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## REPORTS

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### RESEARCH ON LATIN AMERICA IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND WEST BERLIN\*

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#### GENERAL RESEARCH BACKGROUND SURVEY

GERMAN SCHOLARLY CONCERN WITH LATIN AMERICA HAS A LONG AND interesting tradition that began before Alexander von Humboldt's famous journey to Latin America at the beginning of the 19th century.

Well-known research in entomology, for example, was carried out by Maria Sybilla Merian, who was active in 1699 in Surinam. Similarly, a long and protracted cooperation exists between German and Latin American mining research on the major mining centers of the colonial Latin American world: the Bolivian highlands and Mexico. Alexander von Humboldt was able to build directly on these established and generally accepted contacts, especially in Mexico, where he found old college friends from Freiberg (Saxony) in decisive positions in Mexican mining affairs.

Since the time of Alexander von Humboldt geographical examination of the Latin American continent has been carried on without interruption by German scholars. Thorough research works exist on the Caribbean area, Central America, certain regions of Brazil, the La Plata countries, and Chile. The immense research work of the geographer Pöppig from Leipzig, which embraces all of Latin America, set the standards for these works.

In addition to these areas of research, intensive cultural and economic cooperation developed among several Latin American countries and several

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German states in the earliest period of Latin American independence. The Hanse cities of Hamburg and Bremen especially deserve mention. The latest Latin American research undertaken by Germans in the history of economics has devoted particular attention to uncovering these connections.

Given this point of departure for scholarly occupation with Latin America, it is not surprising that the first institute-study center was successfully founded in Hamburg in 1916 during World War I (an attempt in Aachen in 1912 was unsuccessful). The intention of the institute was to promote and secure existing trade relations with Latin America. But independent of conditions imposed by the war, the center in Hamburg was able to establish a broad spectrum of interests, and to gain a reputation through the publication of periodicals, information services, and other research documents. The center thus remained active and acquired a steadily increased collection of materials even during the difficult post-World War I period. It became, in effect, the center of a North German community of interest in Latin American studies, comprising the cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Kiel.

Northern Germany is still characterized by the predominance of economic and foreign-trade contacts. Research undertaken by institutes in the area concentrates on these themes. The objective of public-relations activities, especially those of the Hamburg institute, is a general introduction of this work to the interested Latin American public. Each year all Latin American experts in the academic, economic, foreign-trade, diplomatic, and consular spheres gather in Hamburg for the *Día de la raza* meeting. The Hamburg Ibero-America Society thus offers an important point of crystallization for all phases of German concern with Latin America.

A second community of interest in Latin America soon developed in Berlin, the former German and Prussian capital. The development of the Berlin institutes also stands in direct relation to the events of World War I. After the war many Germans became increasingly interested in finding a new home in Latin America. The problems of emigration, especially to Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, occupied the official ministerial and diplomatic institutes in Berlin. People wanted to know more about the countries with which they were coming into closer contact. In order to give better and well-grounded information and advice to emigration-minded Germans, and to safeguard their livelihood at least at the outset, the Prussian government decided to create an official service bureau in Berlin to specialize in Latin American problems. It was established immediately after the inflation ended in 1925.

In 1927 the Prussian state received a valuable gift of the 80,000-volume library of the Argentinian humanist, Ernesto Quesada. This library was consolidated with the service bureau, and the nucleus of the Ibero-American In-

stitute thus came into existence in Berlin. The collection now constitutes the largest Latin American library in Europe, with more than 400,000 volumes, 6,500 periodicals, and an annual increase of more than 15,000 volumes.

A similar development took place in Hamburg, where the Linga Library became the nucleus of an Institute for Latin American Studies created in 1962. The Linga Library, comprising around 10,000 volumes, had previously been administered by the Ibero-American Foundation; it is a library specializing primarily in the history, geography, ethnology, and general studies of Ibero-America.

In the early 1930's it seemed as if the general growth of Latin American studies would lead to the creation in Berlin of a great "showcase" Latin American institute, specializing in various spheres of academic research. The objective was that this Latin American institute would ultimately combine all scientific knowledge of Latin America on a regional basis, and would also be in a position to organize its own research program with regular publications. In addition, the institute developed its own department for cultural-political public relations.

During the era of Nazi dictatorship, these starting points for the comprehensive development of a Latin American institute were systematically subordinated to the propagation of a foreign policy adhering to party lines. In particular, the cultural-political aspects (incorporation of the German-speaking minorities of Latin America into the activation program of the Nazi party) were pushed increasingly into the foreground. This regrettable situation naturally influenced relations with those areas of Latin America in which a rather large German immigrant group was present. The regime more or less openly considered the German-speaking population of these regions as a German exclave, and treated it accordingly.

It would be unfair, however, if one did not take into consideration the important efforts of many staff members of the Latin American institutes affected by the *Gleichschaltung* (Nazi jargon for "political coordination," suppression of opposition) to keep their scientific work free of the political-coordination endeavors and to carry it out with a certain degree of independence. Without these efforts it would not have been possible for the institutes in Berlin and Hamburg to begin functioning and conducting research again immediately after World War II.

