

PROFESSIONAL NOTES

HISTORICAL NEWS

RECENT ACQUISITIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The Library of Congress has recently acquired *Iuris allegatio pro don Nuño de Portugal, in causa officij Admiragli Novi Orbis, necnon Ducatus de Veragua, Marchinatus de Xamaica, prius elaborata per Doctores Petrum Barbosa, Regium Senatorem a Concilio Portugalis . . . per praedictum Licenciatum Franciscum Fresno de Galdo*. (Valladolid, Luys Sánchez, 1604). This appears to be the only known complete copy of Francisco de Galdo's important document concerning the litigation in connection with the estate of Christopher Columbus.

Another item of interest is *Por Don Luis de Benavides Cortés, Marqués de Fromista y del Valle, con el Duque de Terranova, por la persona de la Duquesa doña Estefania Cortés su muger, en el juicio de tenuta del Estado del Valle (Circa 1637)*. The document is concerned with the succession to the marquisate of the Valle de Oaxaca after the extinction of the Hernán Cortés male line.

A rare pamphlet of interest for the history of Guatemala has also been acquired. It is entitled *Otras Reflexiones sobre reforma política en Centro América*, by Juan José Aycenina, who had been active in the independence movement in Guatemala in 1821. His reflections, contrasting political institutions in the United States and Central America, were published anonymously in New York in 1834.

The Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions contains, in its August, 1949, number (Vol. VI, No. 4), an article by Lewis Hanke, Director of the Hispanic Foundation, on "Mexican Microfilm Developments, I" which describes and surveys the background of the Library's current program of microfilm acquisitions from Mexico.

The Information Bulletin of the Library of Congress (Vol. 9, No. 1, January 2, 1950) contains a list of receipts of film of Mexican official gazettes from the inception of the current program to date. These receipts total 136 reels and include items from Aguascalientes, Baja California, Campeche, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Jalisco, México, Puebla, Sinaloa, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatán, and Zatecas.

Mrs. Edward L. Hicks, Jr., has recently presented to the Library of Congress a small group of letters from the correspondence of her grandfather, Richard Clough Anderson, Jr., the first minister from the United States to the Republic of Colombia. Among the letters are fifteen of a semi-official or personal nature from Pedro Gual, Colombian Secretary

of State for Foreign Affairs dating from the period 1823-1825. These letters supplement Anderson's Diary, of which the Library of Congress has a microfilm copy.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES ACCESSIONS

Among documents of interest to Latin-American Historians received by the National Archives, and noted in the supplement to the *fifteenth Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States* (1948), are records of Foreign Service Posts of the Department of State which include Guatemala (1911-1936), Argentina (1915-1933), and Brazil (1911-1935). Numerous records of consular offices in Latin America, chiefly dating from the present century, have also been received. Also worthy of notice are the records of the El Paso District Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (1894-1939) and records of the Alien Property Custodian. The latter include seized papers of firms trading with Latin America. The records of the Transportation Department of the Office of Inter-American Affairs and its predecessor, the Office of the Coördinator of Inter-American Affairs, consisting of varied material relating to land, sea, and air transportation in Latin-American countries and assistance given by the United States in their improvement, have also been deposited in the National Archives.

MANUSCRIPTS IN THE MIDDLE AMERICAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE,
TULANE UNIVERSITY

Marie Hunter Irvine, Institute Librarian, is the author of a guide to *Administrative Papers: Copies Relating to New Spain*, a collection of manuscripts in the Institute. The collection is described in the foreword to this publication (Miscellaneous Series No. 5, 1948) as for the most part "protocols of royal and papal clerks, or clerks of the Audiencia and the Hacienda: royal decrees, papal bulls and briefs, appointments of office, motions passed by politico-judicial bodies, and transfers of property and funds. The earliest date recorded is 1493, the latest, 1865, but the majority of subjects covered are in the sixteenth century." The importance of the collection, which consists of forty volumes, lies in its contribution to a knowledge of administrative procedure in New Spain, especially during the viceregal period.

CALIFORNIA EXHIBIT IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Among the items of historical interest exhibited by the Library of Congress in honor of the centenary of the California Gold Rush were original manuscript descriptions of California by Nicholas Joseph Thierry de Menonville in 1777, José Cortés in 1799, and Brivezac (a French

secret service agent) in 1818. A catalogue of the exhibit, which includes rare books and maps as well as manuscripts, has been published by the Library.

