
NEWS

CALENDAR OF MEETINGS

Special Meetings on Latin America

**Latin America and Japan: A Symposium
on Investment and Trade—Tokyo**
March 28–30, 1968

The symposium was sponsored by the Iberoamerican Institute of Sophia University and the Inter-American Development Bank,

with the participation of ADELA Investment Company, and in cooperation with the Japan Economic Research Center, Japan Committee for Economic Development, and the Latin American Society of Japan. Papers were delivered by: Carlos Sanz de Santamaría on The Economic and Social Aspects of the Latin American Development, Saburo Okita on Pacific Cooperation and Development of Latin American, Joaquín González on Problems of Economic Integration in Latin America and Role of International Cooperation, Teizo Horikoshi and Soichi Yokoyama on Latin American Development and Japanese Investment, Victor da Silva on IDB and Multinational Projects in Latin America, and José D. Epstein on Latin American Development and IDB. A panel discussion focused its attention on Present and Future Relations Between Japan and Latin America. Plans have been made to publish the proceedings of the conference. Further information may be requested from the Iberoamerican Institute, Sophia University, 7, Kioi-Cho, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, Japan.

**Seminario Nacional sobre Urbanización
y Marginalidad—Sogamoso, Colombia**
March 28–31, 1968

Sponsored by the Asociación Colombiana de Facultades de Medicina and the Organización Corona, the meeting featured four plenary

sessions and a session on Bases for a Plan of Action. Titles of the sessions follow: 1) The Process of Urbanization—with papers by Hernán Mendoza Hoyos on The Growth of Population in Colombia, Gabriel Andrade Lleras on The Process of Urbanization in Latin America, and Rogelio Salmona on Urbanization and Social Integration; 2) Urban Marginality—with papers by

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Roberto Pineda Giraldo on Summary and Conclusions of the First National Seminar on *Tugurios*, and Ramiro Cardona G. and Alan Simmons on Program of a National Investigation into Urban Marginality; 3) The Role of the University—with papers by Arturo Robledo and Jorge E. Ruiz on The Role of the Colombian University in the Urbanization Process and the Reform of Architecture Studies, and Roberto Arenas, Manuel García, Enrique Triana, and Dicken Castro on The University and the Problem of Urban Integral Development; and 4) The Role of Other Institutions—with papers by Rafael Stevenson on The Territorial Credit Institute and Marginal Living, and Alvaro Valencia Tovar on The Armed Forces and the Process of Urbanization. Information regarding the seminar is available from Ramiro Cardona Gutiérrez, Asociación Colombiana de Facultades de Medicina, División de Estudios de Población, Calle 45A, no. 9-77, 7° piso, Bogotá, Colombia.

National Conference on the United States in a Revolutionary World
Princeton, April 2-4, 1968

The Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University, and the American Friends Service Committee

sponsored the conference, which was chaired by Richard A. Falk, Princeton University. Within the purpose of examining the underlying forces which affect international relations and transformations within nations, a paper was delivered by Orlando Fals Borda, Universidad Nacional de Colombia (on leave at the University of London), on prospects for social change, entitled *Unfinished Revolutions in Latin America*. Copies of the papers and information are available from Fay Knopp, American Friends Service Committee, 160 North 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102.

Conference on Population Problems and the Development of Latin America
Madison, May 3-4, 1968

Sponsored by the Presbyterian and Catholic Student Centers of the University of Wisconsin, in collaboration with the university

Ibero-American Program, the conference featured four sessions. Panel discussions and papers were given at each session: 1) Population Growth, Public Policy and Development, with papers by J. Mayone Stycos, Cornell University, Ivan Illich, Centro Intercultural de Documentación, Sidney Greenfield, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, and Arnold Strickon and Vivian Epstein, University of Wisconsin (Madison); 2) Socio-Economic Aspects of Population Growth, with participation by David Chaplin, Richard Miller, Hans O. Schmitt, and Miles Galvin, all of the University of Wisconsin; 3) The History of Population Change in Latin America, with papers and discussion by Woodrow Borah, University of California, Berkeley, William Denevan, Her-

bert Harvey, and David Sweet, of the University of Wisconsin; and 4) Agrarian Policy and Population Growth, with papers by University of Wisconsin professors Lee Fletcher, William Thiesenhusen, and Emil Haney. Further information is available from the Ibero-American Program, 1470 Van Hise Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison 53706.

Seminar on Population Growth and Economic Development—Tegucigalpa
May 13–17, 1968

Sponsored by the Population Reference Bureau and the Inter-American Regional Labor Organization (ORIT), the meeting was

attended by 21 labor union leaders from Mexico, Central America, Panama, Colombia, and the Caribbean area, as well as by observers from various Honduran planning agencies and government officials. Purpose of the seminar was to develop and refine concepts regarding the challenge of population growth and its relevance to the problems and objectives of labor unions. Lectures and small working groups were the mode of operation at the meeting, which considered the specific themes of general characteristics of the population of Latin America and the world, focus on population growth and its problems, population growth and the socioeconomic crisis in Colombia, policies of family planning, growth of population and effects on the economy, migration to urban zones, necessity for improved sex education, rights of women in family planning and the role of the International Planned Parenthood Foundation, and the national program of the Asociación Hondureña de Planificación de la Familia. An *Informe General* concerning the meeting has been published by the Population Reference Bureau, 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

International Symposium on the Soviet Union and Latin America—Munich
May 20–21, 1968

This invitational meeting was sponsored by the Institute for the Study of the U.S.S.R., Munich.