The end of World War II, however, represents a sharp hiatus in the evolution of Latin American studies in Germany, insofar as the general development toward a great German center of Latin American research was interrupted in 1945. The destruction of the old procedural structures led to the growth of separate research areas, isolated in various places, and developing independently

of each other. Thus a completely new chapter opened in the development of Latin American institutes in Germany. The present situation, however, cannot be understood without knowledge of the historical background.

The cultural-political *Gleichschaltung* during the last years of the Nazi era, the events of World War II, the destruction of the previously existing structures of cooperation at the end of the war, and finally the complete uncertainty concerning the further development of scholarly work in the post-war years interrupted for about twenty years German academic (in the strictest sense of the word) preoccupation with Latin America. Scholarly work on Latin America was carried out between 1938 and 1958, but the direct personal contacts of the younger generation with Latin American problems and with the conditions of life on the Latin American subcontinent were almost totally interrupted.

Contact with Latin America was significantly curtailed by the travel restrictions prevailing during the last years of the Nazi regime, during the war, and during the first part of the postwar period. After 1945, therefore, the only scholars who were in a position to resume their work on Latin America, or to continue it, were those who belonged to the older generation and already possessed well-founded international prestige in their fields of research.

For all these reasons the German Latin American research community was not in a position to create a new Latin American institute that could combine a multiplicity of separate research emphases. The dispersing tendencies had become too strong. As the older generation withdrew at the end of the 1950's and the beginning of the 1960's, scarcely any young scholars were able to take its place.

The partitioning of Germany resulted in the removal of the Berlin institute and the large library from their central positions. The Hamburg institute could not achieve new dominance, since its work had not received the inclusive treatment that characterized the compiling of the Berlin library materials. Thus despite the existence of the great Berlin library and the Hamburg institute's tradition, a stagnation in Latin American studies occurred. This stagnation was the distinguishing mark of German research on Latin America until the end of the 1950's.

As the younger generation began to assume responsibility for the continuation of Latin American studies, it confronted the following conditions:

- 1) The dismal heritage of the Nazi regime's political influence in the total context of Latin American contacts, within Germany as well as in the Latin American countries;
- 2) the failure of the older generation's attempt to rebuild Latin American studies on the model that existed before the Nazi era;
- 3) the almost total absence of an emerging generation of scholars who would have been prepared to assume responsibilities.

4) the fragmentation of efforts and existing relationships; the lack of information on the scholarly activities of institutes working along parallel lines;

5) the regrettable underdevelopment of existing Latin American institutes, characterized by the impossibility of keeping up-to-date on even the most important basic library needs.

In the postwar period the various groups of experts interested in Latin American studies concentrated almost all their efforts on reorganizing their own institutes, or on building new ones. They tried to use the possibilities for research and work just as they found them. Very active groups in Hamburg, for example, further developed the scholarly research potential existing there, and eventually founded the Institute for Ibero-American Studies in 1962. But one can discern how complicated the situation in Hamburg is from the fact that an estimated 200,000 volumes of Latin American literature are dispersed among 11 different libraries; for all practical purposes the volumes are not available for research because departments specializing in Latin America are largely non-existent in the individual libraries.

The isolated efforts emerging in Berlin, Hamburg, Kiel, and other university cities did, however, have a positive effect: the younger scholars, experts, and staff of these new institutes became rather intimately acquainted with each other and the work each was doing by means of cooperation in various commissions, specialized conferences, and similar undertakings. By 1962 a close network of personal contacts had arisen among the young German experts who had begun to concentrate on the study of Latin American problems. Thorough information on scholarly work in progress at other university centers thus became available through personal contacts, if not through the institutes themselves. At about the same time the first scholarly researchers returning to their home institutes from fieldwork in Latin America were able to disseminate new and up-to-date knowledge of Latin American problems.

In the social sciences, in which practically no research on Latin American problems had been conducted, the situation was especially gloomy. A recent inquiry about German-language publications on the social problems of Latin America at all available Latin American libraries in Germany drew a blank. An initial attempt to fill this void was the convoking of a Scientific Overseas Colloquium in the fall of 1961. The University of Münster convened the meeting at the commission of all institutes of higher learning belonging to the West German Rectors' Conference, and the leading Latin American social scientists took part. Impulses originating from this colloquium determined the construction of a special research area for the social sciences.

A survey of the overall development will indicate that the various individual efforts led to overlapping and a duplication of efforts in only a very few cases. From the outside it might even appear that the present distribution of the

various centers of activity among the individual universities was intentional. The de facto existence of a clear division of areas of competence among the various institutes makes possible a considerable degree of efficiency in their work.