THE CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY:
BOSTON MEETING, DECEMBER, 1949

The Conference on Latin-American History held its general meeting for 1949 in Boston, Mass., December 28th to 30th in conjunction with the annual convention of the American Historical Association.

The Conference's luncheon meeting on Wednesday, December 28th, was well attended. Madaline Nichols (Florida State University), Chairman for 1949, presided. Guests included Ricardo Donoso of Santiago, Chile; Silvio Zavala of the Commission on History of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History; and Guy Stanton Ford, Executive Secretary of the American Historical Association.

John Tate Lanning (Duke University) and George P. Hammond (University of California, Berkeley) made reports based on their recent visits to Spain. Lanning spoke of possible reforms in the Archivo General de las Indias, Seville. He stressed the need of more complete and workable catalogues, particularly for "*expedientes*." Hammond gave some hints for American scholars working in the Spanish Archives.

Dr. Donoso began his talk on some Chilean books about history by recalling the visit to Boston, in 1853 of Benjamín Vicuña Mackenna who was to become one of the most productive historians in Chile, and the studies carried out in Georgetown by Isidoro Errázuriz, whose diary has recently been published by the Sociedad de Bibliófilos Chilenos. He went on to mention other publications of this society, which include the correspondence of Juan and of Mariano Egaña, emphasizing the importance of these works for the history of Chilean politics.

He also alluded to the publication of the *Archivo de don Bernardo O'Higgins*, pointing out the broad American interest which attaches to the diplomatic correspondence of the ministers of Chile in London and in Buenos Aires, Antonio José de Irisarri and Miguel Zañartu.

Dr. Donoso also stressed the importance of Ernesto Greve's *Historia de la ingeniería en Chile*. He also mentioned certain documentary publications, especially the *Memorias de Ginés de Trillo* and also referred to the recent *Historia de Chile* by Francisco A. Encina, expressing the opinion that it was based on secondary materials.

In closing, he mentioned the significance of North American Hispanists, inheritors of a tradition established in the previous century by Irving, Prescott, and Ticknor.

At the luncheon, the Chairman presented, on behalf of the General Committee, the following amendment to the constitution of the Conference:

"The Managing Editor of THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW shall continue to serve as a member *ex officio* of the General Committee for one year following the annual meeting of the Board of Editors of that review at which his retirement becomes effective."

The amendment was unanimously adopted.

Reports of the Chairman and of the Secretary-Treasurer were made available to the membership present in mimeographed form, together with an appended *List of Paid-Up Members of the Conference* to date. The Chairman lauded the work of the Nominating Committee, Isaac J. Cox (Chairman), Manoel Cardozo (Catholic University of America), and William Griffith (Tulane University); the Program Chairman, David Owen; and the Reception Chairman, Ione Wright (Miami University). She also alluded to the gratifying results of a recent membership drive, the success of the First Congress of Historians of the United States and Mexico held at Monterrey and Saltillo, and developing interest in regional organization of Latin American historians in this country. The Secretary-Treasurer thanked the membership for its coöperation, placed the number of those who paid dues for 1949 at 157, reported that a total of over 1,450 letters and postcards emanated from his office on behalf of the Conference during the past year, called attention to the information on projects included in the *List of . . . Members*, and reported a total of \$154.00 in Conference coffers as of December 14th, prior to the Convention.

Announcement by the Secretary-Treasurer of results of recent elections concluded the luncheon meeting. The General Committee for 1950 includes: George P. Hammond (University of California, Berkeley), Chairman; Alexander Marchant (Vanderbilt University), Secretary-Treasurer; Bailey W. Diffie (College of the City of New York), and Lawrence F. Hill (Ohio State University), members newly elected for two-year terms; A. Curtis Wilgus (George Washington University) and John Rydjord (University of Wichita), members newly elected for one-year terms; Madaline Nichols (Florida State University), James F. King (University of California, Berkeley), and Daniel D. McGarry (Indiana University) as members continuing for one year, and Charles C. Griffin (Vassar College), Managing Editor of THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW, continuing member *ex officio*.

