
RESEARCH REPORTS AND NOTES

LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES IN JAPAN*

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INTRODUCTION¹

The study of Latin America in Japan prior to World War II was centered on the issue of migration,² but as an area study field it is a product of Japan's economic expansion and relations with Latin America in the postwar period. After the war, a new wave of Japanese migration to Latin America was soon followed by the first government-sponsored team of social scientists who studied the living conditions of immigrants in Brazil. But the principal boost to the field was provided by the phenomenal economic growth experienced by Japan and the rapid development of trade, investment, and economic cooperation with Latin America. In 1958 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs took the initiative of establishing, with corporate support, the Latin American Society of Japan, whose main objectives were to gather and disseminate economic information on the region and to publish economic and business reports. As has been typical in other countries, economic ties were soon followed by an increase in university activity. In 1964, the first true area study program on Latin America was established at Sophia University; in the same year the first Japanese association of social scientists (mostly economists) working on Latin America was founded; and in the follow-

*This article is the result of a visit to Japan in June 1980, financed by the Japan Foundation, to attend and address the inaugural meeting of the Japan Association for Latin American Studies (JALAS). I also lectured and had discussions at several universities and research institutions in Tokyo, Tsukuba, Kyoto, and Osaka. My gratitude goes to dozens of Japanese scholars who generously shared with me their knowledge and materials and, especially, to Professor Gustavo Andrade, S.J., Director of the Ibero-American Institute of Sophia University, who arranged my visit and made this essay possible.

ing year a Japanese association of Brazilian studies was organized. In 1967, the Research Institute for Brazilian Culture was organized at the Kyoto University of Foreign Studies, and the Institute of Developing Economies (which had begun its operations ten years previously as the Institute of *Asian* Economies) expanded its coverage to promote economic cooperation and trade with Latin America.

In contrast with the United States and Europe, Japan did not suffer in the 1970s a decline in interest and funding for Latin American studies, but just the opposite, a reflection, no doubt, of a dramatic expansion in economic relations between Japan and Latin America based on the complementarity of their economies and the Latin American urge to diversify their foreign trade in order to reduce excessive dependency on the United States.³ The need for oil moved Japan even closer to Mexico and an academic exchange between the two countries between 1971 and 1976 resulted in the training of one hundred Japanese in Mexican universities and one hundred Mexicans in Japanese enterprises. All of this gave a dramatic boost to Mexican studies: until the beginning of the 1970s there were twice as many studies on Brazil as on Mexico, but the proportion was reversed in the rest of the decade. In the 1970s, an important program on Latin America was established at the University of Tsukuba, where a major concentration of specialists is on economics. At the Universities of Kobe and Osaka City, respectively, a degree program and a concentration on Latin American economics were organized.

Opening the current decade, JALAS was founded and held its first national meeting in 1980, the Center for Mexican Studies was established in the same year at Kyoto University of Foreign Studies, and a new Department of Latin American Studies was organized at the University of Tokyo in 1981. The field faces, however, several challenges to continued growth. English is the main foreign language taught in Japan's universities (about 12 hours weekly), while Spanish and, even more, Portuguese are secondary languages (taught about 2 hours weekly).⁴ In comparison with the United States and Western Europe, Spanish is an exotic language in Japan. The other side of the coin is that the Japanese language is practically unknown to Western Latin Americanists; since most scholarly works (and journals) in Japan are published in Japanese, they are inaccessible to most U.S., European, and Latin American scholars.

A second problem is the small size of the library collections on Latin America. The largest collection in Japan is at Sophia University, with 22,000 volumes. The Diet Library (equivalent to the U.S. Library of Congress) has only 7,500 volumes on Latin America, and it lacks a section devoted to the region as well as an official bibliographer. Furthermore, the available library materials are concentrated on a small

number of countries (Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Argentina, and, to a lesser extent, Chile and Cuba) and on certain disciplines. Hence it is almost impossible for Japanese scholars to conduct certain types of research in Japan on some Latin American countries; the situation is particularly difficult for historians who do not work on contemporary themes.

There are now six or seven major educational and research institutions in Japan with Latin American studies programs, but two-thirds of them are in the Tokyo area. Practically no Latin American area courses are taught outside of Tokyo, Kyoto, Kobe, and Osaka, and student enrollment in degree programs is very small except at two institutions. The traditional focus on language and culture, university compartmentalization, strong department autonomy, and a rigidly set core of courses still present serious barriers to the further advancement of the field, although significant progress has been achieved in the last two decades.

The number of Japanese specialists on Latin America (about two hundred in 1980) is still relatively small for both the country's population and its strong economic ties with Latin America. (This is particularly true of historians who, in addition, according to a Japanese scholar, heavily concentrate their work on the twentieth century and often are too general, superficial, and ideologically biased.)⁵ To compound the problem, Japanese Latin Americanists attend few professional meetings abroad and have limited access to fresh research.

Funding for Latin American studies does not seem to be a major problem. However, the rate of growth of Japanese economic relations with Latin America has slowed down since 1978. Due to the energy crisis and national concern with environmental pollution, both Japan's rate of GNP and non-oil imports from Latin America have declined, while the appreciation of the yen has made Japanese exports less competitive in Latin America. Still, economic relations with Latin America are quite vigorous and should maintain government, corporate, and academic interest in the region. In closing, Latin American studies in Japan have grown impressively in the 1960s and 1970s and, if they solve in the 1980s some of the problems they currently face, they should develop some of the best programs in the world.