Institutionally organized Latin American research in the arts and social sciences in reality constitutes a great new Latin American institute—one that is dispersed among a number of universities rather than being concentrated in one building or in one university. This situation fits perfectly into the traditional pattern of German academic studies. So-called “regional studies” are unknown in the German university. Instead the German system of research and work in the universities maintains a division according to faculties and special subject areas. Every regional institute will therefore always have to be integrated into a hostile structure that is constantly striving to eliminate the unlike element. This has for a long time been the lot of “American studies,” whose development is due in no small part to North American initiative in several German universities.

New ground, however, has been broken for regional studies with the creation of the East European Institute in Berlin and the Southeast Asian Institute in Heidelberg, with the developing East Asian Institute in Bochum and the expanding North American Institute in Berlin.

With regard to Latin American studies, another solution emerged in the spring of 1965 in the form of an Association of German Latin American Institutes (*Arbeitsgemeinschaft der deutschen Lateinamerika-Institute, ADLAI*). Members are primarily institutes of economics and the social sciences, with the inclusion of centers of historical research and the large library collections in Berlin and Hamburg. The goal of this partnership is to institutionalize and strengthen the previously sporadic and ad hoc cooperation of the individual institutes. A situation should be created, if not de jure, then at least de facto, in which all the individual institutes will combine to form one large Latin American Institute.

This federative alliance of individual institutes avoids the curtailment of independent initiative, thereby providing the advantages of a large institution without the accompanying disadvantages. To facilitate contact the most important institutes in the partnership are equipped with modern devices for communication among themselves.

Through the generous aid of the Volkswagen Foundation, two large cataloguing projects for Berlin and Hamburg have been set in motion. The purpose of the projects is to make the research materials in both of the cities available to those involved in research on Latin America. A central catalogue in Hamburg is to make the Latin American library materials that are scattered among the various individual libraries available either at once or upon order; a cataloguing

of the materials in Berlin according to the wishes of the member institutes is to restore that library to the center of German research on Latin America. Meanwhile, a microfilm center with which the member institutes are associated, a regularly published information bulletin, a comprehensive project for documentation, as well as cooperative scholarly research projects are in progress. According to the articles of association, membership is open to all institutes and departments of institutes, seminars, libraries, and similar organizations that are continuously concerned with Latin America in the spheres of research, education, documentation, and/or library science.

The objective of the partnership is, in particular: 1) to make available to members and other interested circles the experience and resources on Latin America already existing in various locations in Germany; 2) to coordinate the research, teaching, and documentation activities of the member institutes; 3) to strengthen cooperation in areas of knowledge touching on Latin America; 4) to represent the common interests of Latin American research in the member institutes; and 5) to cultivate and multiply contacts with related domestic and foreign institutes. Through the association the prerequisites for independent development of research in social studies on Latin America have been created; this research is not practicable without close cooperation with other disciplines.

The following discussion of German research on Latin America should clarify the present situation. Conspicuous is the concentration on a few research areas and the exclusion of others from the efforts currently in progress. Tables 1 and 2 indicate 1) the distribution, according to subject areas and methods of instruction (lectures, seminars, etc.), of hours devoted weekly to the study of Latin America in German universities during the winter semester 1965–66; and 2) the distribution of research in 1964 by Latin American country and subject area.

Of 31 possible fields of research included in the Register of the German Foundation for Developing Countries, the current research on Latin America inside and outside the universities concentrates on 23 areas of investigation. Among the five most frequently mentioned are economic and colonial history, geology, geography, agriculture, and sociology. The first four research areas belong to the traditional fields of German research on Latin America. Sociology, recently added, concentrates on a few countries, namely, the ABC countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile) and the Andean countries. Research in general focuses primarily on a few countries. Of the 22 Latin American states, the five most frequently mentioned are Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. In addition there is a series of 22 studies encompassing all of Latin America, rather than focusing on individual countries.

An overall comparison of the two tables shows that research and teaching often give quite dissimilar, or completely different, coverage to the same

TABLE 1

*Distribution, According to Subject Areas and Methods of Instruction, of Hours Devoted Weekly to Latin American Countries in German Universities (Winter Semester 1965–66)*

Subject Areas	Total	Lectures	Discussion groups and seminars	Colloquiums
Geography	17	15	2	....
Geology	6	4	2	....
Religion	1	1	....	....
History	16	5	11	....
Art and Cultural History	24	18	6	....
Economics	12	5	7	....
Political Science	12	4	8	....
Sociology	13	2	5	6
Ethnology and Anthropology	47	28	18	1
Overall Studies of Countries	15	6	9	....
Romance language Studies, general	....	....	....	....
Languages of the Iberian Peninsula	....	....	....	....
Latin American languages	11	2	9	....
Romance literature studies, general	....	....	....	....
Spanish literature	....	....	....	....
Portuguese literature	....	....	....	....
Latin American literature	60	24	36	....
Total	234	114	113	7

subject areas. The treatment of ethnology, for example, is very intensive in the teaching programs (47 lectures, seminars, etc.), yet is scarcely noticed (1 project) in the research projects registered with the German Foundation for Developing Countries. The association of German Latin American institutes is gradually trying to coordinate the two, thereby creating a “unity of research and teaching.”

