

## INSTITUTIONAL NEWS

### INSTITUTIONS

#### **American Association of State Colleges and Universities**

As a part of its plan to establish a network of international study centers available to students of member institutions, the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU) opened up one center in Puebla, Mexico, and another in Montreal, Canada in the fall of 1970. In the fall of 1971 a Micronesian Center is scheduled to open in the Pacific on Guam, and a European center in Rome, Italy. The Mexican center is affiliated with the University of the Americas, on the outskirts of Puebla. The University of the Americas has special strengths in the humanities, social sciences, and the arts. A joint graduate program leading to the Master of Arts degree is offered in certain curricular areas. An M.A. in teaching can also be obtained. Information may be obtained from Eugene G. Wilkins, Director, AASCU International Study Center, University of the Americas, P.O. Box 968, Mexico 1, D.F.; or from: the Office of International Programs, American Association of State Colleges and Universities, Suite 700, One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036.

The international studies centers program is directed from the Office of International Programs, set up in 1969 to function under the Association's Committee on International Programs. Initial financing came from a group of 59 AASCU member institutions; Frank Farner was the first Director of Program Development. The AASCU acts primarily as a coordinating and organizing agency, aiding campus officials responsible for international programs to improve the organization and administration of them. The AASCU does not itself administer the programs. This is done for each center by an "agent" member institution. In the case of the Mexican Center, the agent institution is Adams State College.

#### **Asociación de Universidades del Caribe**

A donation by the Comparative Administration Group of the American Society of Public Administration made it possible for the Asociación de Universidades del Caribe to organize a seminar on Public Administration and Social and Political Change in the Caribbean. The seminar was held from May 25 to 29 at the Universidad de Puerto Rico in Rio Piedras. Philip Sherlock was the principal organizer. The object of the seminar was to enable those involved in the study of public administration in the Caribbean area to discuss their work,

identify common interests and problems, attempt to elaborate comparative theoretical constructs, increase scholarly contact, and develop research projects.

### Athens Center of Ekistics

The Athens Center of Ekistics\* and the Athens Technological Organization sponsored from June 29 to July 24, 1970, the Athens Ekistics Month. Featured during the first week were discussions on Ekistics Research (i.e. research on human settlements). The events of the second week were: 1) The Delos Symposion [sic] in which authorities from various disciplines discussed problems of human settlements; 2) The Greek Settlements through the Ages tour; and 3) The General Assembly of the World Society for Ekistics. During the third week, besides a meeting of the editorial advisory board, a meeting on education in Ekistics, and the Doxiadis Seminar on Ekistics organized around the theme of "Synthesis of Networks and Human Settlements," there took place the 6th International Seminar on Human Settlements, July 13–17. The theme was: Networks and Human Settlements: Programming and Planning from the Approach of Various Disciplines. The seminars were attended by experts from fifty-four countries and five continents, representing thirty-five disciplines.

Besides these other activities, the ACE publishes an *Ekistics* journal, *Ekistics Index*, and the ATO-ACE Newsletter, all monthly, and various research reports. For further information, write: P. Psomopoulos, Director, International Programs, Athens Center of Ekistics, P.O. Box 471, Athens, Greece.

### Canning House, London

Canning House holds within its confines the Hispanic Council and the Luso Brazilian Council and engages in a wide range of social, cultural, and commercial activities, most with a pronounced Latin American content. From January 5–20, 1970 it housed a seminar arranged and sponsored by the British Government for diplomatic representatives accredited to the Latin American Free Trade Association, and senior members of the LAFTA secretariat in Montevideo. During the seminar the delegates studied international trade groupings.

### Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento

The Brazilian Center for Analyzing and Planning [sic] (CEBRAP), is a

\* Ekistics is a "... science embracing all aspects of [the science of human settlements] in order to develop skills for the solution of the many problems involved in the development of mankind's habitat."

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new non-profit private organization specializing in interdisciplinary research and technical assistance in the field of social sciences. Created in São Paulo in September 1969, it has received support from the industrial and academic communities in Brazil, as well as from the Ford Foundation.