What follows is a description of about twenty Japanese institutions important in the field of Latin American studies. Half of them are major institutions, including six universities, and one of each of the following: research institution, national library, information center, and museum.⁶ The institutions are clustered by city (Tokyo, Kobe, Kyoto, and Osaka), and within each city are ordered alphabetically.*

*Due to space constraints, detailed information on membership, faculty, student enrollment, degree program requirements, sources of funding, etc. in the institutions described below cannot be given here. This information is available from Professor Mesa-Lago. —*Ed.*

TOKYO

Institute of Developing Economies (IDE)

42 Ichigaya-Hommura-chō, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162.

Telephone: 353-4261

Background and Objectives. IDE was founded in 1958 and in 1960 became a semigovernmental institution. It conducts economic research on thirty-two developing countries and promotes economic cooperation and trade between Japan and those countries. Its major focus of activities is Asia (originally it was named the Institute of Asian Economies) but in the late 1960s it was expanded to cover other areas including Latin America.

Programs. IDE has three general research projects that include Latin America: economic development analysis, socioeconomic indicators, and cooperation research. In addition to these, since 1967 there have been twenty specific research projects on Latin America undertaken by individuals and groups, among them: economic situation and environment for investment in Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico; economic relations and trade between Japan and Latin America; industrial development and intraregional cooperation in Asia compared to Latin America; regional cooperation policy; Latin American relations with Asia and Africa; economic policy studies of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile; and land tenure systems in Latin America. There is also a series of annual economic reports on Argentina and Brazil.

Administrative Staff and Faculty. IDE's total staff is close to three hundred researchers and employees, of whom fourteen are specialists on Latin America. However, the latter are not clustered in one single department but in six: Area Studies Department, Latin American Section; Research Planning Department; Economic Cooperation Department; Regional Development Research Unit; Statistics Department; and Library. Since 1971 there also have been Visiting Research Fellows. A large number of Latin American scholars who are not permanent members of the staff participate in IDE research projects.

Library. The general library has 147,000 books, 40,000 statistical volumes, 1,700 periodicals, and 22,000 maps; of these, in 1976, there were 7,000 books and 121 periodicals from or on Latin America. The library is open to the public, and no special permit is required for its use.

Publications. *Research Reports on Latin America* is published in Japanese. *IDE Special Papers* include some on Latin America (nos. 2, 3). The journal *Developing Economies* appears quarterly, in English, with some articles on Latin America. The *Library Bulletin* is a monthly list of acquisitions classified by region (including Latin America), plus book notes and bibliographical articles.

Bibliography. Institute of Developing Economies, *Annual Report*

1978–79; and Akira Ishii, “Latin American Studies at the Institute of Developing Economies, 1960–1980” (in Japanese), *Latin American Studies* 1 (1980):48–65.

Latin American Society of Japan (LASJ)

Dai-z Jingumae 6–14, Jingumae 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150.
Telephone: 03-4032661

Background and Objectives. LASJ was founded in 1958 with support from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to promote economic, technical, and cultural cooperation between Japan and Latin America. It specializes in economics and politics and the diffusion of information. LASJ is not a professional association but a semiofficial agency of the Ministry which reflects governmental policies. It does have members, however, mostly corporations.

Programs. There is not a formal teaching program but occasional courses in languages, plus seminars and conferences, mostly on economics. In addition, LASJ regularly gathers information from Latin America, sponsors research on the region, and has an active publications program.

Administrative Staff and Membership. President Masao Fujimoto plus five assistants. The Society has more than two hundred members.

Students and Fellowships. Although LASJ does not have students, it awards fellowships to descendants of Japanese emigrants to Latin America for short-term study in Japan.

Library. The library contains 4,000 books on Latin America.

Publications. The bulletin *Latin American Information* is published every ten days in Japanese (with table of contents in English); it includes news from Latin America and a list of LASJ’s publications. In addition, LASJ has published, in Japanese, several editions of the *Latin American Encyclopedia*, plus numerous books and reports on Latin America, dealing mostly with economics and business, e.g., on investment, capital markets, financing, specific industries, management, taxes, law, labor, social security, and politics.

National Diet Library (NDL)

Nagata-chō 1–10–1, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100. Telephone: 581-2331

Background and Objectives. Japan’s National Diet Library, the equivalent of the U.S. Library of Congress, was founded in 1948 with the cooperation of a team of librarians from the United States. Its precedent was the Imperial Library Ueno (1872–1944), Japan’s national library before World War II. Japanese publishing houses sent at least one copy of each book to the Library, hence it has the best collection of Japanese

materials on Latin America. The Library catalogs books, prints cards, and publishes bibliographies. It has sections on Asia and Africa but not on Latin America, and the probability of establishing such a section in the immediate future is slim.

Administrative Staff. Since the Library does not have a special section on Latin America, it also lacks a Latin American bibliographer. Traditionally, Hiroschi Mitani has done this work but only as a matter of personal interest; three or four bibliographers at the Library are also interested in Latin America.

Library. The NDL has from 7,000 to 8,000 books and 272 periodicals on Latin America and Iberia, but they are not in a separate collection. There are catalogs by author, topic, and country (not up to date); actually there are three catalogs: one for all pre-World War II books, another for post-World War II books in Japanese and Chinese, and a third for post-World War II books in other languages. Countries covered best are Brazil, Mexico, and Argentina; best topics are law and parliamentary procedures, Japanese relations with Latin America, bibliographies and reference books, and specific nations (particularly law, politics, and economies). The Library is used by members of the Diet, government officers, scholars, university students (two-thirds of total users), and the general public. Foreigners do not need a special permit to read books at the Library. There is a specialized reference service for researchers.