As a whole, German research on Latin America has begun once again to discover the continent and to apply itself to the previously neglected research areas of economics and the social sciences.

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTES (ADLAI)

In the spring of 1965 the eleven German institutes in the social sciences and arts and sciences—the most important institutes in Latin American research—joined together in the Association of the German Latin American Institutes (ADLAI). These founding institutes are in part university institutes





or seminars, in part institutes independent of universities. Together they represent Latin American research in Germany, but they are independent of one another, united only by their joint work in the association. Since they are, however, continually in contact with each other through modern communication devices and personal contacts of the directors and personnel, in practice they serve the functions of a large regional institute. Several distinguishing characteristics of this group will be outlined in the following discussion. The individual institutes will then be listed at the end.

The institutional structure that relates the member institutes to ADLAI displays a wide range of variant legal (private and public) forms. The legal form of the ADLAI institutes consists of the kind of involvement of a given institute with other institutions. Vertical and horizontal coordination and public or private legal ties may be differentiated.

ELEVEN FOUNDING INSTITUTES OF ADLAI

ABI	Arnold Bergstraesser Institute, Freiburg
COSAL	Contact Program for Research in Social Sciences in Latin America (current administrative center of the ADLAI), Dortmund
FIFES	Research Institute of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Bonn
IAFI	Ibero-American Research Institute, Hamburg
IAIW	Ibero-American Institute for Research in Economics, Göttingen
IG	Institute for Cooperatives, Münster
IIAK	Institute for Ibero-American Studies, Hamburg
ILAAHS	Ibero- and Latin American Division of the Department of History, Cologne
LAARS	Latin American Division of the Department of Romance Languages, Berlin
SWSG	Department of Economic and Social History, Cologne
IAI	Ibero-American Institute, Berlin

The individual institutes further differ from one another by the degree of their presence in Latin America. By "presence in Latin America" we mean the possibilities of maintaining standing contacts with Latin American partners through established institutional channels. A presence can be established by the institute's foreign service-bureau or by long-term research projects in the Latin American area. Institutes currently maintaining their own foreign service-bureaus in Latin America are the Arnold Bergstraesser Institute, Freiburg i. Br., the Research Institute of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Bonn, the Institute of Ibero-American Studies, Hamburg, and recently the Contact Program for Research in the Social Sciences in Latin America, Dortmund. Long-term research projects in Latin America are carried out primarily by the Contact Program for Research in the Social Sciences in Latin America, Dortmund. The

other member institutes of the ADLAI are by and large not continuously represented in Latin America; this is especially true of all university institutes.

It is necessary to elaborate on the "presence of Latin Americans in the particular institutes." Practically all romance language departments of the German universities number among their faculty a lecturer for Spanish and one for Portuguese. These lecturers usually come from Spain and Portugal, but in certain individual cases from Latin America. Their job, however, normally consists exclusively of language teaching and propaedeutic instruction in literature rather than of their own scholarly research.

The Contact Program for Research in the Social Sciences in Latin America supports a guest house in which a work area is permanently at the disposal of four social scientist from Latin America. Usually younger social scientists who have already finished their education in their homelands and are pursuing a specific research project in Germany work there. The Contact Program also invites guest professors from Latin America to lecture, on as continual a basis as possible, either in Dortmund or at the University of Münster.

An additional factor differentiating institutes within the ADLAI is the varying degree of their orientation to practical affairs. Here, too, extensive heterogeneity prevails and "orientation to practical affairs" implies frequent contacts with the government, governmental administrative offices, economic enterprises or associations, the press, and government bureaus for foreign development aid. Institutes maintaining intensive relations with these entities include the three institutes for economics and one of the two institutes for political science. The two history seminars have no "orientation to practical affairs."

German research on Latin America suffers greatly from insufficient knowledge of Portuguese and Spanish. This can be attributed mainly to the fact that in the Federal Republic of Germany—contrary to the situation in the United States, for example—English and French are the foreign languages taught in the high schools, with Spanish as an exception in only a few places, and Portuguese not at all. A student must therefore either learn one of these languages with his academic studies—presupposing an early orientation toward the Ibero-American field—or study the language after receiving his diploma and prior to his professional work. Both are equally difficult unless a concrete impulse, such as a research assignment, exists.

The opportunities for learning Spanish and Portuguese are essentially determined by the location of the institute. In principle, the university-related institutes or institutes located in a university town are favored since the romance languages department of the philosophical faculties generally offers instruction in these languages. The same advantage applies to institutes located in towns with interpreters' schools. Opportunities are extraordinarily good in

Berlin, Hamburg, and Göttingen; they are particularly bad in Dortmund, where the institute must rely entirely on the Spanish and Portuguese instructors of the University of Münster's romance languages department. Efforts are now afoot, however, to provide the Contact Program with its own instructorship for Portuguese.