CEBRAP came into existence as a result of the conviction on the part of concerned Brazilians that the performance of the Brazilian university system has been extremely poor, principally when faced with coping with the problems of a developing society. In addition, the increasing exodus of scientists and professionals from Brazil to Europe and the United States strengthened the conviction that to retain them there was a need to create adequate occupational opportunities and an attractive intellectual environment. Accordingly, CEBRAP was formed to prevent the waste of human resources. It proposes to carry on an autonomous research program and to provide training in the field of social sciences. In addition, it will provide technical and planning assistance, and organizational and system analysis for government agencies, private enterprise, and voluntary associations.

The Board of Directors consists of three members: Cândido Procópio Ferreira de Camargo (demographer and sociologist), Juarez Rubens Brandão Lopes, and Fernando Henrique Cardoso (both sociologists), all renowned and respected in academic circles. Other academics of note collaborating with the Center are: Octávio Ianni, Paulo Singer, Pedro Calil Padis, Francisco Weffort, Carlos Estevam Martins, Oswaldo Guzmão, Elza Berquó, and José Arthur Giannotti. Among the trustees figure some of Brazil's most prominent business leaders.

Current activities are focused on three major areas: 1) Theoretical and applied research: At the present time, the center is involved in five research projects: a) Employment and Marginal Populations in Brazil; b) Human Reproduction in São Paulo; c) Education and Social Mobility; d) Demographic Analysis of Salvador, Bahía; e) The Birth of Positive Sociology: Durkheim (one in a series of monographs). 2) Professional assistance: The Center's major undertaking will be a comprehensive analysis of market conditions for Brazilian manufactures in the Latin American Free Trade Association. 3) Specialized training: The educational endeavor will be limited to a small number of graduate students and young professionals with the objective of increasing their technical expertise. In conjunction with this, the Center proposes to create a Department of Methodological Studies to explore new research techniques and to scrutinize alleged conflicts among various kinds of approaches.

For further information write: CEBRAP: Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento, Rua Bahía 499, São Paulo, Brazil.

### **Fundación de Investigaciones Económicas Latinoamericanas**

Starting in April, 1970, the Centro Internacional de Información Económica (CIDIE) began to function within the Fundación de Investigaciones Económicas Latinoamericanas (FIEL), in Argentina. The role of the CIDIE is to collect, interpret, and make available information coming from private and public sectors which influence the national economy and the development of the country. One aspect of this task is to facilitate access to statistics, specifying their content, information on legal norms relevant to business functioning, capital operation, promotion of investments, labor laws, and trade agreements.

### **Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board**

On July 10, 1970, in commemoration of the one hundred forty-ninth anniversary of the official transfer of East Florida from the Spanish government to the United States, the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board (Division of Cultural Affairs, Department of State) re-enacted the transfer ceremonies, as part of the flag changing ceremony. For further information, write: Robert E. James, Public Relations, Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board, P.O. Box 1987, St. Augustine, Florida 32084.

### **Instituto Torcuato di Tella**

A number of significant changes took place at the Instituto Torcuato di Tella this past year. In mid-1970 Roberto Cortés Conde succeeded Enrique Oteiza as Director of the Institute. Cortés Conde is an economic historian who in the last seven years served as professor of history at the Universidad Nacional del Litoral (1963–66), at New York University (1967–68), and Yale University (1968–69), and visiting professor at the Colegio de México in 1969. He is co-director of a project sponsored by the Social Science Research Council and the Latin American Social Science council: *Essays on Economic History in Latin America*. Oteiza remains as member of the Board.

Of broad institutional importance is the fact that as a result of short-run financial difficulties, the di Tella Institute has had to make reductions in its budget. In the area of research, the Center for Research in Public Administration (CIAP) was made an associate center. This signifies that the once autonomous center now receives from the Instituto only its directives and its office space. The permanent centers at the Instituto have limited their research staffs to ten persons for each center. The Latin American Center of Advanced Musical Studies (CLAEM) has had its budget reduced considerably, and will con-

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sequently have to make reductions in its programs. The Visual Arts Center (CAV) will close down, but the director, Jorge Romero Brest, will remain in the Instituto carrying on theoretical research and performing advisory activities. All departments have been reorganized to adapt to the new structure of the Instituto Torcuato di Tella. CIAP and CAV are moving from their location on Florida, together with the Center for Urban and Regional Studies (CEUR) to new premises on the Avenida de los Incas and Superí. Postal address: Superí 1502, Buenos Aires.

