year. During the fall semester, the speakers were as follows:
George Dalton, Northwestern University: Economic Anthropology and Modernization: Micro- and Macro-Development;
Zapata Olivella, University of Kansas;
Nicholas M. Helmuth: Excavations at the Maya Site of Yaxha;
David Maybury-Lewis, Harvard University;
Manning Nash, University of Chicago: Industrialization: The Ecumenical and Parochial Aspects of the Problem.