Publications. The Library publishes, in Japanese, the *Union Catalog of Government Publications*, the *Japanese National Bibliography*, and the *Japanese Periodical Index*. Mitani has authored two volumes of the *Catalog of Books Written in Japanese about Latin America*, the first covering the period 1880–1964 and the second covering 1965–79, both published by LASJ, in 1965 and 1981; they include abstracts and index, and an article (in the second volume) on the history of Latin American studies in Japan.

Bibliography. *The National Diet Library: Organization, Functions, and Activities*, 1974.

Sophia University (SU)

Joichi Daigaku, 7 Kioicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102. Telephone: 265-9211; Ibero-American Institute extension 767.

Background and Objectives. Sophia University, one of the largest private universities in Japan, was established by the Jesuits in 1913 and currently has the best resources for the study of Latin America. The major foci are the School of Foreign Studies, the Institute of International Relations, the Ibero-American Institute, and the Luso-Brazilian Center.

Programs. The School of Foreign Studies has two departments related to the area: the Department of Spanish Language and Hispanic Studies, and the Department of Portuguese Language and Luso-Brazilian Studies. Both offer a B.A. degree with four years of study. A Certificate in Latin American Studies has been available since 1979.

The Institute of International Relations, established in 1969, offers graduate degrees (M.A., Ph.D.) with specialization in Latin American studies. Graduates are employed mainly by Japanese companies with businesses in Latin America; others enter academia, but very few obtain government positions because entrance to civil service requires a degree from a state (national) university.

The Ibero-American Institute was established in 1964 as an independent entity within the university and today is the most important in Japan. It neither offers courses nor grants degrees nor has the right to appoint faculty; its basic functions are: coordination of all Latin American activities within the university; gathering of information on Latin America, promotion of research, and sponsoring of symposia; publication of the results of such activities; development of relations with similar institutions abroad, and promotion of cultural interchange between Japanese and Latin American scholars. The Institute has three research committees dealing with social classes in Latin America, influence of the Catholic Church, and history of the Mexican Revolution. The two most important symposia organized so far have been on investment and trade between Latin America and Japan, and on Latin American policies on natural resources. Frequent lectures are given by Japanese and visiting foreign scholars. In 1980 the Institute served as the base for the first national meeting of JALAS (see associations).

The Luso-Brazilian Center promotes the language, history, and culture of Brazil and Portugal, through the teaching of Portuguese, editing of Portuguese textbooks, and publicizing of Japanese events in Portuguese. It also houses JALBS (see associations).

Administrative Staff and Faculty. Gustavo Andrade, S.J. is Director of the Ibero-American Institute; Hajime Mizuno is Secretary General. There are seventeen faculty members.

Students and Fellowships. In 1980 there was a total of 488 students. Foreign students must pass a Japanese language test; there are practically no Latin Americans at the university; and no fellowships are offered to foreign students.

Library. The Latin American collection housed at the Ibero-American Institute has 22,000 books and 250 periodicals, thus it is the largest in Japan. It includes the Baraya Collection (5,500 volumes on South America) and the Minoru Izawa Collection (3,400 volumes on history and economics—catalog available). The collection is strong in

the social sciences and on Brazil, Mexico, and Colombia. The Institute also runs a clipping service of articles on Latin America published since 1970 in Japan's five major newspapers. The library is open to faculty and students from the university; outsiders need a special permit for regular use. There are other Latin American materials in the general library of the university, as well as collections on Spain and Portugal; in 1983 all of them will be housed together on a single floor of the new university library.

Publications. The following are all publications of the Ibero-American Institute. *Iberoamericana* (1979–), multidisciplinary journal, bian-nual, mostly in Japanese (usually with at least one article in Spanish, Portuguese, or English); includes articles, book reviews, documents, list of library acquisitions, and Institute activities. *Ibero-American Studies* (1965–), two series of monographs, mostly in Japanese with summaries in English: Series A, general studies, six issues until 1980; Series B, country studies (all on Brazil), five issues until 1980; most of the mono-graphs deal with economics and politics. *Investigaciones Latinoamericanas*, series of M.A. theses, in Japanese with summary in Spanish, irregular, five issues published by 1980, most on political themes of Mexico, Peru, and Argentina. *Actas de Simposio*, two volumes of symposia held at the Institute, one on investment and trade (1968), in Japanese and English; the other on natural resources (1975), with articles in English, Spanish, and Portuguese. *Bibliografía de publicaciones japonesas sobre América Latina* (1973–), bibliographical yearbook of Japanese publications (books and articles) on Latin America, in Japanese, classified by country and topic (general, history, economics, politics, law, sociology, anthropology, and culture), index by author and journal or publishing house. *Catálogo de publicaciones periódicas*, catalog of Japanese periodicals dealing with Latin America, irregular, in Japanese and Spanish, available for 1964–73. *Boletín Informativo* (1967–), irregular, in Spanish; reports on Institute activities, faculty travel and publications, and new books on Latin America published in Japan.

Bibliography. *Sophia University Catalog 1980–1981*; *Boletín Informativo*, 1980, 1981; *Lista de publicaciones del Instituto Iberoamericano*, 1981.