### **University of London**

The Institute of Latin American Studies of the University of London held a seminar for businessmen and the staff of government departments, entitled: Argentina. The seminar was held April 7–9, 1970, and had as its theme: The contemporary situation in Argentina, with emphasis on economic aspects. The meeting was organized by Harold Blakemore and Hugh Holley. The speakers and subjects were as follows: H. S. Ferns: Argentina, 1930–1966; David Huelin: The Anglo-Argentine Connection; Torcuato S. Di Tella: Contemporary Society and Politics; Colin Crossley: Agriculture and the Economy; Ivor Coffin: Industrialisation in Argentina; Ezequiel Gallo: The Trade Unions; Leslie Crick: Financial History, 1930–1966; G. J. MacGillivray: Financial Prospects; J. G. Phillimore: Present Day Investment; W. J. M. Longmore: Argentina as an Export Market.

### **Central College, Iowa**

Central College has begun a Latin American Studies Program. The program, which had its beginnings a few years ago, and which enables a student to receive a Bachelor of Arts degree with a specialization in Latin American Studies, was given formal recognition with the appointment of Edward D. Fitchen, as director of the program. Prior to accepting the invitation to join Central College, Fitchen was finishing his Ph.D. in history and teaching part-time at the University of California at Santa Barbara. Fitchen and Roderick Camp, a political scientist, are the two full time Latin Americanists at Central College. Other faculty members in the program are drawn from the general faculty and have done some work in the Latin American field.

Central College has a program at the Colegio Peninsular in Mérida, Mexico, where students may study for one, two or three terms. Usually three faculty members are at the Colegio at any one time. In this exchange program, students and faculty from the Yucatán go to Central College to study and

teach. For further information, write: Edward D. Fitchen, Department of History, Central College, Pella, Iowa 50219.

### **State University of New York, College at Brockport**

The Department of Economics of the State University of New York, College at Brockport, has developed programs concentrating on economic development and planning with reference to Latin America, Africa, Asia, and the Caribbean. These programs may be taken on a graduate or undergraduate level. Courses with special relevance to development include: Principles of Development Economics; Theories of Economic Growth; Development Strategy and Development Planning; Regional Economics; Economic Development of Latin America; of Africa; of Asia; and training in quantitative techniques. The head of the Department of Economics is Rawle Farley.

### **Organization for Tropical Studies**

The Organization for Tropical Studies, a consortium of 27 Latin American and U.S. universities, is offering its 9th consecutive year of graduate courses in tropical science in Central America. The courses, offered on a trimestral basis, aim to promote an understanding of tropical environments and their intelligent use by man. They may be taken for graduate credit through the University of Costa Rica. Courses are offered in: terrestrial biology and ecology, forestry, geography, earth sciences, and atmospheric sciences. Most of the courses will be offered in Costa Rica and Guatemala; the earth science course will be concentrated in the West Indies. Student expenses are paid under a grant from the National Science Foundation to the Organization for Tropical Studies. Faculty is selected from universities throughout the Americas. For further information, write: The Organization for Tropical Studies, North America Office, 5900 S.W. Street, South Miami, Florida 33143.

### **Overseas Development Council**

The newly formed Overseas Development Council is an "independent, non-profit center for study, research, analysis, and education on overseas development." The Council grew out of a 1967 meeting of a group of business executives, members of the academic community, and concerned citizens under the chairmanship of Edward S. Mason of the Center for International Affairs at Harvard. They were convinced that "development progress in Asia, Africa, and Latin America is one of the most urgent requirements for the survival and continued progress of our society." The Brookings Institution was charged

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with exploratory and planning studies. The participants determined that no organization, public or private, focused exclusively on the developmental process, and that there was a need for an organization to fill this gap. The knowledge of the people of the United States with regard to the problems of development in low-income countries had to be increased. Furthermore, the founders concluded, in order to promote progress in developing countries, there must be increased trade, investment, and assistance between developed and developing countries.