On Wednesday December 28 the Conference held a reception in the Hotel Statler from 5:00 to 7:00 P. M., with Professor and Mrs. Clarence H. Haring as honored guests. Members testified unanimously to the success of this convivial occasion.

"Problems of the General Course in Latin American History," constituted the subject of the main discussion meeting of the Conference,

held on Thursday afternoon. Arthur P. Whitaker of the University of Pennsylvania presided. "Past and Present Practices" were treated by Harold A. Bierck (University of North Carolina), who took a bird's-eye view of the development of courses and texts in Latin American history from Bernard Moses and W. R. Shepherd to the present day. According to Bierck, integration is the major need. While the colonial period fares somewhat better, the republican era remains "a welter of *minutiae*," which should "be stripped of unnecessary details." A series of special studies like the Berkshire Series for European history is desirable for this end.

Father John F. Bannon (St. Louis University), speaking on "Problems of the Colonial Period," urged a full semester for this era. He advocated a combination of the topical and chronological approaches, into some such pattern as the following: I. Introduction, and Backgrounds: European, Amerind, and African. II. Age of the Conquistadores (to the mid-sixteenth century), with considerable dependence on outside reading. III. Latin American Colonial Empires (Spanish and Portuguese, sixteenth to eighteenth centuries, inclusive), broken down into such topics as Politics, Economics, Land, People, Classes, the Church, Life, Expansion, and "the Black Legend." IV. Winning of Independence, including causes and the movement itself, treated both on a topical and chronological basis.

"Problems of the National Period" were attacked by Robert J. Shafer (Syracuse University). Like the previous speaker, Shafer suggested chronological periodization, rather than topical division. Independence to 1890, and 1890 to the Present, were proposed as periods, with a possible break of the latter at 1930. Emphasis should be on common trends. Only major countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Mexico) should be treated in detail. The tie-in of Latin-American history to world history should be shown; while political, diplomatic, economic, and cultural affairs in Latin-American history should be integrated into a coördinated flow.

In the ensuing discussion, Dr. Charles Cumberland (Rutgers University) suggested for the Republican Period, as helpful to integration, a series of such topics as: Caudillismo, Dictatorship, and Democracy; Education; Cultural and Literary History; Socio-Economic Aspects, such as Land, Industrialization, and Labor; the Church; and finally Foreign Relations. Dr. Alexander Marchant (Vanderbilt University) called for more attention to Brazil in both colonial and republican periods. Dr. Robert C. Smith (University of Pennsylvania) urged the use of visual materials in connection with lectures. Others raised the question of ultimate objectives, called attention to the necessity of

satisfying non-history majors, and urged attention to aspects of the history of the smaller countries. In his concluding summary, the Chairman called for a synthesizing work like that of Charles and Mary Beard in the history of the United States.

DANIEL D. MCGARRY.

Indiana University.

PROGRAM OF THE COMMISSION ON HISTORY OF THE PAN AMERICAN
INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY AT THE BOSTON
MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The current program of the Commission on History was discussed at a special session on December 29, 1949, arranged by Professor Arthur P. Whitaker, National Member for the United States of the Commission, in connection with the convention of the American Historical Association in Boston. Dr. Silvio Zabala, Chairman of the Commission, explained its program fully and systematically, stressed his belief in the basic aims of the organization, and asked for criticism. Papers were read by Raymond J. Sontag (representing the European history field) and by Ralph H. Gabriel (representing United States history). The former raised some doubt as to the feasibility of large scale international coöperative projects, basing his views on his experience in the inter-Allied program for the publication of captured German documents. Ralph H. Gabriel, in his comments, stressed the value of a broad study of cultural change in the Americas, involving both comparative studies within and beyond the limits of the hemisphere, and suggested topics particularly worthy of study in his opinion. The remarks made at this session, including those of discussants of the principal papers, are to be published, it is understood, in a forthcoming number of the *Revista de Historia de América*.

On the day following this session, a luncheon was held, under the auspices of the Commission on History, in order to continue study of the subjects discussed at the general session. The current proposal of UNESCO for a broad coöperative history of the evolution of civilization was discussed for its implications and relationships to the aims of the Commission on History by Richard Shryock (Johns Hopkins University), who had just returned from a meeting of a UNESCO commission which approved a plan for the large work mentioned. The need for a general manual of the history of the Americas was mentioned by several persons present, as well as the possibility of beginning such a work by the preparation of a guide for the study of the history of the continent on the model of the well-known Channing, Hart, and Turner guide in the field of United States history.