Four background papers were used as a basis for discussion: Brazil-U.S.S.R. Relations by Don O. de Meira Penna, Certain Aspects of U.S.S.R.-Latin American Relations by Enrique E. Rivarola, The Study of Latin America in the U.S.S.R. by Victor V. Vol'skii, and Latin America: New Stage in the Struggle of Nations by Vol'skii. Papers presented at the sessions included: Soviet Relations with Latin America Between the Wars by Stephen Clissold, Cultural Activities of the U.S.S.R. in Latin America by Bayram Riza, The Strategy of Castroismo by Boris Goldenberg, The Castroist Challenge to Communism by Kevin Devlin, Cuban-Soviet Bloc Economic Relations, 1963–1968 by Robert F. Lamberg, Soviet Strategy Toward Cuba, Latin America and the Third World by Wolfgang Berner,

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U.S.S.R. Studies on Latin America: Political Economy in Soviet Perspective by J. Gregory Oswald, and Impressions of the Soviet Impact on the Iberian World by Tad Szulc. Further information may be requested from the sponsoring organization, Institut zur Erforschung der UdSSR e. V., Mannhardtstrasse 6, 8 München 22, West Germany.

Special Session on Bio-medical Challenges Presented by the American Indian
Washington, D.C., June 25–26, 1968

Moderator of the session was James V. Neel. Six topics were considered by the participants: origin and dispersion of the American Indian, both in North and South America, the latter discussed by José M. Crucent, Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas; principal biological subdivisions of the Indian—on the basis of physical anthropology, discussed by Juan Comas, UNAM, and on the basis of genetic traits, discussed by Miguel A. Layrisse, Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas; The American Indian: a focus for the International Biological Program; survey of the unacculturated Indians of Central and South America, discussed by Francisco M. Salzano, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul; medical problems of newly contacted Indian groups, discussed by Noel Nutels, Ministerio da Saúde, Brazil; and some special medical problems of Indian populations. A working session to identify needs and opportunities for multinational collaborative research was held also. Information is available from Martins da Silva, M.D., chief, Office of Research Coordination, Pan American Sanitary Bureau, 525 Twenty-third St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20037.

1st Meeting of Advisory Committee on Population and Development
Washington, D.C., July 29–31, 1968

The Advisory Committee on Population and Development (CAP) is a permanent body advising the Department of Social Affairs of the OAS in the formulation of a work program in the population field for which that department is responsible. At the meeting, the participants, numbering more than 35, considered demographic research in progress and the possibilities for such studies in Latin American institutions, made recommendations concerning the coordination of population program activity in demography with such activity already sponsored by such organizations as the Pan American Health Organization and Pan American Federation of Associations of Medical Schools, and studied legislation on family planning. A project, sponsored by the Colegio de México, of short seminars conducted regularly with qualified specialists familiarizing Latin American researchers with demographic study was considered by the committee and recommendation was made to the OAS Secretariat that support be given to facilitate operation of the project. In

addition, the committee stated its continuing interest in efforts to improve the compilation and use of vital statistics, in order to further population programs. A Final Report of the meeting has been published and is available from the committee, Department of Social Affairs, Pan American Union, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Colloquium: The Fiftieth Anniversary of the University Reform Movement in Latin America, 1918–1968—Washington, D.C. September 27–28, 1968

The Washington Consortium of Universities, under the leadership of the American University School of International Service, sponsored this conference which com-

memorated the fiftieth anniversary of the Córdoba Declaration. Speakers and their topics were: Mark Van Aiken, California State College at Hayward, History of the University Reform Movement; F. Taylor Peck, Latin American Studies Association, The Reformed University in Latin America: The Classical Model; Augusto Salazar Bondy, Universidad de San Marcos, Lima, The Philosophy of University Reform in Latin America; Ivan Illich, Centro Intercultural de Documentación, Cuernavaca, The Relevance of Latin American Universities to the Latin America of Today; and Kalman Silvert, New York University, The Future of the Latin American University Reform Movement. Information may be requested from Harold E. Davis, Committee on Conferences on Latin America, School of International Service, The American University, Washington, D.C. 20016.

Eshu the Trickster



A display from the exhibition, "African and Afro-American Art: The Transatlantic Tradition," showing versions of Eshu the Trickster, an important god of the Yoruba religion. Large image in the rear is from Rio de Janeiro; the center front figure is from Havana, and the one at bottom left, from Togo, West Africa. Photograph courtesy of the Museum of Primitive Art, New York City.

Special Reports on Meetings

SEMINAR ON SOCIAL SCIENCE AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA

Jahuel, (Aconcagua), Chile, April 22–25, 1968

Social scientists, whether based in the academic field of teaching and research or engaged directly in the application of theory and practical knowledge, have increasingly become preoccupied with the use of the social sciences, not only for understanding but, also, for guiding the processes of urbanization and national modernization which parallel urban growth.

The dual phenomena of 1) a tendency towards accelerated urbanization and 2) a rapid population growth rate in Latin America has drawn particular attention to this geographic area. Current statistics, e.g., on the rate of growth among nations there indicate the highest continental growth rate, 2.9 percent, encountered anywhere, and there is no evidence that this rate may be decelerating to any significant degree.¹

To this fact of population growth must be added another; growth has been increasingly and almost exclusively concentrated in the urban sectors of each country. Although the total increase was 32.2 percent between 1950–1960, the urban zones increased by 56.0 percent while only 16.8 percent was added in the rural areas. Some 14 million persons migrated to urban areas during the decade and there is evidence of a continuing high urban birth rate—contrary to the experience in most other parts of the urbanizing world. These two facts have been instrumental in pushing the urban population in Latin America from 39 percent of total population in 1950 to 46 percent in 1960.²