The Council began operations in 1969 with the financial backing of over forty corporations, foundations, and private individuals. The Board of Directors includes leaders from the business and political spheres, as well as a large number of university presidents. The ODC carries on research and analysis on factors affecting development, publishes its findings, and disseminates these and relevant research findings of other institutions, and sponsors seminars and conferences. The Council maintains contact with U.S. government agencies, universities, private research institutions, mass membership and interest group organizations, and thought and opinion leaders throughout the country. The ODC also cooperates with comparable agencies abroad, such as the Overseas Development Institute of Great Britain. For further information, write: The Overseas Development Council, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

### **Pan American Development Foundation**

One of the major programs of the Pan American Development Foundation, a non-profit organization affiliated with the OAS, is that of the National Development Foundations. The national foundations are country-based institutions organized with the purpose of aiding the "little man" in improving his own life, by building schools, water supply systems, health centers, and other community facilities. The Pan American Development Foundation holds that only the private sector can provide this assistance to those outside the money economy. The national development foundations provide revolving loan funds and technical assistance. The local private sector contributions are matched by the Pan American Development Foundation with long term low interest loans, made without a guarantee. There are national development foundations in Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Argentina, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Peru. Except for Chile, Guatemala, and Venezuela, where they are known, respectively, as: the Economic and Social Development Foundation, The Penny Foundation, and the Venezuelan Foundation for the Development of Socio-Economic Activities,

the foundations are all known as the National Foundation of the country where they are based. For further information, write: Pan American Development Foundation, Tools for Freedom Program, 19th and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20006.

#### **Universidad Rafael Landívar, Guatemala**

The Universidad Rafael Landívar in late September 1969 founded the Instituto de Ciencias Político-Sociales (ICPS). At the inauguration of the Institute on January 26, 1970, the Directors explained that the purpose of the ICPS is to promote education and research in the social sciences in order to be able to offer needed assistance in the development process in Guatemala. The ICPS holds as a premise that in order to promote Guatemalan development, it is first necessary to train the personnel that will work for and take part in this process. The director and assistant director of the Institute are, respectively, Ricardo Falla, S., and Josef Thesing. The Institute began offering courses in January 1970. The program is open to graduate students, and to those persons already exercising a profession who have the necessary requirements for admission into the University. For information write to: Secretaría de la Universidad Rafael Landívar, 17 Calle 8-64, Zona 10, Ciudad de Guatemala, C.A.

#### **Rockefeller Foundation**

The National School of Agriculture, Chapingo, Mexico, has received a \$15,350 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. The money, which is to be used by its Graduate School, is to go in support of activities in potato research and training in cooperation with the International Potato Program based at the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Chapingo.

The Population Council, of New York, is assembling a small group of specialists to study a number of aspects of the population problem, be they demographic, biologic, economic, political, ethical, or environmental. This activity will provide a resource for the formulation of policies already in existence. For this, and other ongoing activities, the Council has been granted \$1,000,000 by the Foundation for the three-year period beginning January 1, 1970.

The Universidad del Valle, Cali, Colombia, has received a \$15,400 grant toward the cost of a research project on voter attitudes in the 1970 and future Colombian elections, by the Division of Social Sciences and Economics. At the same university, the Division of Health Sciences has been conducting studies on the improvement of delivering health care, including family planning, in both Cali, and the surrounding rural area of Candelaria. A special effort has



been made in viral research, in a program involving not only natural scientists, but those in the humanities and social sciences as well. A Master's degree program is being developed in Agricultural Economics, which involves close collaboration between the University and the Department of Agronomy at the National University at Palmira, and with the International Center of Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), at Palmira, Colombia. The Foundation has had staff members stationed in Colombia to assist with these programs. The Foundation has also established grants for visiting faculty appointments to selected United States universities.

The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center, CIMMYT, maintained by the Rockefeller Foundation, progressed in the recent period in its experiments with varieties of wheat. One area of work has been on Tricale, a man-made species derived from crossing wheat and rye. There has been such success in breeding high protein corn that CIMMYT hopes to intensify research and promote the use of corn throughout Latin America. CIMMYT's Puebla project, initiated in 1969, has begun to show positive results. The efforts to increase productivity and profitability of corn raising have been successful at the end of the year for over 2,000 of the 50,000 families that are to be reached.