MEETING OF THE PACIFIC COAST BRANCH OF THE
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The meeting of the Pacific Coast branch of the American Historical Association was held on December 28 to 30, 1949, on the campus of Mills College, Oakland, California. Among the papers of special interest to historians of Latin America were the following: "The Year 1806, Heyday of the Filibuster" by Isaac Joslin Cox (Northwestern), "Bolívar and the Colored Castes in Venezuelan Independence" by Benjamin A. Frankel, "The Forty-niners of Sixteenth-Century Mexico" by Philip W. Powell (University of California, Santa Barbara College), "New Spain's Century of Economic Stringency after 1577" by Woodrow Borah (University of California), "The Militia Program in New Spain under Bucareli" by Bernard E. Bobb (State College of Washington), and "The Foreign Factor in Dictatorship in Latin America" by John J. Johnson (Stanford University). Donald Rowland (University of Southern California) acted as chairman of the session devoted to Latin American history.

I CONGRESO HISPANOAMERICANO DE HISTORIA

Under the auspices of the Instituto de Cultura Hispánica, and with the active support of the Spanish ministries of education and foreign affairs, the I Congreso Hispanoamericano de Historia met in Madrid from October 1 to 12, 1949. Owing to the death of Antonio Ballesteros (see notice in *THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW*, November, 1949), the presidency of the congress, first assigned to this leading historian of Spain, was occupied by the eminent Peruvian scholar, Víctor Andrés Belaunde. The central theme of the gathering was the independence of Spanish America.

A group of general papers was presented in sessions presided over by Cristóbal Mendoza (Venezuela) and Raul Marín Balmaceda (Chile). Among these, the following aroused special interest, according to reports from Madrid.*

Julio Alemparte R. (Chile), *Causas y caracteres generales de la independencia hispanoamericana.*

Guillermo Porras (Mexico), *Influencias extranjeras en la independencia de México.*

Pedro de Leturfa S. J. (Spain), *Conatos francovenezolanos para obtener en 1813 de Pío VII una encíclica a favor de la independencia hispanoamericana.*

Alberto María Carreño (Mexico), *Algunas causas de la independencia de México.*

Alfonso García Gallo (Spain), *El derecho indiano en la independencia.*

Federico Gómez de Orozco (Mexico), *Los criollos y la independencia de la Nueva España.*

P. Cesareo de Armellada (Spain), *Los indios y la independencia de Venezuela.*

*The Editors are indebted to Father Lino Gómez Canedo (Madrid) and to Dr. Ramón Esquerria, of the Instituto Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo, Madrid, for documentary material and reports on the congress.—Ed.

A second division of the congress dealt with the ideas of the era, under the chairmanship of Rodolfo Barón Castro (El Salvador). Fifteen papers were presented, among which the following may be noted:

Manuel Giménez Fernández (Spain), *El estatuto de la tierra de Casas* (a study of the capitulations with Las Casas for his Venezuelan colonization attempt).

Ella Dunbar Temple (Peru), *El periodismo en la emancipación peruana* (a study of the ideas presented in the *Mercurio Peruano*).

Gabriel Cuevas Torrealba (Chile), *El movimiento ideológico de Chile en 1810*.

Felipe Tena Rámírez (Mexico), *El ideario de los criollos mexicanos en 1808*.

Alberto Escalona (Mexico), *La edad media y el espíritu de América*.

Rodolfo Barón Castro (El Salvador), *Proceso ideológico de la independencia centro-americana*.

Abel Romeo Castillo (Ecuador), *La imprenta de Guayaquil independiente*.

In addition communications from José Torre Revello, Enrique de Gandía, Ricardo Levene, Jaime Eyzaguirre and others were read and discussed.

Another committee, presided over by Julio César Raffo de la Reta (Argentina), considered, among others, the following contributions:

Lucio Cabrera (Sweden), *La independencia de América y las Cortes de Cádiz*.

Carlos Seco Serrano (Spain), *Una princesa española en los orígenes de la emancipación del Río de la Plata*.