The collections of special literature on and from Latin America in the individual member institutes of the ADLAI are quite varied; they fluctuate between 1,000 to more than 400,000 (Ibero-American Institute, Berlin) volumes. The size of the libraries is in direct correlation to the age of the institutes. In general, the institutes with the largest library collections subscribe to the largest number of periodicals from Latin America; e.g., the Ibero-American Institute in Berlin has by far the greatest collection of periodicals. One should expect that the book budget available to the institutions for new purchases each year would be either directly or inversely proportional to the collections already on hand. This is not the case. One recognizes a tendency to make more funds available to the more limited collections, but the tendency is only a weak one. In regard to budgetary allocations, the Ibero-American Institute, Berlin, with a budget that makes possible an annual acquisition of 15,000 volumes, is again the undisputed leader.

To properly understand the figures presented in the preceding paragraph, it must be noted that the library of the Ibero-American Institute in Berlin is viewed particularly by the member institutes of the Association of German Latin American Institutes as a central library, which makes the building up of *individual* Latin American libraries largely superfluous. To circumvent the loss of time caused by the complicated bureaucracy of the Intra-German long-distance lending, the most important member institutes of the ADLAI are connected by teletype with the library in Berlin. Special agreements make it possible to request the required literature by teletype in Berlin and to have it in one's hands within 24 hours. Through this communications system, which has been installed only very recently, the collections of the Berlin library—an enormously rich resource for Germany and Europe—are made rapidly and surely available.

But the simple presence of the literature is not enough; the usefulness of a library as a means of intensifying cooperation among the member institutes depends to a large extent on the system of cataloguing. Regrettably no agreement whatsoever exists among the individual institutes. Only one member institute of the ADLAI has adopted the cataloguing system of another. There are not even common principles that several institutes could have used as guidelines for their cataloguing systems. Thus the simplest bases for a later unification of cataloguing procedure within the ADLAI are lacking. To rectify the

situation, the cataloguing project, referred to previously, is currently being carried out in Berlin and Hamburg.

For their own catalogues, a few member institutes have decided upon so-called "open" systems by which a book or an article is entered under *multiple* catchwords according to subject. These systems not only make possible a more rapid survey of the available literature, but also are adaptable to the inclusion of new areas of interest. The disadvantage of the "open" system is the advantage of the hierarchical or "closed" system: with the use of a conventional catalogue hierarchy, the books themselves are grouped by subject (and not, for example, according to a *numerus currens*), so that it is easier to obtain the literature itself.

Contemporary periodical literature, which is entered neither in periodical archives nor normally in library catalogues, is found predominantly in scholarly journals and anthologies (collective works, proceedings, etc.). Very few institutes in the ADLAI list contributions in either anthologies or journals; only four list contributions in both.

The Contact Program of the University of Münster's social research center in Dortmund, in association with the Studie- en Documentatiecentrum voor Latijns Amerika (Study and Documentation Center for Latin America) of the University of Amsterdam, programs their own and other institutes' collections of literature according to subject and region and files them on punchcards. The cards are then exchanged. The supply of bibliographical documentation obtained in this way has been increasing rapidly.

The stated goal of the ADLAI has from the outset been the achieving of a strengthened inter- and intradisciplinary cooperation. This proved to be easier when the members were accustomed to inter- or intradisciplinary cooperation in their own organization or through already existing relations. Internal interdisciplinary cooperation within the organization existed initially in six of the 11 member institutes. Before the founding of ADLAI the frequency of scientific cooperation, as manifested in the mutual handling of projects, mutual publications, and institutional interaction, fluctuated between cooperation with six other institutes in the maximal case and cooperation with only one institute in the minimal case.

It has become evident that the more interdisciplinary cooperation within an institute, the greater the contact with other institutes of the ADLAI. Thus when an institute has become accustomed internally to cooperation among different areas of knowledge, contacts with other institutes are obviously much easier. It may be stated that *interdisciplinary* cooperation within one's own organization overcomes the obstacle to *intradisciplinary* cooperation with other institutes. Whether an institute is able to cooperate with other institutes appears

not to be a question of personnel. The frequency of outside contacts has nothing to do with the size of an institute's scholarly staff. The less an institute is integrated with a university, however, the more numerous are its contacts with other institutes. The institutional barriers of the university—an entity that should represent the unity of all branches of learning—inhibit cooperation with other institutes.

Cooperation is determined primarily by a) the geographical relation of the institutes to each other, and b) parallel scholarly interests. Those institutes located in the same city, or at least in the same region, cooperate particularly closely with each other. This is true for Hamburg (IAFI-HH and IIAK-HH), as well as in a larger sense for the North German area (the above two and IAIW-GÖ). This is also true for the Westphalian area (COSAL-DO and IG-MS) and for Cologne (ILAAHS-K and SWSG-K). In a broader geographical sense, the North Rhein-Westphalian institutes work together (COSAL-DO, IG-MS, ILAAHS-K, and SWSG-K).