In response to requests for assistance from the Government of Ecuador, the National Agricultural Research Institute (INIAP) was set up with the informal aid of the Foundation scientists from Colombia. Experimental stations have been set up in various geographic areas and a staff of local scientists has been trained.

### Sophia University, Tokyo

The Ibero-American Institute at the Sophia University (viz. vol. V, No. 2, p. 162), held on December 14, 1969 a seminar on Portuguese studies. It was organized by professors of Portuguese in Tokyo in collaboration with the Association of Professors of Portuguese in Japan, and the Center for Luso-Brazilian studies of Sofia University. The following subjects were presented: Sano, Sophia University: Cabral e Pero Vaz de Caminha;

Ikegami, University of Foreign Studies, Tokyo: O Estudo da Lingua Portuguesa;

H. Mizuno, Sophia University: Aspectos Actuais da Economia Portuguesa;

T. Matsuo, University of Foreign Studies: Os Lusíadas de Camões;

V. Lorscheiter, Sophia University: Luso-Tropiologia, Alguns Conceitos de Gilberto Freyre;

Alvares, Sophia University: Aspectos da Literatura Portuguesa Moderna;

J. Alvares, University of Foreign Studies: Fernão Mendes Pinto e o Japão.

In another area, the Sophia University has come out with the third volume of *Anais*, which contains the works presented at the third colloquium of Luso-Brazilian studies of Japan. The articles cover a variety of subjects. Issues of the *Anais* may be obtained for \$3.00 from the Centro de Estudos Luso-Brasileiros, Sophia University, 7 Kiocho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

#### United States Information Agency

The Volunteer Speakers Service is a new USIA project coordinated through the office of William F. de Meyer, Chief, Educational Support Branch, Information Center Service. U.S. embassies and consulates are informed of American scholars, scientists, and writers planning to go overseas by their own means, who would be willing to devote some part of their time to lecturing under USIA auspices on subjects related to their field of interest or expertise. The USIA does no more than provide names to the embassies because the needs and operations of the different posts are so varied. The embassies make arrangements with the visitors directly. Nor does the Agency provide travel grants or other financial assistance. The host embassy pays for the cost of regional travel, per diem, and usually offers an honorarium as well. The visiting scholar must have financial support from another source for his initial travel plan.

The "posts welcome opportunities to program visiting Americans whose concerns, and whose expertise can contribute to our work." In turn, the American visitor agreeing to become a Volunteer Speaker has the opportunity to broaden his acquaintance with leading personalities in fields resembling his, and to expand and extend his stay, and visit localities not on his original itinerary. Interested parties should send vitae, travel plans, and suggested lecture topic to Dr. William de Meyer, Chief, Education Support Branch, ICS, U.S. Information Agency, 1717 H. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20547; or phone: (202) 632-6738.

#### Yale University

In the fall of 1969, Yale University began an Antilles Research Program with a grant from the Ford Foundation. The Program is administered under the supervision of the Council on Latin American Studies at Yale. Direct responsibility is held by a special advisory committee which in 1969-70 was composed of Richard M. Morse (history, Director of the Council on Latin American Studies), Sidney Mintz (anthropology), Emir Rodríguez-Monegal (Romance languages), Carlos Díaz-Alejandro (economics), and Joseph M. Goldsen (Executive Director of the Council on International Area Studies). Anthony P. Maingot, Professor of Sociology and History, was appointed the Program's first director.

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Within the program, four major areas of activity were defined: 1) build-up of research resources; 2) study and research on Cuba and Haiti; 3) visitorships, exchanges, conferences; 4) publications. The University proposes in the next five years to stimulate interest in research on Cuba and Haiti within the Caribbean context. During the first year, the Antilles Research Program, together with Yale's Afro-American Studies Program, sponsored a lecture series: Perspectives on Race and Culture. Speakers were: C.L.R. James, Trinidadian scholar and statesman; Gabriel Coulthard, Chairman of the Department of Spanish at the University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica; Gordon Lewis, political scientist from the University of Puerto Rico; José Yglesias; Harry Hoetink, Director, Institute of Caribbean Studies, University of Puerto Rico; Florestan Fernandes, sociologist, University of Toronto (formerly, at the Universidade de São Paulo); George Beckford, historian, University of the West Indies; and Robert Hill, sociologist, University of the West Indies).