University of Tokyo (UTo)

Department of Latin American Studies, College of General Education, University of Tokyo, 3–8–1, Komaba, Meguro-ko Tokyo 153

Background and Objectives. The national (state) University of Tokyo is one of the oldest and highest ranked universities in Japan, and has ten schools. One of these is the School of General Education, which includes seven area studies departments. Most of these departments were established after World War II, the newest being the Department of

Latin American Studies (DLAS), which began its operations in 1981 with strong support from the Ministry of Education. Its precedent was the Andean Institute, founded in the late 1950s, which focused on anthropological and archaeological studies of Andean countries, particularly Peru. A few courses on Latin America are also offered in the Schools of International Relations and Economics.

Programs. The four-year B.A. program offered by DLAS began in October 1981. In a second stage, the DLAS plans to develop M.A. and Ph.D. programs. A research project on "Pre-Incan Cultures" was organized in 1958 by the Department of Cultural Anthropology; directed by Kazuo Terada it conducted excavations in Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador, and sponsored traveling exhibits of pre-Colombian cultures throughout Japan.

Administrative Staff and Faculty. DLAS Director Shozo Masuda and thirteen faculty members.

Students and Fellowships. Five students started in the B.A. program in 1981, but expectations are to increase that number gradually. Fellowships for Latin Americans will be available.

Library. There is an undetermined number of volumes in the general library (no separate collection), with major strength in Andean anthropology and archaeology.

Publications. Five volumes of *Pre-Inca Culture*, all in English, and translations in Japanese of the *Chroniclers of the Colony* have been published. The general history journal of the university (*Shigakuzassi*) annually catalogs historical publications classified by world areas, including Latin America.

University of Tokyo for Foreign Studies (UTFS)

4-51-21 Nishigahara, Kita-ku, Tokyo 114

Background and Objectives. Established prior to World War II, UTFS is a national (state) school of foreign affairs and has trained most Japanese diplomats. Its emphasis has been on language and literature, first focusing on Spain, and most recently on Latin America, including Brazil. It has a Department of Spanish and a Department of Portuguese.

Programs. Both departments have B.A. programs with specialization in foreign languages in which, in addition to language training, there are courses in literature, history, economics, and politics. There is a cluster on Latin America but it offers neither a degree nor a certificate.

Administrative Staff and Faculty. Coordinator Tōru Shimizu and three faculty members.

Students and Fellowships. There are some four hundred students in the B.A. program.

Library. The general library has 250,000 volumes but the number of Latin American entries is unknown.

University of Tsukuba (UTs)

Sakura-mura, Ibaraki-ken 300-31. Telephone: 0298 (53)

Background and Objectives. The University of Tsukuba was founded in 1973 as a national (state) university, located 60 km from Tokyo at Tsukuba Academic New Town, the largest planned research and university city in the world. Its mother institution was the 100-year-old Tokyo University of Education. Tsukuba is an innovative institution which promotes university-society linkages, international cooperation, and interdisciplinary research and education. In trying to avoid conventional departmental isolation, faculty members belong to forty-three research institutes and several special research projects that cooperate actively with each other. Teaching takes place in the colleges and graduate schools which recruit their teaching staff from the institutes. Latin American activities are concentrated in the School of Area Studies and in the Special Research Project on Latin America.

Programs. There are no undergraduate studies in Latin America except for language training and isolated courses. At the graduate level, the School of Area Studies offers an interdisciplinary M.A. in International Affairs with specialization in Latin America. A college degree is required for admission and the program usually takes two years of study plus one year in Latin America, usually in Mexico.

The Special Research Project on Latin America was established in 1978 and its first stage will be completed in 1982. It has two research topics: "Environment and Society in Latin America" (development, urbanization, natural environment, ecosystem, agriculture, social medicine) and "Latin America and Japan in the International Community" (economic interdependence, scientific-technological progress, Japanese groups in Latin America, and reciprocal knowledge). The staff has conducted field research in Latin America and is preparing a preliminary report for publication.

Administrative Staff and Faculty. The Research Project has thirty-six members of whom eight teach in the School of Area Studies; they come from eleven institutes: Geography and Geology (7), Anthropology and History (6), Social and Economic Planning (4), Agriculture and Forestry (4), Basic Medicine (3), Social Medicine (3), Clinical Medicine (2), Biology (2), Linguistics and Culture (2), Social Sciences (2), and Area Studies (1).

Students and Fellowships. In 1980, the School of Area Studies had a total of 120 students, about one-sixth of whom were in the Latin American specialization. Throughout the university there are very few stu-

dents from Latin America (mostly from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Mexico), some with fellowships from the Ministry of Education.

Library. There are three libraries with a total of 1.4 million volumes, of which about 2,000 are on Latin America.

Publications. The journal *Latin American Studies* began publication in 1980; it is published irregularly, in English. Its first two issues published symposia on "Japanese Agricultural Settlement in the Bolivian Upper Amazon" and "Natural Environment, Agriculture and Diseases in Northern Brazil," respectively. *Latin America Research Monographs* also began in 1980, in Japanese and English. The *Annual Report (1978/79-)*, is published in Japanese. UTs publishes the *Discussion Paper Series (1979-)* jointly with the Institute of Social and Economic Planning, in Japanese.