Elias Serra Rafolls (Spain), *La junta de Canarias y las juntas americanas*.

José María Chacón y Calvo (Cuba), *El Padre Varela y su ponencia en las Cortes de 1821 acerca de la independencia colonial de Cuba*.

Emilio López Oto (Spain), *Gestiones diplomáticas en torno a Cuba, 1840-1844*.

Jose Bravo Ugarte (Mexico), *España y la independencia de México*.

Matilde Moliner (Spain), *Plan de confederación hispanoamericana por el colombiano Francisco Antonio Zea*.

Jaime Delgado (Spain), *España y la independencia de América*.

It will be noticed that most of the papers in the group mentioned above dealt with aspects of the relation of Spain to the independence movement. The sessions devoted to biographical studies of precursors and leaders of the revolution were presided over by a Mexican professor, Rafael García Granados. Papers read included:

Daniel Valcarcel (Peru), *Tres precursores de la emancipación peruana*.

Guillermo Castellero (Panamá), *Los panameños precursores de la independencia americana*.

Guillermo Hernández de Alba (Colombia), *El proceso de Naríño, precursor de la independencia de Colombia*.

Guillermo Céspedes del Castillo (Peru), *La sublevación de Tupac Amaru como precedente de la independencia*.

Abel Romeo Castillo (Ecuador), *Olmedo, poeta de la libertad*.

The sessions on military history, under the chairmanship of Carlos Cortés Vargas (Colombia), dealt with the following contributions:

José Clemente Bognoli (Ecuador), Aspectos de la lucha por la independencia en los países de la Gran Colombia.

Antonio Pardo Riquelme (Spain), El elemento indígena en la guerra de independencia.

Carlos Sánchez Navarro y Peón (Mexico), Carácter de revolución civil de la guerra de independencia de Nueva España.

Special attention was also given here to the study by General Cortés Vargas, *Militares y Guerreros*, in which a new analysis of the battle of Boyacá was presented.

At its closing session, the congress called for the coöperation of historians in the Hispanic world and the encouragement of publication of documentary sources in Hispanic-American archives. The spirit which animated the congress was exemplified in a resolution, in the course of which it was stated that:

. . . . La revolución americana no es un episodio aislado, cuya explicación deba buscarse en la brusca actuación de una o varias causas concretas, sino un proceso espiritual complejo vinculado a la historia universal, y para cuya comprensión es menester el conocimiento profundo de la historia prerevolucionaria. De esta manera la ruptura le da unidad política del mundo hispanoamericano no puede considerarse como una desgregación de la unidad histórica anterior, regida por España, sino como un fenómeno acaecido dentro de una superior unidad espiritual, cuyos protagonistas principales actúan en tal proceso por causas y con propósitos diferentes entre sí.

The congress also resolved to create the Asociación Hispanoamericana de Historia and announced a second congress of the association to be held in Caracas in 1952, the theme of which is to be: "La influencia hispánica en la formación de las sociedades hispanoamericanas." Other resolutions dealt with such matters as the preservation of historical monuments, the preparation of an index of documents (printed and unpublished) relating to the movement for independence, approval of the preparation of a *Monumenta Cartographica Indiana*, and a call for the collaboration of a number of specifically mentioned Spanish and Hispanic-American historical institutes, academies and societies in the publication of historical documents. Worthy of note was a final resolution proposing that Spanish archives relating to the history of America should be considered "patrimonio cultural de todos los pueblos hispánicos" and consequently, that these Hispanic countries should contribute, in proportion to their resources, to the conservation, restoration, classification, cataloguing, and publication of the documents which constitute this common cultural patrimony. To this end the formation of an international patronato was urged.

IV CONGRESO HISTORICO MUNICIPAL INTERAMERICANO

During the month of October, 1949, the Fourth Inter-American Historico-Municipal Congress was held in Buenos Aires. Among other matters, the Congress devoted attention to the institutions and culture

of municipalities in colonial Hispanic America, the place of the *cabildos* in the movement for independence, and municipal organization after independence. Among other resolutions, the Congress called on the American governments for research on early town-plans, the collection of data on the architecture of municipal buildings, the creation of institutes of historical investigation in the principal municipalities of America, and coördination of methods and practices in historical municipal archives. The Congress called for the publication of several score papers sent by contributors, of which some forty-six had an historical character. Among the delegates the following well-known scholars may be mentioned: Ricardo Levene, José Torre Revello (Argentina), Julio Alemparte Robles (Chile), Luis Alberto Candiotti (Argentina), Mario J. Buschiazzo (Argentina), Guillermo Furlong (Argentina), Emilio Roig de Leuchening (Cuba), Manuel Lizondo Borda (Argentina), and Enrique Bernardo Núñez (Venezuela).