In this same interval, the ARP was involved in two major conferences. It cosponsored with the Library of Congress the Cuban Bibliographical Conference held at the Library of Congress in April (viz. Meetings section). On April 5 the ARP sponsored a conference on Martí at Yale. Papers were presented by: Manuel Pedro González, Professor Emeritus of Spanish, University of California at Los Angeles; Ivan Schulman, Professor of Spanish and Chairman of the Department, University of Washington, St. Louis; Donald Fogelquist, Professor of Spanish and Chairman of the Department, UCLA; Peter Phillips, Professor of Spanish, University of Texas; and Juan José Arrom, Professor of Spanish, Yale. The proceedings will be published under the editorship of Arrom.

For its library collection on Cuba, the Yale Latin America Collection acquired 629 books, 675 monographs, 167 serials, and 136 rolls of microfilm. In addition to this, the Collection received as a gift from the Antilles Project two major photographic collections dealing with the Cuban revolution: The Andrew St. George Collection, totalling over 6,000 photographs, and a David Stone film. The British Colonial Office Correspondence on Haiti for 1825–1905 was purchased in consortium with five other American universities.

The efforts of the ARP to establish contacts with Caribbean programs were rewarded in Haiti, where the Centre Haïtien D'Investigation en Sciences Sociales (CHISS) evinced a definite interest in such contacts. Nothing tangible has yet developed with Cuba, where establishing contacts proved very difficult. Research in Cuba must be carried out on an individual basis. The ARP will continue to make efforts to attract Cuban and Haitian scholarship as equal partners in the venture. Concurrently, it will strengthen ties with Euro-

pean and Latin American contacts, which would be beneficial to the pursuit of the Program's ends.

Visiting scholars participating in the Program during 1970–71 are: **Bertram Silverman** (economic development); **Julio Ortega**, Peruvian literary critic, author, Visiting Assistant Professor at the University of Pittsburgh, was in research the fall semester and is offering a seminar on the contemporary Cuban novel in the spring; **Marvin Leiner**, Assistant Professor of Education at Queens College, CUNY, will also be visiting in research and teaching an experimental college seminar on education in revolutionary Cuba; **Leslie Manigat**, Haitian political scientist, will be visiting at various times throughout the year.

#### MOVEMENT OF PROFESSIONALS

**UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM:** **Geert Banck** took a leave of absence of a year and a half from the Center for Latin American Studies in March 1970 to study the way of life of the urban upper lower class in Vitória, Brazil.

**ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY:** **Jerry Kingston**, formerly with Pennsylvania State University, has joined the Department of Economics.

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND:** **Octavio Paz** was the Simón Bolívar Professor of Latin American Studies until December 1970. The professorship for the year 1970–71 is held by **Marcel Roche**. **Pedro Uribe**, the Mexican economist, is Visiting Scholar for the first term of 1971.

**UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA:** **James Dixon**, Professor of Psychology, completed in August 1970 a 14 month assignment as Director of the University of Florida—Universidad del Valle Project in Social Sciences, sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Center of Latin American Studies at the Univer-

sity of Florida. On the request of the Universidad del Valle he agreed to remain in Cali, Colombia for the 1970–71 academic year as Visiting Professor of Psychology. The extension of his stay is sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation. **Cornelius Ch. Goslinga**, Visiting Interim Professor of Latin American Studies from Nijmegen, Holland, was a member of this same Social Sciences Project from 1968 to 1970. He has returned to a teaching assignment in the Department of History at the University of Florida.

**UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON:** **Roger Nett** of the sociology department has returned after being in Chile from September 1968 to February 1970 engaged in teaching and research.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON:** **E. J. W. Wilson**, in joint appointment with King's College, was appointed in the fall of 1969 Lecturere in Latin American literature, and **R. D. Moseley-Williams**, in joint appointment with the London School of Economics, Lecturer in Latin American politics. In the fall of