Not to be explained by geographical location are the relations of the institutes ABI-FR, FIFES-BN, and LAARS-B. In order to extend cooperation beyond the regional concentrations, the most important member institutes have, as mentioned previously, been equipped with modern communications devices such as teletypes.

The arrangement of the member institutes according to parallel scholarly interests, grouped by disciplines, is as follows:

1) Historian: ILAAHS-K; SWSG-K; (can also be explained geographically).

2) Economists: The SWSG-H, as a department of economic and social history, is interested in cooperation with the IIAK-HH (economics), which in turn cooperates with the third institute for economics, the IAIW-GÖ.

3) Romance languages scholars: Despite geographical separation, the IAFI-HH and the LAARS-B work together.

4) Political scientists: Here it is especially clear that proximity is not the only factor that promotes cooperation. The ABI-FR works with FIFES-BN, and the latter with LAARS-B.

5) This is also true for the sociologists: ABI-FR and COSAL-DO.

A survey of research projects in progress, conducted in the fall of 1965 among the member institutes of the ADLAI, showed that a certain concentration in the division of labor had evolved. The results of this survey are representative but by no means exhaustive. Approximately 120 research projects were ascertained among the 11 founding members of the ADLAI. The following table shows the distribution of concentration of research projects among six especially active institutes. It also indicates which areas of work are distinctly

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TABLE 3

*Distribution of Research Projects of the Member Institutes of ADLAI*

	ABI	IAFI	IAIW	IIAK	COSAL	SWSG
Attitudes and Stereotypes						
Foreign Commerce				xxxxxx		
Bibliography				xxxxxx		
Development Planning	xxxxxx					
Education	xxxxxx				xxxxxx	
Leadership Groups				xxxxxx		
History of Ideas and Ideology		xxxxxx		xxxxxx		
Cooperatives			xxxxxx			
Capital Investment				xxxxxx		
Church	xxxxxx					
Colonial Social History						xxxxxx
Geography			xxxxxx			
Literature		xxxxxx				
Law				xxxxxx		
Revolution and Social Movements				xxxxxx	xxxxxx	
Urbanization				xxxxxx	xxxxxx	
Political Economy			xxxxxx			
Miscellaneous				xxxxxx		

concentrated in certain institutes; other institutes that are similarly active in one or more of the 18 subject areas listed are not taken into consideration.

Since January 1966 the ADLAI has published a quarterly, *Information Service*, which reports on the structure of the individual member institutes and the research projects in progress, as well as on the domestic and foreign events of importance for Latin American research.

Because German research on Latin America had not had a journal, the Contact Program in Dortmund began in September 1966 to publish a monthly

### *Latin American Research Review*

series of *Materials for Latin American Research*, which includes shorter topical articles from the social sciences, giving special consideration to Latin American problems of education. Parallel to this series is the *Boletín Informativo*, which has also been published by the program in Dortmund since October 1966.

#### LATIN AMERICAN RESEARCH IN THE UNIVERSITIES

1) The most extensive German research project on Latin America now in progress is the "German-Mexican Interdisciplinary Research Project in the Puebla-Tlaxcala Area." This project is conducted by a Mexican and German research team composed of representatives of various institutes and disciplines. The focus of the research is on man and his conditions of life from the earliest pre-historical epoch to the present. The arts and sciences and natural sciences are to participate, and reports from the disciplines of geography and archaeology are already available. The undertaking should, if results in the near future fulfill expectations, run for about 15 years. In addition, it is valuable as a methodological experiment from which new forms of comprehensive cooperation among the most varied disciplines may possibly arise. Accompanying the execution of the primary research project is an exchange of scholars, especially in the form of guest professorships for Mexican scholars in the Federal Republic.

2) For Latin American researchers, COSAL supports a guest house, as mentioned previously, which is continuously occupied by four scholars.

3) Intensification of efforts has recently been undertaken to establish scholarly contacts at all levels with Latin Americans in the Federal Republic, as well as to promote the specialized training of Latin Americans in the Federal Republic.

4) Conversely, Latin America plays a significant role in the activities of German scholars in foreign countries. A survey by the Placement Center for German Scholars in Foreign Countries, conducted in March 1965 among all diplomatic and consular representatives of foreign countries in the Federal Republic of Germany, showed that of a total of 771 German scholars active in countries outside North America, 186 worked in Latin American universities and scholarly institutes.

Of the 56 German scholars active in Latin America in 1965 with the support of the Placement Center, 16 worked in Argentina, 15 in Chile, 9 in Brazil, and 9 in Colombia. (These figures do not include those scholars active *without* the support of the Placement Center.)<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Placement Center for German Scholars in Foreign Countries. Report of Activities for 1965. (Bad Godesberg, 1966).