As a consequence, the problems and potentials generated by this rapid urbanization have been the origin of a number of international conferences all of which have treated this process as an important theme of theoretical and pragmatic interest. One recent conference, e.g., on “The Role of the City in the Modernization of Latin America,” sponsored by Cornell University in 1965, focused on the positive functions performed by the city in the modernization process; and three international conferences on urbanization in Latin America have been held in Chile in the past decade alone—at Santiago (1957), at the Catholic University of Chile (1967), and at Jahuel, Aconcagua Province (April, 1968).³

The Jahuel Seminar on Social Science and Urban Development in Latin America was co-sponsored by the Interdisciplinary Center of Urban Develop-

ment (CIDU) of the Catholic University of Chile and by the Ford Foundation. Unlike prior conferences which were more exclusively concerned with the Latin American city and with its problems and internal functions *per se*, the Jahuel Seminar was planned to place emphasis upon the national significance of urban growth, upon nation-wide urban systems, the socio-economic and political integration of the urban and surrounding national and international areas, and the role of the social sciences in suggesting 1) national policies and 2) areas of research which would assist the complementary processes of urbanization and modernization to advance national development.

Dr. John Friedmann was chairman of the program committee; Arq. Ernest Weissman, Prof. Gino Germani and Ing. Fernando Aguirre Tupper served as session chairmen. Rapporteurs for work groups were Prof. Gino Germani, Arq. Ricardo Jordán, Arq. Eduardo Neira Alva, and Prof. José A. Silva Michelena. Synthesizer for the Seminar at the final session was Prof. Kalman H. Silvert. Invited commentaries to the papers presented were made by Richard Morse, Jorge Hardoy, Antoni Kuklinski, William Mangin, Gideon Sjöberg, Glaucio Soares, Anibal Quijano, Carlos Fortin, Julio Cotler, Armando Mendes, Albert Hirschman, Brian Berry, Leo Klaassen, Guillermo Geisse, and Lloyd Rodwin.

The five invited papers which were presented grappled with various policy issues related to urban development at international, national and local levels and from different social science discipline positions. At the international level a research paper written by Walter Stöhr and Poul Pederson tackled the economic and transportation-communication links between urbanization and regional development within the context of South American integration. Basic policies for growth poles, and transportation-communication were suggested for a "staged area consolidation" strategy. Auxiliar policies for inter-metropolitan and corridor development, resource complexes, depressed and border areas, river development and preventive integration were also advanced.

The field of national policy was covered by three papers. John Friedmann, in a paper on "The Role of Cities in National Development," set forth a preliminary contribution to urban policy for underdeveloped countries and proposed a set of six leading issues which he considered necessary for serious reflection on this policy topic:

- 1) the optimum rural-urban balance for successive phases in a process of national development;
- 2) the optimal rate or organization at successive phases of the development process;

- 3) the optimal patterns of spatial organization at successive phases in the development process;
- 4) the optimal transformation paths in shifting from one type of spatial organization to another;
- 5) the criteria for determining the proper timing in shifts from one kind of urban development strategy to another; and
- 6) the criteria to be applied in determining the optimal balance between centralization and decentralization in administrative and political decisions for urban development.

Appropriately, Robert T. Daland argued, in a paper on "Urbanization Policy and Political Development in Latin America," that policy planners should consider the political development implications of urban growth policies. He based his argument upon the belief that "the failure to do so may prejudice the achievement of plan goals" and that "it is desirable to prevent negative effects on political development insofar as the latter is as legitimate a goal as economic, social, or urban development." Certain issues of political development which are raised by urbanization were identified and an attempt was made to link the "evidence" in social science with respect to these issues to a model of the relationship between urbanization and political development, primarily as a means of suggesting urban policies that are consistent with political development goals. A lively discussion ensued among the participants with respect to the premises of Daland's paper and provided the basis for remarks about political divergences among the participants which were made by Kalman Silvert during his synthesis of the Seminar. H. J. Cole presented the final paper at the national policy level exposing in it the experience of Brazilian efforts to create national urban development policies.

The single paper devoted to urbanization within the city proper was given by Carlos Delgado and devoted primarily to the formulation of criteria for describing and analyzing systematically and orderly the problems which have their origin in the accelerated rate of urbanization in Lima, Perú. Principal focus was placed on a classification of "marginal" residential settlement types as an initial step in research leading to the development of policies for improving the quality of the communities considered.

Work groups, within impossible limits of time and reflecting the multiple divergences in points of view, operated at less than desired efficiency. They were, nonetheless, able to advance a number of constructive suggestions in the following areas:

- 1) needed social science research contributions to urbanization policies in Latin America;

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- 2) training and education program needs for urban and regional development in Latin America;
- 3) experimental programs in urban and regional development; identification of projects and action-research possibilities; and
- 4) improved communications in urban and regional development: international, inter-American and university-government.

A keen synthesis of the Seminar, provided by Kalman H. Silvert, touched on the sociology of conferences and illustrated the confrontations and divergences encountered in the sessions and work groups. These confrontations centered about the difference in positions, ideologies and experiences as demonstrated by various opposites including: 1) the polarization between practitioners and theorists and, among theorists, between the macro- and micro-theorists, 2) the divergence between the political left and right, 3) between the elitist and the populist with shades of elitist populists and pluralistic populists, 4) a break between those who are political and those who pretend to be apolitical, 5) divisions on the basis of continental-cultural backgrounds—European, Latin American and North American, and 6) between those who believe in idealistic planning and those who believe in pragmatic planning. Clearly, the possible permutations surrounding these opposites and intermediate positions among those present were numerous, and demonstrated, in the Seminar, what Silvert ascribed to the urban society at large—“the great variability of human response to the fact of simple ecological organization.”