Bibliography. *The University of Tsukuba, 1979; Master's Program in Area Studies, 1979; Proyecto Especial de la Universidad de Tsukuba . . . América Latina, 1979.*

Others in the Tokyo Area

Saint Paul University, 3-34-1 Nishiikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 171. A private, Anglican university, St. Paul has an Institute of Latin American Studies which offers some courses in Spanish language and culture.

Seisen University, 3-16-21 Higashigotanda, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141. Seisen is a private, Catholic university for women; it offers a B.A. in Spanish language and literature.

Takushoku University, 3-14 Kohinata, Bunkyo, Tokyo 112. Takushoku is also a private university; since 1977 it has had B.A. programs in Spanish and Hispanic studies, and Portuguese and Brazilian studies. Its monthly journal, *Foreign Affairs*, is published in Japanese, and often includes articles on Latin America.

University of Kanagawa, 3-27-1 Rokkakubashi, Yokokama-shu, Kanagawa-ku 221. Located close to Tokyo, the University has a School of Foreign Languages with a Department of Hispanic Studies. The latter offers a B.A. in Spanish language and culture. JALASC (see associations) had its headquarters here in 1980.

KOBE

University of Kobe (UK)

Rokkōdai-machi, Kōbe-shi, Hyōgo-ken 657

Background and Objectives. In the late nineteenth century and prior

to World War II, the port city of Kobe was the point of departure for most Japanese emigrants to Latin America and quite active in trade with the region. These activities were instrumental in the creation, at this ancient state university, of a Center for Japanese Emigration Studies. After the war, the focus on Latin America shifted to Tokyo and UK is not as active as it used to be, although it is still important in terms of emigration and trade studies.

Programs. There is a graduate specialization in Latin American economics (with strong emphasis on Brazil), leading to both M.A. and Ph.D. degrees. Courses are essentially in economics; there is no language training.

Administrative Staff and Faculty. Coordinator Yoshiaki Nishimukai and two faculty members.

Students and Fellowships. There are four students in both programs.

Library. In 1970 there were 10,000 books and 65 periodicals, plus statistical documents; the focus is on Latin American economics. There are archives on Japanese emigration to Latin America, especially to Brazil, but also to Peru and Argentina.

Publications. UK's publications are the *Catalogue of the Latin American Books in European Languages* (1970), *List of Books and Documents on Latin America in Japanese* (1971), and the journal of *South American Studies* (1970–), published irregularly, in Japanese, mostly with students' contributions.

Others in Kobe

Circulo de Estudios Latinoamericanos (CELA), 8–7 Minatogawa-cho, Hyogo-ku, Kobe 652. This is a discussion group of scholars and students from various Japanese universities in the Kansai area (Kobe, Kyoto, and Osaka), founded in 1971. CELA publishes the bulletin *Estudios Latinoamericanos* (1971–), which appears irregularly, in Japanese and Spanish, of which there were fourteen issues until 1980.

KYOTO

Kyoto University of Foreign Studies (KUFS)

Kyoto Gaikokugo Daigaku, Saiin Ukyo-ku, Kyoto 615. Telephone: 075-3115181

Background and Objectives. KUFS is a private university established for the study of foreign languages and cultures. It has been visited by several Latin American presidents, such as Marshal Costa e Silva (1967), Luis Echeverría (1971), and José López Portillo (1978). The Institute for

International Cultural Exchange, established in 1980, reinforces the international dimension of the university.

Programs. In the School of Foreign Languages, the Department of Spanish Studies offers a B.A. in the language and culture of Spain and Latin America (focusing on Mexico, Venezuela, and Argentina), and the Department of Portuguese-Brazilian Studies offers a B.A. in the language and culture of Portugal and Brazil. Both departments also offer an M.A. degree with specialization in linguistics and literature.

The Research Institute for Brazilian Culture, founded in 1967, sponsors research on Brazil and houses the Bahia Museum (items donated by the city of Salvador de Bahia). The Center of Mexican Studies, founded in 1980, has a library collection on Mexico and a permanent exhibit of Mexican handicrafts and archaeological reproductions; it also sponsors research on nineteenth- and twentieth-century history of Mexico and offers courses/seminars on Mexican history, literature, anthropology, Indian languages, art, diplomacy, politics, and economics. KUFS also has an active program of extra-curricular activities.

Administrative Staff. The Chairman of the Department of Spanish Studies is Kishiro Ohgaki; Provisional Director of the Center for Mexican Studies is Yoshikazu Morita.

Library. The general library has a collection of some 30,000 books in Spanish and Portuguese, half of which are on Latin America; the number of books in Japanese and other languages is unknown. In addition, there is a collection of 5,000 books on Mexico housed at the Center for Mexican Studies. Both collections have catalogs by author and topic; the collection at the general library lacks a country catalog. The library is open to the general public.

Publications. KUFS has published library catalogs of its various collections: *Catálogo de libros españoles/Catálogo de libros portugueses* (1974), lists 5,000 books in Spanish and Portuguese, from Latin America and Iberia, with indices by author and title; *Catálogo de 77 incunables de América* (1979), in Japanese, includes 77 rare books with abstracts; and *Catálogo de la exhibición de libros valiosos de México y otros países latinoamericanos* (1978), has 128 rare books, more than half in Japanese, twelve selected for abstracts.

Bibliography. *Kyoto University of Foreign Studies*, 1980.