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UNIVERSITY INSTITUTES AND DEPARTMENTS OCCUPIED WITH LATIN AMERICA  
IN THE SUMMER SEMESTER 1965 AND THE WINTER SEMESTER 1965/66 (DATA  
ON THE INSTITUTES AS OF THE WINTER SEMESTER 1966/67)

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY OF AACHEN  
Chair for International Technical Coöpera-  
tion  
Philosophical Faculty  
Institute of Geography

FREE UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN  
Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences  
First Geographical Institute  
Geological—Paleontological Institute  
Philosophical Faculty  
Institute for Ethnology  
Department of Romance Languages, Sec-  
tion for Latin America  
Sociological Institute

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN  
Faculty of Mining and Metallurgy  
Institute for Geology and Paleontology  
Humanistic Faculty  
Chair for Music History  
Faculty of Philosophy  
Chair for Romance Languages and Litera-  
tures

UNIVERSITY OF BOCHUM  
Philological Division  
Department of Romance Languages

UNIVERSITY OF BONN  
Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences  
Geographical Institute  
Philosophical Faculty  
Department of Romance Languages  
Department of Folklore

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY OF  
BRAUNSCHWEIG  
Philosophical Division

ACADEMY OF MINING, CLAUSTHAL-  
ZELLERFELD  
Faculty of Natural Sciences and Arts and  
Sciences  
Chair for the Geology of Non-European  
Countries

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY OF DARMSTADT  
Faculty of Culture and Political Science  
Chair and Institute for Philosophy, Peda-

gogy, and Psychology  
Geographical Institute

UNIVERSITY OF ERLANGEN-NUREMBERG  
Philosophical Faculty  
Department of Romance Philology  
Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences  
Department of Romance Languages and  
Foreign Studies

UNIVERSITY OF FRANKFURT  
Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences  
Anthropological Institute  
Geographical Institute  
Philosophical Faculty  
Department of Romance Languages

UNIVERSITY OF FREIBURG  
Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences  
Geographical Institute  
Philosophical Faculty  
Department of Romance Languages

UNIVERSITY OF GIESSEN  
Faculty of Natural Sciences  
Geological-Paleontological Institute  
Philosophical Faculty  
Department of Romance Languages  
Tropical Institute (without faculties)

UNIVERSITY OF GÖTTINGEN  
Agricultural Faculty  
Institute for Foreign Agriculture  
Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences  
Geographical Institute  
Philosophical Faculty  
Institute and Collection for Ethnology  
Department of Romance Philology  
Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences  
Department of Economics

UNIVERSITY OF HAMBURG  
Medical Faculty  
Pharmacological Institute  
Philosophical Faculty  
Department of Romance Languages  
Department of Ethnology

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, HANNOVER  
Division of Arts and Sciences

## *Latin American Research Review*

- Faculty for Natural Sciences and Arts and Sciences  
Chair for Foreign Studies, English Studies, Department of Foreign Studies
- UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG  
Philosophical Faculty  
Geographical Institute  
Department of Art History and Prehistoric Archaeology  
Art Historical Institute  
Research and Teaching Center for Religious History  
Department of Romance Languages
- INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY OF KARLSRUHE  
Faculty of Arts and Sciences and Social Sciences  
Department of History
- UNIVERSITY OF KIEL  
Faculty of Natural Sciences  
Geographical Institute  
Philosophical Faculty  
Department of Romance Languages
- UNIVERSITY OF COLOGNE  
Philosophical Faculty  
Portuguese-Brazilian Institute  
Department of Romance Languages  
Institute for Pre- and Early History  
Department of Ethnology  
Department of History  
Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences  
Department of Economic and Social History
- UNIVERSITY OF MAINZ  
Philosophical Faculty  
Department of Romance Languages
- INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS, MANNHEIM  
Division of Philosophy  
Department of Romance Languages
- UNIVERSITY OF MARBURG (LAHN)  
Faculty of Natural Sciences  
Geographical Institute  
Philosophical Faculty  
Department of Romance Languages  
Theological Faculty  
Department of Christian Archaeology  
Department of Church History
- UNIVERSITY OF MUNICH  
Faculty of Natural Sciences  
Geographical Institute  
Philosophical Faculty  
Department of Romance Philology  
Institute of Ethnology
- UNIVERSITY OF MÜNSTER  
Catholic Theological Faculty  
Institute for Missions  
Philosophical Faculty  
Department of History  
Department of Art History  
Latin American Section of the Department of Romance Languages  
Faculty of Law and Political Science  
Institute for Coöperatives
- UNIVERSITY OF THE SAAR, SAARBRÜCKEN  
Interpreters' Institute  
Philosophical Faculty  
Geographical Institute  
Romance Languages Institute
- UNIVERSITY OF TÜBINGEN  
Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences  
Institute for Special Botany and Pharmacognosy  
Chair for Physical Geography  
Geographical Institute  
Department of Romance Languages  
Ethnological Institute
- UNIVERSITY OF WÜRZBURG  
Philosophical Faculty  
Department of Romance Philology