In summation, Kalman Silvert suggested that, among all the intellectual currents which were coursing through the discussions, there was a series of dialectical confrontations at the policy level: 1) between the urban and rural life styles, 2) between urban and regional organization, 3) between local and national organization, 4) between the national and the international scene, and 5) between national organization, defined as including local, and Latin American integration, with endless combinations among these. A second issue, he proposed, was the sociological role of cities and divergences about that role between 1) the view that “the mere fact of an urban agglomeration means a specific set of things for the persons who live in that agglomeration” and 2), a more probabilistic viewpoint, “that urban conglomerations in any part of the world can lead to a very broad variability of human reactions.” A third issue singled out concerned the range of effective choice which is open under any particular set of given situations. Other issues dealt with the relationship between the order and the quality of change and with the immediate and urgent problem matrix versus that of the future.

Results and the intensity of discussion during the Seminar would indicate that once the process of urbanization and national modernization through

urban growth are dealt with as a policy area both theoreticians and practitioners of the social sciences are presented with a base on which each has almost equal footing, not always sound but showing signs of strengthening, and on which each are deeply and intellectually involved, although from different perspectives. The differences in perspective, however, rather than subduing, tend to whet the desire for a greater understanding about the processes, an understanding which is improved by knowledge from vantage points other than those of the given individual. It is precisely this cross-fertilization in the focus upon the practical problems and the theory of urbanization that is enriching and expanding the separate disciplines of social science. It is also creating, within the action-oriented, problem-solving institutions, a greater appreciation for a wider inter-disciplinary approach to policies and solutions.

R. G.
J. M.

SEMINAR ON
SOCIAL SCIENCES AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
IN LATIN AMERICA

Jahuel (Aconcagua), Chile, April 22–25, 1968

Co-sponsored by the
Centro Interdisciplinario de Desarrollo Urbano y
Regional (CIDU)
of the Catholic University of Chile,
and
The Ford Foundation

Monday, April 22, 1968

First Session. Chairman: Ernest Weissmann

PAPER: John Friedmann, "The Role of Cities in National Development."

Prepared Comments: Richard Morse
Jorge Hardoy
Antoni Kuklinski

General Discussion: Eduardo Neira
Glucio Soares
Leonardus Klaassen
Gino Germani
Carlos Fortin
Ernest Weissmann

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Tuesday, April 23, 1968

Second Session. Chairman: Ernest Weismann

PAPER: Carlos Delgado "Tres Planteamientos en Torno a Problemas de Urbanización Acelerada en Areas Metropolitanas: El Caso de Lima."

Prepared Comments: Gino Germani
William Mangin
José A. Silva-Michelena
Gideon Sjoberg

General Discussion: Albert Hirschmann
Charles Frankenhoff

Third Session. Chairman: Gino Germani

PAPER: Robert Daland, "Urbanization and Political Development in Latin America."

Prepared Comments: Glaucio Soares
Anibal Quijano
Carlos Fortin
Julio Cotler

General Discussion: John Friedmann
Carlos Delgado
Gideon Sjoberg
William Mangin
José A. Silva Michelena
Richard Adams
Albert Hirschman
Kalman Silvert

Fourth Session. Chairman: Gino Germani

PAPER: Walter Stöhr and Poul Pedersen, "Urbanization, Regional Development, and Latin American Integration."

Prepared Comments: Ricardo Jordán
Armando Mendes
Brian Berry
Leonardus Klaassen

General Discussion: Richard Morse
John Strasma
Julio Gianella
Eduardo Neira
Calvin Blair

Fifth Session. Chairman: Fernando Aguirre

PAPER: Harry Cole, "National Urbanization Policies."

Prepared Comments: Guillermo Geisse
Eduardo Neira

Albert Hirschman
 Lloyd Rodwin
 General Discussion: Jorge Hardoy
 John Friedmann
 Ernest Weissmann

Wednesday, April 24, 1968

Organization of Work Groups

Ricardo Jordán, presentation of CIDU Paper, "La Docencia y la Investigación en el Campo de la Urbanización; la Experiencia del CIDU."
1st. Work Group: "Needed Social Science Research Contributions to Urbanization Policies in Latin America."

Gino Germani (Rapporteur)
 Brian Berry
 John Friedmann
 Carlos Fortin
 Albert Hirschman
 Richard Morse
 Glaucio Soares
 Daniel Goldrich
 Richard Adams
 Robert Daland

2nd. Work Group: "Training and Education Program Needs for Urban and Regional Development in Latin America."

Ricardo Jordán (Rapporteur)
 Jorge Hardoy
 Armando Mendes
 Lloyd Rodwin
 Gideon Sjoberg
 Ralph Harbison
 Thomas Sanders
 Calvin Blair
 Ralph Gakenheimer

3rd. Work Group: "Experimental Programs in Urban and Regional Development: Identification of Projects and Action—Research Possibilities."

Eduardo Neira (Rapporteur)
 Anibal Quijano
 William Mangin
 Walter Stöhr
 Charles Frankenhoff
 Nora Hamilton

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Julio Gianella
Victor Gubbins
Patricio Chellew
Enrique Brown
Francisco Vásquez

4th. Work Group: "Improved Communications in Urban and Regional Development: International, Inter-American and University-Government."

José A. Silva Michelena (Rapporteur)
Julio Cotler
Guillermo Geisse
Leonardus Klaassen
Antoni Kuklinski
Poul Pedersen
Ernest Weissmann
René Eyhéralde
Colin Rosser

Thursday, April 25, 1968

Chairman: John Friedmann

Presentation of Work Group reports by Rapporteurs, followed by discussion.