THE ACADEMY OF AMERICAN FRANCISCAN HISTORY

The Academy held a formal academic session on Monday, December 12, 1949 in the auditorium of the Catholic University of America, in Washington, to commemorate the bicentennial of the coming to the New World of Fray Junípero Serra. Carlos E. Castañeda, of the University of Texas, served as chairman. Addresses were delivered by Rafael Heliodoro Valle, Ambassador of Honduras, and others. At this meeting the Americas Award for 1949 was conferred upon Professor Herbert Eugene Bolton.

LATIN AMERICAN SESSION OF THE AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

The Latin-American Committee of the American Economic Association held a meeting in New York on December 29, 1949. A paper was read by Elgin Williams, of Reed College, on "Latin America and the Industrial Revolution." Discussion was led by Robert J. Alexander of Rutgers University. Richard F. Behrendt served as chairman of the meeting.

JUNTA MEXICANA DE INVESTIGACIONES HISTORICAS

During the past year, this new institution, devoted to the study of Mexican history has begun to publish a series of monographs as well as a documentary series. Fernando B. Sandoval, the president of the Junta may be addressed at Ayuntamiento 92-3, México, D. F.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN AREA STUDIES AND RESEARCH

An informal meeting of representatives of various disciplines interested in Latin-American area studies was held on December 28, 1949,

in New York. The following attended:

Harold E. Davis, Director of Area Studies, The American University.

Herbert Dorn, Director, Institute for Inter-American Study and Research, University of Delaware.

Russell H. Fitzgibbon, University of California at Los Angeles. Chairman, Committee on Latin America, American Political Science Association.

Frederico Gil, Assistant Director, Institute of Latin-American Studies, University of North Carolina.

Charles Hauch, Department of State.

Charles B. Hitchcock, Acting Director, American Geographical Society.

Sturgis E. Leavitt, Director, Institute of Latin-American Studies, University of North Carolina.

Raye Platt, American Geographical Society.

Stanley I. Posner, President, Friends of the United States of Latin America.

T. Lynn Smith, University of Florida. Chairman, Committee on Latin America, American Sociological Society.

Charles Wagley, Professor of Anthropology, Columbia University.

Problems connected with the conduct of area-study programs were discussed and it was decided to invite all universities interested to co-operate in a conference on Latin-American Area Studies and Research to be held in Washington, D. C., during the second week in September, 1950.

MEETINGS OF THE WASHINGTON GROUP OF LATIN AMERICAN HISTORIANS

The Washington group of historians of Latin America has held regular monthly meetings during the autumn and winter months, devoting its attention to discussion of the recent Monterrey Conference, the program of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, and the entertainment of visitors. Among these, in recent months, have been Professor Herbert E. Bolton, Dr. Ricardo Donoso, and Dr. Héctor García Chuecos, director of the national archives of Venezuela.

CONFERENCE OF WESTERN LATIN AMERICANISTS

The second conference of Western Latin Americanists will be held on May 29 and 30, 1950, on the Stanford University campus. The meeting will be devoted to a discussion of present-day Brazil and to a consideration of Brazilian studies in the United States. The highlight of the conference will be an address by the Honorable Mauricio Nabuco,

Brazilian Ambassador to the United States. The program includes discussion of the Northeast and the São Francisco Valley, Amazonia and the "Central Triangle," and São Paulo. These areas will be considered in terms of various disciplines in an attempt to assess their potentialities for the future development of Brazil. Brazilian relations with the United States will also be studied. The committee in charge is attempting to bring together a group of specialists representing various professions, including business, science, economics, diplomacy, and teaching. Professor Ronald Hilton of Stanford University is chairman of the committee.

LATIN AMERICAN SESSION AT THE 1950 SESSION OF THE
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

This year there will be a Latin-American session in connection with the annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association to be held at Oklahoma City in May. John F. Bannon, S. J., of St. Louis University, and L. F. Hill, of The Ohio State University, are in charge of the program.