OSAKA

National Museum of Ethnology in Osaka (NME)

Bampaku-kooen, Senri, Suita, Osaka. Telephone: 068762151

Background and Objectives. This is the principal ethnological museum of Japan; it was inaugurated in 1977 on the site of the 1970 World's

Fair, sponsored by the Japanese Society of Ethnology. It covers all world cultures, with the following sections: Asia (East, North, South, South-east, West, Central), Europe, Africa, America, and Oceania.

Programs. In addition to a permanent exhibit on Latin America, which includes handicrafts, housing, etc., the Museum sponsors comparative, interdisciplinary, ethnological research, including geography, cultural anthropology, ethnomusicology, linguistics, and technology. During 1978–80, a research team, combining specialists from the Museum, Tokyo, Peru, and Chile, conducted a project on "Vertical Control and Environmental Use in the Central Andes"; the project continued in 1981 with additional members from the United States and Peru, focusing on "Man and Environment in the Central Andes." There is a collection of one thousand videotapes, but only fifty of them are on Latin America. The staff also helps graduate students with their research, organizes occasional symposia, holds a monthly forum on "Pastoral Agriculture in the Andes," and offers lectures to the general public. The staff does not teach at the Museum but most members teach in Osaka universities on a part-time basis.

Administrative Staff and Faculty. There are five permanent specialists with status equal to university faculty and two members who work on a part-time basis.

Library. Library holdings are approximately 10,000 volumes on Latin America, in all languages.

Publications. The Museum's publications are: *Bulletin of the National Museum of Ethnology* (1976–), published quarterly, in Japanese, with table of contents in English (its March 1980 issue published the results of the first stage of the research project on the Andes); *Senry Ethnological Studies* (1978–), published biannually, in English, no articles on Latin America until 1981 when the second stage of the Andean project was published; *Communications from the National Museum of Ethnology* (1978–), published quarterly, in Japanese, it reports Museum activities and includes short articles.

Others in Osaka

Osaka City University, Sugimoto-chō, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka 558. Telephone: (06) 6921231. Founded as Osaka University of Commerce in 1928, this university—currently financed by the city of Osaka—offers a graduate concentration in Latin America (especially on Brazil and Mexico) at its Institute for Economic Research. Several economists work in the field.

Osaka University of Foreign Studies, 2734 Aomadani, Mino-shi, Osaka 562. This state university has a School of Foreign Languages with a division of Spanish which offers a B.A. degree.

OTHERS IN JAPAN

Aichi-kenritsu University, 3-28 Takada-chō, Mizuho-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 467. The Department of Spanish in the School of Foreign Studies of this state university offers a B.A. in Hispanic Studies.

Nazan University, 18 Yamazato-chō, Shōwa-ku, Nagoya-shi, Aichi-ken 466. This private, Catholic university offers a B.A. program in Hispanic Studies and has recently established an Institute of Ibero-American Studies.

ASSOCIATIONS OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

The movements during the mid-1960s in the United States and Europe which resulted in the organization of national associations for Latin American studies had an influence on Japan. In 1964 the Japanese Association of Latin American Social Sciences was established and in the following year the Japanese Association of Brazilian Studies. Both associations had a combined membership of 120 in 1980, thus covering the majority of Japanese specialists on the field. However, membership was compartmentalized and technically excluded scholars in the humanities who specialized on Spanish America and many social scientists outside of economics and political science. Therefore, in 1980, the national, multidisciplinary, and comprehensive Japan Association for Latin American Studies was founded, with an initial membership of 172.

*Japanese Association of Latin American Social Sciences (JALASC) /
Sociedad Japonesa de Ciencias Sociales de Latinoamérica*

3-27-1 Rokkakubashi, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama-shi Kanagawa-ku 221.
Telephone: (045) 481-5661

Background and Objectives. This association was established in 1964. Its objective is to promote social science studies on Latin America in Japan. Members (79 in 1980) are professors and researchers, mostly economists and political scientists.

Programs. The Association holds an annual scholarly meeting with papers and discussions.

Directorate. In 1980, the President was Yoshinori Ohara.

Publications. JALASC's journal is *Latin American Ronshū*—Scholarly Compendium—(1967–), published annually, in Japanese and some European languages; it mostly publishes papers presented at the annual meeting, the majority on Brazil and Mexico. The most common topics are migration, economic survey, trade, the military, problems of Japanese firms in Latin America, and race. Also included are bibliographies, reports of activities of the association, and an index in English.

Bibliography. Bylaws, *List of members in March 1980* (in Japanese).

*Japanese Association of Luso-Brazilian Studies (JALBS) /
Associação Japonesa de Estudos Luso-Brasileiros*

Centro Luso-Brasileiro, Sophia University, 7 Kiochio, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102

Background and Objectives. JALBS was established in 1965 to promote the study of Portuguese language and Luso-Brazilian culture in Japan. Members of the association (43 in 1980) are mainly language professors and researchers.

Programs. Activities of JALBS include: diffusion of Portuguese language and Luso-Brazilian culture, improvement of teaching methods; holding annual scholarly meetings (since 1966) with the presentation of papers (Colóquio de Estudos Luso-Brasileiros); maintaining exchanges with similar foreign associations; and publication of members' research.

Publications. JALBS publishes *Annais* (1967–), appearing annually, in Portuguese, dealing with both Portugal and Brazil; it publishes papers from the annual meeting (Colóquio de Estudos Luso-Brasileiros), and has regular sections on linguistics-literature and social sciences.

Bibliography. AJELB *Estatutos*, 1977; *Annais*, 1967–1979.