Seminar Summary: Kalman Silvert

NOTES

1. Hernán Mendoza Hoyos, "Población vs. Desarrollo: La Sobrepoblación Impide el Progreso en los Países en Desarrollo," in Boletín: *Programas Internacionales de Población*, 1967.
2. Robert O. Carleton, *Crecimiento de la Población y Fecundidad Diferencial en América Latina*. (Santiago: CELADE, 1967).
3. Results of the Cornell conference were published as *The Urban Explosion in Latin America*, Glenn H. Beyer, ed. (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1967). Papers presented at the 1957 Santiago conference were published as Philip M. Hauser ed., *Urbanization in Latin America* (N.Y. International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 1961). Proceedings of the 1967 conference are in press. Results of the Jahuel Seminar are proposed for publication during 1969.

XXXVIII INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS

Stuttgart and Munich, August 11–18, 1968

The composition of this Congress, according to the official program, included 733 participants and 49 students, with a distribution as follows: United States, 190; Latin America, 223 (Argentina, 79, Mexico, 32, Peru, 28, Chile, 24, Brazil, 22, Venezuela, 13, Costa Rica, 6, Guatemala, 5, Uruguay and Panama, 4, Honduras and Ecuador, 2, and Colombia and El Salvador, 1); Europe, 250 (West Germany, 119, France, 26, Spain, 14, Denmark and Italy, 13, Austria and Great Britain, 11, The Netherlands, 10, Switzerland and Sweden, 8, East Germany, 6, Czechoslovakia and Belgium, 3, and Hungary, Poland, Liechtenstein, Finland, and Norway, 1); Canada, 25; and Japan, 1.

Actual participation was considerably less. Although no official count was available at the time of this report, a reasonable estimate would put the total number of participants at about 500, more or less in the proportions by country indicated above. While a certain "attrition" is characteristic, this year's figure was increased because 1) the host organizing committee provided less than the usual travel support, and 2) strong competition for funding travel to this congress was provided by the international anthropological congress in Tokyo.

There were eighteen sections devoted to the traditional topics of archeology, ethnography, linguistics, physical anthropology, and others, of which only sections 2 and 3 and part of 14 dealt with non-Latin American data. Sessions on Mesoamerican and Central American archeology, Mesoamerican and Brazilian ethnography, and writing and calendar systems were particularly strong. Of the symposia, the most productive were the ones on Mesoamerican religions and urbanization (particularly the Colonial sessions in the latter).

A round table on "The Politics of Indigenous Affairs: Ethnocide and Genocide" was organized at the Congress and one of the results was the formation of a strong resolution deprecating the persecution of Indian groups in Brazil (exposed a few months ago) and calling for all governments to exercise utmost regard for indigenous peoples. In a programmed round table on the destruction of Maya monuments, another resolution was formulated calling upon museums to desist from acquiring prehistoric monuments clandestinely.

Both resolutions as well as a number of minor proposals were approved during the final plenary session in Munich. A resolution was approved in the evaluation session of the urbanization symposium to recommend to the international agencies having as their responsibility the preservation and rehabilitation of monuments the creation of a permanent international, professional

advisory committee to establish priorities and a *modus operandi* for Latin American countries. One resolution to extend the time period between Congresses was defeated.

In the period covered by this number of LARR, this meeting should loom as the most significant in terms of recent research on Latin America in several fields. Traditionally the Congress has been dominated by archeologists, ethnographers, folklorists, art historians, and historians, in that order, although there has been a liberal sprinkling of geographers and social anthropologists. The representation this year followed this pattern, though such symposia as that on urbanization attracted the participation of architects and sociologists.

Although a small section of the Congress is dedicated to studies of North America, it represents the largest and certainly the oldest interdisciplinary organization focusing on Latin America. Since many of our colleagues in political science and economics are only very vaguely aware of this entity, it is perhaps worthwhile to call it to their attention. The Congress meets every two years at a site which is decided upon by the participants in a final voting session. The only restriction is that the site must alternate between the western hemisphere and Europe (and now possibly Asia or Africa). The Congress traditionally lasts one week and is characterized by opening and closing plenary sessions with the remainder of the time devoted to papers. There are few if any restrictions to presenting papers, and the themes of the sessions are generally so broad that papers of the widest divergence will fit into one of the categories. The organizing secretariat of each Congress is responsible for fixing the local ground rules, arranging hospitality, and organizing the publication of the proceedings.

Over the years, the ICA has established a certain reputation for the quality of some of the papers presented, although the great majority are "Brief Communications" of very limited interest. Many constitute, in essence, progress reports on research, and hence LARR's interest in covering the event. Unfortunately, the time lag between presentation and publication is a chronic weakness. Seldom if ever have the acts of the preceding Congress appeared before the next one. As an example, Volume 4 of the Congress of Spain (1964) appeared only a month or two prior to the 1968 meeting.

In the last three meetings, and probably before, the Congress has been unable to supply the necessary reproduction facilities in advance so that participants could circulate their papers to interested parties. There has been no uniform method of reporting on the actual as against the registered participation. These are typical defects of large gatherings, of which the AAAS is probably the most noteworthy exemplar.

More effort has been made, in the last few congresses, to present structured symposia, revolving about specific themes. These have attracted attention and have produced mixed reactions among the participants. Some feel that the sym-

posia detract from the bazaar-like quality of the sessions, where the participant is free to shop at the several concurrent "stalls" instead of being obligated to attend a specific sequence of sessions.

Considering the investment in these biennial gatherings and the cross-section of international scholars represented in quantities ranging between 500–1000, one is prompted to press for an evaluation of the product. Hopefully, the new organizing secretariat (Peru), with some clear guidelines as to what is most desired and a realistic sense of budget and timing, can structure the future meeting in Lima in 1970 in such a way as to make the results more immediately beneficial to the Latin American research community.