SPECIAL SUMMER SESSION IN LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

The University of North Carolina, with the sponsorship and collaboration of the Institute of Latin-American Studies, has announced a special summer session emphasizing Political Science in Hispanic America, June 12 to July 20, 1950. At this session courses in history will be offered by Professors Loren C. MacKinney and Harold A. Bierck. Visiting specialists who will cooperate in the Session include J. Lloyd Mecham (Political Science), and John Philip Gillin (Anthropology).

AREA RESEARCH TRAINING FELLOWSHIPS, S.S.R.C.

The Social Science Research Council, among its various grants and awards, has announced Area Research Training Fellowships and Travel Grants for Area Research which are of interest to students of Latin-American history. The Training Fellowships carry basic stipends of \$2,500 per year for predoctoral and \$3,500 per year for postdoctoral fellows and may be supplemented to provide for maintenance of dependents, travel, and other necessary expenses. The Council has announced that: "In determining the amount of each fellow's stipend, the committee will endeavor to make adequate allowance for current regional differences in living and travel costs, and may take into consideration the normal financial needs of persons of various ages and levels of professional status."

SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED BY THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT

The Argentine Embassy in Washington has recently published information concerning scholarships offered by the Argentine National Cultural Commission for study and research in Argentina. The scholarships are granted for a ten-month period and carry a stipend of 5,000 pesos. Travel expenses of scholars are for the account of the Commission. Those interested should communicate with the Embassy.

AWARD BY THE INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE EDUCAÇÃO,
CIÊNCIA E CULTURA

The Board of Directors of the Instituto Brasileiro de Educação, Ciência, e Cultura has announced the decision of the Committee of Judges of a contest on the theme of "Joaquim Nabuco and Pan Americanism." The prize of Cr\$50,000, given by insurance companies of the Sul America group, was divided between Sr. Olimpio de Sousa Andrade, of Perdizes, São Paulo, who wrote on "Joaquim Nabuco and Pan Americanism," and Mr. Paulo Lício Rizzo, Director of the Department of Portuguese of the Army Language School, Monterey, California, whose paper was entitled "Nabuco, the United States and Pan Americanism." Honorable mention was given a paper by Sr. Leonidas Sobrinho Porto.

The prizes were distributed to the winners by Sr. Raul Fernandes, the Brazilian Foreign Minister.

HISPANIC AMERICAN REPORT

The *Hispanic World Report*, the useful summary of current events in Spain, Portugal, and Hispanic America which has been appearing monthly during the past year under the editorship of Ronald Hilton, Stanford University, has changed its title beginning with the January, 1950, number to *Hispanic American Report*. The annual subscription rate for this publication is \$3.00. Those interested should address inquiries to *Hispanic American Report*, Room 241, Stanford University, Stanford, California.

HISPANIC STUDIES IN GERMANY

Through the kindness of Professor Alma Luckau, of Vassar College, who lectured at Hamburg and Münster during the summer of 1949, THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW has been able to obtain information on the present situation of institutions relating to Hispanic and Hispanic American studies in Germany.

The library and other facilities of the former Ibero-Amerikanische Institut, Berlin, are still intact. Though other activities have been suspended and the institution is now called the Latein-Amerikanische

Bücherei, the library is still open to the public. It is situated in Berlin-Lankwitz, Gärtnerstrasse, 25-35. Dr. H. Hagen is in charge. There are reputed to be about 200,000 volumes in this collection which is now a part of the former Prussian State Library.

Hamburg, one of the principal centers in Germany of the study of extra-European areas, has seen a revival of activity in the Hispanic and Latin-American fields. The University of Hamburg has a chair of oversea history now occupied by Professor Zechlin, whose interests are primarily in Far Eastern history, but the assistant in this professorship and seminar is Dr. Herbert Schottelius, a student of Caribbean history. The Latin-American books in Hamburg, in the university and the independent Ibero-Amerikanische Institut, Hamburg, were destroyed in an air-raid in 1943. In this university there is also a seminar for Romanistics and Ibero-American research, the director of which, Professor Grossmann, is a specialist in Hispanic American literature.