*Japan Association for Latin American Studies (JALAS) /
Asociación Japonesa de Estudios Latinoamericanos*

Departamento de Estudios Latinoamericanos, Universidad de Tokyo, Komaba 3–8–1, Meguro-ku, Tokyo, 153

Background and Objectives. JALAS was established and held its inaugural national meeting in 1980 (172 members) at the Ibero-American Institute, Sophia University. It is an interdisciplinary, national association, open to all specialists on Latin America (mainly from Japan but also from other countries), to exchange information, develop collaborative research with Latin American institutions and scholars, establish and maintain relations with similar associations abroad, and publish research and news on Latin American studies in Japan.

Directorate. President Shozo Masuda and a Board of Directors.

Publications. JALAS' publications include a *List of Members* (including name, address, and discipline), in Japanese, 8 June 1980. The JALAS journal, *Annals of Latin American Studies* (1980–), is published in Japanese with occasional articles in Spanish and Portuguese, and table of contents in English; the first issue includes a symposium on "Latin American Studies in Japan" (with reviews by discipline: anthropology, literature, history, economics, and medicine), plus articles, the full text of the two commemorative lectures at the JALAS inaugural meeting, a report on activities, the text of the Constitution, and the directorate list. A *Bulletin* is in the planning stage.

Bibliography. Annals of Latin American Studies, 1 (1980); and Gustavo Andrade, S.J., "Los estudios latinoamericanos en Japón," *Ibero-americana* 2:2 (1980): 36–38.

Other Associations

Sociedad Japonesa de Filología Hispánica was founded in 1956. It has 253 members, mostly specialists in the language and literature of Spain. Some disciplinary associations (e.g., Anthropology, International Politics) have a chapter on Latin America or a group of Latin Americanists.

EVALUATION AND COMPARISONS

There is a total of almost three hundred members in the three Japanese associations on Latin America, but many of them belong to more than one association; the actual number is probably two hundred, which is equivalent to 8 percent of the LASA membership and an even smaller percentage of Latin Americanists in the United States. The number of Japanese specialists is about one-third that of the Federal Republic of Germany; it is slightly above the number of Latin Americanists in the United Kingdom, Spain, and the USSR; and significantly surpasses the number of specialists in France and other European countries.⁷

While in the United States and Europe the majority of Latin Americanists are in history, anthropology, and language-literature (a high proportion of Europeans also specialize in geography), in Japan the highest percentage of Latin Americanists is in economics (27 percent), history (16 percent—about half the European percentage), and political science (12 percent—twice the European percentage). Proportions of Japanese Latin Americanists specializing in anthropology and geography are considerably smaller than in the United States and Europe. Proportions of those in language and literature are similar in the three regions. Specialization in migration and ecology in Japan is significantly higher than in the West. An analysis of the books and articles on Latin America published in Japan during 1975–78 indicates that 44 percent of them were on economics and 20 percent on politics, but only 4 percent on history. Within the latter, during 1969–78, almost 90 percent of all articles published were on economic or political history.⁸

Specialization by country is much more concentrated in Japan than in the United States and Europe. Although academic preference for the largest, most important Latin American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Mexico) is universal, Japanese specialists are excessively concentrated. The distribution by country specialization is about 39 percent on Brazil; 25 percent on Mexico; 10 percent each on Peru and Venezuela;

6 percent on Argentina; and 10 percent on all the remaining countries. The distribution by country of the books and articles published in Japan, 1975–78, is less concentrated than that of the specialists but still focused excessively on a few countries: 37 percent on Brazil; 15 percent on Mexico; 11 percent on Chile; 9 percent on Argentina; 7 percent on Peru; 6 percent on Cuba; and 15 percent on the rest. Four-fifths of the historical articles published during 1969–78 dealt with Mexico, Argentina, or Brazil.⁹ International economic relations and migration are the causal factors behind such concentration. Significant political events occasionally increase the interest in one country (e.g., Cuba, Chile), but this appears to be a temporary phenomenon rather than a trend.

In contrast to the United States and Europe, where graduate degrees are predominant, in Japan the undergraduate degree related to Latin American studies is the most popular. This usually is a B.A. degree in language and culture, and is offered in at least four universities. Graduate degrees are offered in at least four institutions (the Ph.D. at three and the M.A. at two), most commonly in Latin American studies and, in a couple of cases, in economics and international relations with a focus on Latin America. The Certificate in Latin American Studies, so popular in U.S. universities, is available only at one university in Japan. There are large enrollments in the B.A. program at two universities, but graduate students are a tiny minority, significantly smaller than in the United States and in Europe. Seventy percent of the university programs on Latin America, all the professional associations, and the largest library are located in Tokyo, certainly a higher degree of centralization than in the United States and in Europe.

The largest library collection on Latin America in Japan, at Sophia University, has only about 22,000 volumes and, being at a private university, its growth potential to become a major library collection in the world is small. This collection is less than 5 percent the size of the four major U.S. collections (at the Library of Congress and the Universities of Texas, California, and Wisconsin) and of the two major European collections (in Madrid and Berlin). The Sophia collection is from one-sixth to one-tenth the size of eight university collections in the United States and from one-half to one-third the size of eight university or research collections in Europe.