It would appear that this extraordinarily well-preserved institution (close to celebrating its 100th anniversary) deserves some kind of accolade for its survival value, but at the same time that it merits serious reappraisal to determine if it is indeed (as one of the South American delegates put it) an anachronism or can become a more vital forum for discussion of contemporary research problems and a vehicle not only for channeling and intensifying research efforts, but for mobilizing international support for the preservation of the raw material upon which this research is based.

R.P.S.

Recurring Meetings

21st Annual Conference on World Affairs Of the myriad sessions, two focused specifically on Latin American topics: Some Latin American
Boulder, April 15–19, 1968

Political Thinkers and Their Influence, with a paper delivered by Jorge de Sa Almeida, and Emerging Latin American Folk Culture, with a paper by Arden King. Information may be requested from Mrs. Betty Brandenburg, secretary, Conference on World Affairs, University of Colorado, Boulder 80302.

**61st Annual Meeting of the
Organization of American Historians**
Dallas, April 18–20, 1968

Two sessions featured Latin American topics: one, held jointly with the Western History Association, considered The Presidio: A Spanish Frontier Institution, with papers by Paige W. Christiansen, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, on The Presidio and the Borderlands: A Case Study, and Odie B. Faulk, Arizona Western College, on The Presidio: Fortress or Farce?; the other session, held jointly with the Mormon History Association, considered Mormon Colonizing in Texas and Mexico, with papers

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delivered by Davis Bitton, University of Utah, on Lyman Wight: Maverick Mormon Apostle and Texas Pioneer, and B. Carmon Hardy, California State College at Fullerton, on *The Trek South: Nineteenth-Century Mormon Migration to Mexico*. Program chairman was Holman Hamilton, Department of History, University of Kentucky, Lexington 40506.

**5th Meeting of Governors of Central Banks of the American Continent
Altagracia, Argentina, May 2–3, 1968**

The Banco Central de la República Argentina hosted the meeting, which was organized by the Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos (CEMLA). Invited participants considered, during informal sessions, the subjects of international monetary reform—a study of the scheme approved at Rio de Janeiro and the legal instruments proposed, recent experience in stabilization policies, and size, terms and conditions of foreign aid. Papers and commentary were to be published in the May and June issues of the CEMLA periodicals *Monthly Bulletin* and *Técnicas Financieras*. Further information is available from CEMLA, Durango 54, México 7, D. F., Mexico.

**Western Regional Comparative Education Conference
Los Angeles, May 3–4, 1968**

Held on the UCLA campus, the meeting was sponsored by the Graduate School of Education and the Association of Comparative Education Students of UCLA and the Comparative Education Society. Theme of the conference was Planning for Educational Development. One paper had Latin American content: *The Reorganization of Peruvian Teacher Education* by Carol Charles, National Ministry of Education, Peru. Information is available from the conference co-chairmen, Wendell P. Jones or James R. Liesch, Graduate School of Education, University of California, Los Angeles, California 90024.

**6th Congreso Panamericano de Servicio Social—Caracas
June 16–22, 1968**

The triennial congresses are the principal means of planning activities and delineating objectives of the Conferencia Panamericana de Servicio Social, an organism to promote cooperative action in the field of social service among the OAS countries. Six themes were presented at plenary sessions and later considered, with sub-themes, by small study groups: *La Realidad de América Latina* by Carlos María Campos, Costa Rican Comité Nacional de Bienestar Social; *La Problemática del Subdesarrollo: el Hombre en los Problemas del Desarrollo* by Josué de Castro, Centro Internacional de Desarrollo, Paris; *La Planificación, una Técnica para el Desarrollo* by Rubén Darío Utría,

Comisión Económica para América Latina (CEPAL); *La Política Social y la Planificación del Bienestar Social* by Luis Carlos Mancini, Ministerio de Planificación y Coordinación, Brazil; and *Posibilidades del Desarrollo de una Metodología para la Planificación en Servicio Social* by Luis Lander, J. A. Silva Michelena, and Rosario Scarpatti, all of Centro de Estudios del Desarrollo (CENDES), Venezuela. Information is available from Carmen Teresa Rodríguez, president, Conferencia Panamericana de Servicio Social (1965–1968), Ministerio de Sanidad y Asistencia Social, Caracas, Venezuela.

13th Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials
Lawrence, Kansas
June 20–22, 1968

At the meeting, held in the University of Kansas Libraries, participants considered the progress of acquisitions, exchange of publications, photoduplication, official

publications, bibliography, and library matters concerning SALALM. Discussion groups focused on similar topics, as well as library organization and inter-American library relations. A project of the Latin American Studies Association Committee on Scholarly Resources to reprint research publications no longer available in the book trade was reviewed. A Constitutional Assembly was convened and adopted a constitution and bylaws providing for a permanent organization; A. Curtis Wilgus, University of Miami, was elected the first SALALM president, along with Carl Deal, University of Illinois, vice president, Marietta Daniels Shepard, Pan American Union, Executive Secretary, Albert J. Diaz, Microcard Editions, secretary-treasurer, and members of the Executive Board Alice Ball, U. S. Book Exchange, Alma Jordan, University of the West Indies, Dominick Coppola, Stechert-Hafner, Inc., Gilberto Fort, University of Kansas, Joseph Rosenthal, New York Public Library, and Donald F. Wisdom, Library of Congress. A Final Report and the working papers are to be published by the Pan American Union, in addition to coverage in the Library of Congress *Information Bulletin*. Information is available from Marietta Daniels Shepard, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C. 20006.