### UNIVERSITY-RELATED INSTITUTES CONCERNED WITH LATIN AMERICA IN THE SUMMER SEMESTER 1965 AND THE WINTER SEMESTER 1965/1966 (DATA ON THE INSTITUTES AS OF THE SUMMER SEMESTER 1966)

- UNIVERSITY OF ERLANGEN  
Institute for Foreign Languages and Foreign Studies at the University of Erlangen-Nuremberg
- UNIVERSITY OF FRANKFURT  
Institute for Culture and Ethnology, attached to the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Frankfurt

## RESEARCH ON LATIN AMERICA IN WEST GERMANY

### UNIVERSITY OF GÖTTINGEN

Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences of the University of Göttingen  
Ibero-American Institute for Economic Research at the University

### UNIVERSITY OF HAMBURG

Linga Library of the Free and Hansa City of Hamburg

### UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG

Interpreters' Institute

### UNIVERSITY OF KIEL

Hydro-Biological Institute of the Max Planck Society for the Promotion of the Sciences, at Plön

### UNIVERSITY OF MAINZ

Foreign Studies and Interpreters' Institute in Germersheim

### UNIVERSITY OF MÜNSTER

Social Research Center at the University of Münster, with seat in Dortmund

## LATIN AMERICAN RESEARCH OUTSIDE UNIVERSITIES (AS OF SUMMER 1966)

Outside the university sphere a number of state or private (foundations) institutes conduct research on Latin America. The 14 most important are given in the following list. Several of these institutes are represented very intensively in Latin America. The Federal Institute for Soil Research in Hannover, for example, permanently supports a staff in Latin America and gives further training to Latin Americans in Hannover.

ARNOLD BERGSTRAESSER INSTITUTE FOR CULTURAL RESEARCH, FRIEBURG: BR.

Director: Prof. Dr. von Hildebrand

BERNHARD NOCHT INSTITUTE FOR MARITIME AND TROPICAL DISEASES, HAMBURG

Director: Prof. Dr. med. et phil. Hans Vogel

FEDERAL INSTITUTE FOR SOIL RESEARCH, HANOVER-BUCHHOLZ

President: Prof. Dr. Hans-Joachim Martini

FEDERAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR FORESTRY AND LUMBERING, HAMBURG

Presiding director: Prof. Dr. Joh. Weck

CARL DUISBERG SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION, COLOGNE

Chairman of the board: Dr. Fritz Jacobi

RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE FRIEDRICH EBERT FOUNDATION, BONN

Divisional director: Dr. Ruiz

RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL COÖPERATION AT THE RHENISH-WESTPHALIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, AACHEN

Director: Prof. Dr.-Ing. Hans A. Havemann

RESEARCH CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT AID—EDUCATIONAL AID—AT THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SAAR, SAARBRÜCKEN

Director: Prof. Dr. E. Boesch

HAMBURG WORLD ECONOMICS ARCHIVES

Director: Prof. Dr. Heinz-Dietrich Ortlieb

IBERO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, BERLIN

Director: Dr. Bock

INSTITUTE FOR FOREIGN AGRICULTURE OF THE FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE AT THE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN

Director: Prof. Dr. P. von Blanckenburg

INSTITUTE FOR FOREIGN RELATIONS, STUTTGART

Chairman of board: Prof. Dr. Walter Erbe

INSTITUTE FOR WORLD ECONOMICS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF KIEL

Director: Dr. Dr. h.c. Erich Schneider

INSTITUTE FOR IBERO-AMERICAN STUDIES, HAMBURG

Chairman of board: Prof. Dr. Grossman

## SOURCES FOR LATIN AMERICAN RESEARCH

The most important sources for Latin American research (libraries, peri-

odical collections, and archives) are listed at great length in the files of the German Foundation for Developing Countries, "Material Collections and Documentation on Developing Countries and Development Aid" (DOK 181/63). A central listing of materials on Latin America is being compiled at the Association of German Latin American Institutes.

The Institute for Ibero-American Studies, 2000 Hamburg-36, Alsterglacis 8 publishes a series, "Bibliography and Documentation," dealing with the Latin American literature available in German and foreign specialized libraries.

The most important catalogues for Latin American material are 1) Catalogue of the Ibero-American Institute of the Prussian Cultural Possessions Foundation: 1000 Berlin-45, Gärtnerstr. 25-32; institute director: Hans Joachim Bock; and 2) Catalogue of the Institute for Ibero-American Studies, Hamburg; manager of the institute: Friedrich Wehner.

As previously mentioned, COSAL at the University of Münster, 46 Dortmund, Rheinlanddam 199 (director: Hans-Albert Steger), in cooperation with the Centro de Estudios y Documentación Latino-americanos de la Universidad de Amsterdam (director: H. Hoetink), is building up its own punchcard documentation on Latin American material.