The combined number of Japanese publications on Latin America is significant: nine monograph series, four bibliographical yearbooks, three specialized journals, and two news bulletins. Although this figure is considerably below totals in the United States and inferior to totals in Spain and the Federal Republic of Germany, it surpasses the publication output of the United Kingdom, France, the USSR, and the rest of Europe. A major handicap, however, is that most of these publications are

in Japanese and thus are inaccessible to Latin American and other Western specialists.

Six of the ten major Japanese institutions described in this article are government financed, while three are privately funded, and one receives funding from both sectors. This distribution is similar to that of Latin American programs at U.S. universities. In Europe, however, practically all are government financed. Hence Japan enjoys a fair diversification in financing sources, although government funding plays a predominant role.

Based on the accumulated experience of the older U.S. and European programs, one could advance three recommendations to improve Latin American studies in Japan during the 1980s: (1) develop a central, comprehensive library collection in Tokyo, with government funds, perhaps at the Diet Library, by providing it with sufficient monetary and human resources; (2) expand the number of Latin Americanists through training at the graduate level in key universities (in the Tokyo area, Kyoto, and Kobe), with special attention given to language proficiency and underrepresented disciplines and countries; and (3) increase the number of Japanese translations of important works on Latin America published in the West, publish more of Japan's scholarly output in Spanish or English, and augment the participation of Japanese scholars in academic exchanges and professional meetings in the United States, Europe, and Latin America. These three recommendations should be relatively easy to implement in view of the Japanese tradition of centralization but cooperation between the state and private enterprises, the large number of government-funded institutions in the field, pivotal economic interests in Latin America of both government and business, and the affluence, dynamism, and stability of the Japanese economy.

NOTES

1. This introduction is based on numerous interviews I had in June 1980 with Japanese scholars, and on the following articles: Hiroschi Mitani, "Latin American Studies in Japan," *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, No. 27 (Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1965), pp. 457–63; Yoshiaki Nishimukai, "Latin America" (in Japanese), *Ajia Keizai* (Review of the Institute of Development Economics), 10:6–7 (June–July 1969):204–17; Gustavo Andrade, S.J., "Latin American Studies in Japan," *Latin American Research Review* 8:1 (Spring 1973):147–56; Hajime Mizuno, "Os estudos brasileiros no Japão," *Annais*, No. 8 (1974):102–12; Iyo Kunimoto, "Investigaciones y estudios históricos sobre América Latina en Japón: Situación presente y problemas," *Iberoamericana* 2:1 (Jan. 1980):61–69 (originally published in Japanese in *Amerikashi Kenkyū*, No. 1, 1978); "Latin American Studies in Japan" (in Japanese), *Annals of Latin American Studies*, No. 1 (1980):3–17; Gustavo Andrade, S.J., "Los estudios latinoamericanos en el Japón," *Iberoamericana* 2:2 (1980):30–42; and Fumio Nakagawa, "The Japanese Contribution to Latin American Studies," *Latin American Research Review* 17:1 (1982):105–13. I follow below the format and methodology used in Carmelo Mesa-Lago, Sandra E. Miller and Shirley A. Kregar, *Latin American Studies in Europe*

- (University of Pittsburgh, Latin American Monograph and Document Series, No. 1, 1979).
2. Approximately one-fourth of all entries in Hiroschi Mitani's bibliography of Japanese works on Latin America were on migration: *An Introduction to Latin American Studies in Japan* (Tokyo: Raten Amerika Kyōkai, 1965), which covers the period 1880–1964; a second volume scheduled for publication in 1981 covers the period 1965–1979. Another major bibliography is *Bibliography of Japanese Publications on Latin America* (Tokyo: Ibero-American Institute, Sophia University, published annually since 1974). The Associação Central Nipo-Brasileira has published "Bibliografia de estudos sobre o Brasil em Língua Japonesa," covering the period 1908–1973. See also Martin H. Sable, "Japan," *Latin-American Studies in the Non-Western World and Eastern Europe* (Metuchen, N.J.: The Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1970), pp. 52–126 (covers the period 1964–1968).
 3. Hajime Mizuno, *La economía japonesa después de la crisis del petróleo y las implicaciones en sus relaciones con América Latina* (Tokio: Instituto Ibero-Americano, Estudios Iberoamericanos, A-6, 1975); and Akio Hosono, "Economic Relations Between Latin America and Japan," *Latin America/Japan Business Cooperation Symposium* (Institute of Socio Economic Planning, University of Tsukuba, Reprint Series, No. 34, 1979), pp. 228–49.
 4. In 1972, Gustavo Andrade, S.J. chose 37 universities (at which he knew foreign languages were offered) out of a total of 850 to conduct a survey. He found that Spanish was the first foreign language taught in seven universities (the second foreign language in 21), while Portuguese was the first foreign language in three universities (the second in 5), very small proportions, indeed, at the national level. See "Latin American Studies in Japan," pp. 148–49.
 5. Kunimoto, "Investigaciones," pp. 66–68.
 6. I visited practically all of the major institutions in 1980, collected samples of their publications, and had interviews with their faculty and staff. Although it is my belief that the most important institutions related to Latin American studies are reviewed here, I do not pretend that this report is comprehensive.
 7. Comparisons with programs in Europe and the United States are based on my *Latin American Studies in Europe*, pp. 171–90 and "Les études latino-américaines aux Etats-Unis: Histoire, description et problèmes," *AFSSAL Informations*, No. 7 (Janvier 1981):7–12.
 8. Andrade, "Los estudios latinoamericanos en Japón," p. 40; and Kunimoto, "Investigaciones," p. 65.
 9. Ibid.