14th World Affairs Forum
Pittsburgh, June 26, 1968

The American States Area of Mutual Opportunity and Benefit was the title of this meeting, sponsored

by the World Affairs Council of Pittsburgh, with the cooperation of the Center for Latin American Studies, University of Pittsburgh, and organized by Max A. Bishop. The forum featured talks by Carlos Sanz de Santamaria, Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress, on Economic and Social Trends Among the American States, Julio Sanjines-Goytia, Bolivian Ambassador to the United States, on Politico-Military Security Trends Among the

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American States, Sol M. Linowitz, U. S. Ambassador to the OAS, on Building Friendships, and Pedro Tinoco, Banco Mercantil y Agrícola, Caracas, on Trends in Business Development—Binational and Multinational Corporations, Credits, Capital Accumulation and Industrial Development, as well as a panel discussion on Trends in Opportunities for Mutual Benefit with participants Freddy Muller, Robert C. Hill, and Luis Alcalá Sucre. Information concerning the meeting may be requested from the World Affairs Council of Pittsburgh, 400 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219.

**4th Brazilian Seminar of
Linguistic Orientation
Recife, July 22–26, 1968**

a series of lectures on topics such as classification of Brazilian indigenous languages, structural and transformational grammar, audio-visual Portuguese for foreign students, dialectological field work in Brazil, or problems of Brazilian students learning English as a foreign language, and a series of round table discussions, all of which were aimed ultimately at improvement in the quality of linguistics and language teaching in Brazil. Some of the papers are to be published in *Estudos Lingüísticos*, journal of the Centro de Lingüística Aplicada. Information may be requested from Francisco Gomes de Matos, director, Centro de Lingüística Aplicada, Rua Aurora, 713—8° andar, São Paulo 2, SP, Brazil.

The seminar consisted of courses on the application of linguistics to the teaching of Portuguese and aspects of the theory of language,

**2nd World Congress for Rural Sociology
Enschede, The Netherlands
August 5–10, 1968**

operation in Rural Sociology, which was established by the Rural Sociological Society and the European Society for Rural Sociology. During the plenary sessions, the following topics were discussed: Social Organization and Rural Change, Socio-Economic Development and Man-Land Relationships, Sociological Implications of Action Programs, and Development and Rural Social Structure. Twelve workshops were organized for particular interests; Rodolfo Stavenhagen, Mexico, presided over a workshop on Political Aspects of Land Reform. Publication of congress proceedings is to be handled by *Sociologia Ruralis*, journal of the European Society for Rural Sociology. Information is available from A. K. Constandse, Congress Secretariat, Herenstraat 25, Wageningen, The Netherlands.

The congress theme was Development of the Rural Social Structure. The meeting was organized by the Committee for International Co-

**38th International Congress of
Americanists—Stuttgart and Munich
August 11–18, 1968**

A first-hand critique of this meeting, by Richard P. Schaedel, is included in this issue of LARR, on pp. 99–101.

**64th Annual Meeting of Association
of American Geographers
Washington, D.C., August 18–22, 1968**

A number of papers related specifically to Latin American topics: Recent High Sea-Level Stands in the Bahamas by Aulis O. Lind,

U. S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory; Los Cerrillos de Tenos: A Laharic Landscape of Central Chile by Donald D. MacPhail, University of Colorado, and Rene Saa V., Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Naturales, CORFO, Santiago; Tradition and Transformation of Shifting Cultivation in Coastal Oaxaca by Herbert M. Eder, University of California, Berkeley; Eucalypts in the Landscape of Southern Peru by Joshua C. Dickinson, University of Florida; Least Cost Flows in a Capacitated Network: A Brazilian Example by Howard L. Gauthier, Ohio State University; Border Town Symbiosis: The Case of Brownsville and Matamoros, Twin Cities of the Lower Rio Grande by C. Daniel Dillman, Northern Illinois University; Amazonian Savanna Landscapes—Their Nature and Origin by Theo L. Hills, McGill University; A Partial Analysis of Some Fluvial Processes Within the Manatí Basin, Puerto Rico by Laurence A. Lewis, Indiana University; and Population Geography and Problems of Areal Units: Some Results from a Study of Central America by Robert E. Nunley, University of Kansas. Information may be requested from Hibberd V. Kline, Jr., program chairman, University of Pittsburgh, 717 Cathedral of Learning, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213.

**Annual Meeting of Rural
Sociological Society—Boston
August 23–26, 1968**

Responsible for organizing the meeting was Alvin L. Bertrand, 1967–68 president of the Society, Louisiana State University. Five

papers were delivered on Latin American subjects: Farm Ownership, Political and Other Participation in Central Brazil by J. C. van Es and Robert L. Whittenbarger, University of Wisconsin; Work Environment: Latin America by Olen Leonard, Mississippi State University; Modernization of Brazilian Agriculture: A Study of Subsistence Farmers and Salaried Farm Workers by James Converse and Helcio Ulhoa Sarriava, University of Wisconsin; Changing Family Structure in Rural Paraguay by Earl Jones, Texas A & M University; and The Correlates of Community Economic Development in Brazil by J. David Stanfield, Michigan State University.

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**63rd Annual Meeting of American Sociological Association
Boston, August 26–29, 1968**

At the meeting, which had as its theme *On the Gap Between Sociology and Social Policy*, three papers with Latin American content were delivered: *Military Organization and Civilian Roles in Latin America* by Juan Saxe-Fernandez, Hofstra University; *Military Culture and the Political Role of the Military in Chile* by Roy A. Hansen, University of California, Berkeley; and *Social Stratification in Argentina: The Perceptions of Argentine Youth* by David Nasatir, University of California, Berkeley. Abstracts of the papers are available from Sociological Abstracts, Inc., New York.