The following excerpts from a letter from Dr. Schottelius to the editor of this review give information about the development, before the war, of German interest in Latin-American studies, as well as on more recent events.

The original base of the Ibero-Amerikanische Institut, Berlin, is the Quesada Library. The Berlin Institute was founded in 1929. Ernesto Quesada first offered his library, about eighty thousand volumes, to the University of Hamburg, but, as Hamburg authorities were not willing to pay the freight, Quesada's library went to Berlin. The Berlin institute was a foundation of the Prussian State and came under the supervision of the Prussian ministry of education. The president of the institute was then Minister Boelitz; its manager, Professor Otto Quelle, an economic geographer who took his small Bonn Institute (originally Deutsch-Sudamerikanische Institut in Cologne) over to Berlin. Professor Quelle is the author of the best history of Latin America as to comprehensiveness and reliability which has been written in German. The Berlin Institute was well equipped with books and installed in the premises of Berlin Castle. With its staff of brilliant experts it could cope with both requirements: to get studies up to a considerably high intellectual level, and to play an important role in social contacts between Germany and Latin-American circles. This institute published the *Ibero-Amerikanisches Archiv* (1924-1929 in Bonn) until 1944.

After 1934, when the Prussian State was dismantled, the German ministry of propaganda virtually took over control. Retired General Faupel became president, Germany's first ambassador to the Franco government, a man described in Serrano Suñer's *Entre Hendaya y Gibraltar* (Madrid, Espasa, 1947). Professor Quelle remained. As far as I have heard and as I could see, the scholarly aspect of the Institute did not change very much. The articles in the *Archiv* do not seem to be particularly objectionable. Nazi influence could perhaps be traced in so far as the choice of subject matter for the articles is concerned, something that characterized German public intellectual life as a whole in those years The institute, with its reputation and its library was such a valuable prey for the Nazis that the best they could do in their own interest was to let it continue on its old lines.

The Hamburg institute, however, had the status of a foundation ever since 1917. This independence enabled Professor Grossmann to avoid political entanglement still better. He stressed the economic functions of the institute, which gave information based on newspaper clippings to commercial firms. In the mild political climate of Hamburg during those years this was a full success. The institute shared with some other Hamburg institutions in the publication of the *Ibero-Amerikanische Rundschau*, which was more concerned with information than with research. Combined with other journals a new series of publication has just been started under the title *Übersee-Rundschau*.

The Institut für Amerikaforschung of Würzburg State University was founded by Karl Sapper, a member of a German family which formerly owned coffee estates in Guatemala. When Sapper's successor, Termer, went to Hamburg and took over the directorship of the Hamburger Museum für Völkerkunde the activities of the Würzburg institute came to an end.

In spite of difficulties stemming primarily from a lack of books Hispanic-American studies at Hamburg are continuing. A work on German mining experts in Latin America since the sixteenth century recently published at Hamburg bears witness to the activity of German scholarship in this field under difficult conditions. This is *Deutsche Berg- und Hüttenleue in Süd- und Mittelamerika*, by Carl Liesegang (Ibero-Amerikanisches Forschungsinstitut) (Hamburg, Hansischer Gildenverlag Joachim Heitmann & Co., 1949). Dr. Schottelius states that to the best of his knowledge there is only one file of THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW in the whole of West Germany and that one is not complete. The editor would be glad to ship to Hamburg such copies of works relating to Hispanic-American history as readers may wish to send him for that purpose. Those who may wish to send material direct may do so, addressing their letters and packages to Dr. phil. Herbert Schottelius, Wiss. Assistent des Historischen Seminars des Universität Hamburg, Edmund Siemers Allee, Hamburg 13, Germany.

CANNING HOUSE

A Latin American Center has recently been organized in London under the name of Canning House (4 Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, London W. 1). Affiliated with it are an Hispanic and a Luso-Brazilian Council. Mr. Harold Livermore, the author of a recent history of Portugal, is in charge.

Canning House has undertaken to carry out a program of public lectures, concerts of Latin American music, receptions for visitors from Latin America, and is building up a library. Among recent activities were a lecture celebrating the centenary of Ruy Barbosa at King's College (University of London) by Mr. Livermore, a reception for Augusto Mijares, Venezuelan minister of education, and the showing of an Argentine film in Liverpool.