**2nd Western Hemisphere Nutrition Congress—San Juan, Puerto Rico
August 26–29, 1968**

The congress had as its purpose the encouragement of application of new research findings to the solution of nutrition problems in the hemisphere. A number of sessions considered particular Latin American situations, such as private enterprise in agricultural development, nutrition research programs of Trinidad, Haiti, Surinam, and Puerto Rico, and iron deficiency anemia in South America. Papers are to be published in *Proceedings, Western Hemisphere Nutrition Congress II*; further information is available from Mrs. Nancy Eddington, Technical Assistant, Section on Nutrition Education, Council on Foods and Nutrition, 535 N. Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois 60610.

**3rd International Conference of Hispanists—Mexico City
August 26–31, 1968**

Principal theme of the congress was *The Relation Between Peninsular and American Hispanics*. At the academic sessions, participants considered the theme in terms of linguistics, history, and literature. More than 100 papers were presented in a wide range of topics within the general theme; the Colegio de México is to publish these papers. Further information may be requested from Carlos H. Magis, Secretario del Comité Organizador, II Congreso de la Asociación Internacional de Hispanistas, El Colegio de México, Guanajuato 125, México 7, D. F., Mexico.

**4th Congress of the International Economic History Association
Bloomington, September 9–14, 1968**

Seventeen papers with Latin American content were delivered at the meeting: *The Subsistence Economy in Brazil* by L. Lisanti, at a session on *Consumption and Distribution of Production*; *The Aboriginal Population of Tropical America: Problems and Methods of Estimation* by William M. Denevan, *Social Implications and Change in Population and Set-*

tlement of the 12,000 Years of Pre-History in the Tehuacán Valley of Mexico by R. McNeish, Human Ecology and Population by Carl Sauer, Población y despoblación rural de la provincia de Buenos Aires, 1869–1960 by Nicolás Sánchez-Albornoz, The Application of Computers to the Analysis of the Bishopric of Caracas, 1780–1820 by T. Brady and J. V. Lombardi, El Fenómeno migratorio en el virreinato peruano by Rolando Mellafe, and Quelques traits caractéristiques de l'évolution historique de la population du Brésil by Oliver Onody, all delivered at a session on Demographic History; Cycle de l'or et cycle du café au Brésil: étude comparée by Frédéric Mauro, at a session on Relations Between Developed and Underdeveloped Regions; and Frontier in the Coffee Plantation Regions in Brazil by Emilia Viotti da Costa, Colonización, ocupación del suela y "frontera" en el norte de Nueva España, 1541–1750 by Enrique Florescano, Agrarian Frontiers in Venezuela by Germán Carrera Damas, A Living Frontier: The Luso-Hispanic Area in the Rio de la Plata by Gustavo Beyhaut, Agrarian Frontier: The Example of Peru in the XVIth Century by Mellafe, The Frontier's Expansion of Buenos Aires, 1810–1852 by Tulio Halperin, The North Frontier in Argentina by Haydée G. de Torres, Los cambiantes patrones de asentamiento y explotación agropecuaria en los nuevos territorios argentinos, 1890–1910 by Roberto Cortés Conde and The Entrepreneurs of Agrarian Colonization in the Santa Fe (Argentine) Frontier, c. 1870 by Ezequiel Gallo, all during a session on Land Occupation, Settlement, and "Frontiers." Information is available from the local arrangements chairman, Ross M. Robertson, Graduate School of Business, Indiana University, Blomington 47401.

12th Pan American Congress of Architects—Bogotá
October 7–11, 1968

Hosting the congress, which had as its theme Urban Renewal, was the Colombian Society of Architects. Five topics were considered

during the session: urban extension—population needs in a growing urban complexity; maintenance of urban areas in the face of increased necessities of the inhabitants; inhabitability of urban areas; urban development and modification; and establishment of urban areas; urban development and modification; and establishment of new areas. Information may be requested from Arq. Gabriel Serrano, Sociedad Colombiana de Arquitectos, Calle 24, 6–65, Bogotá, Colombia.

24th Annual Assembly of the Inter-American Press Association
Buenos Aires, October 4–18, 1968

Freedom of the Press in the Americas was, as always, a primary concern of the IAPA gathering. Representatives from magazines

and newspapers in many western hemisphere nations heard reports from various

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committees concerning IAPA scholarships, the Technical Center, and resolutions. Further information is available from Carlos A. Jiménez, Inter-American Press Association, 667 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10021.

8th Annual Conference of the Western History Association—Tucson
October 17–19, 1968

Considerable interest in the Hispanic West was reflected in the program, which featured six sessions on Latin America and the

Borderlands. New Spain: Problems of the 17th Century featured papers by Noel Stowe, Arizona State University, on Some Considerations of the Tumulto of 1624, and W. Michael Mathes, University of San Francisco, on Drainage of the Lakes of Mexico; Traders and Trappers in the Southwest featured papers by Harold H. Dunham, University of Denver, on Fur Trappers, Traders and the New Mexican Government, and David J. Weber, San Diego State College, on Trailing Trappers through Northern Mexico. Papers at the session on Spanish Missions were delivered by Charles Polzer, S.J., on Jesuit Mission Methods in the Southwest, and John L. Kessell on Guevavi, Mission in the Balance, 1763–72: The Last Jesuit and the First Franciscan. The Mexican War was described in papers by Glenn W. Price, Sonoma State College, on The Mexican War: A Case of Nationalistic History, and Norman Graebner, University of Virginia, on Lessons of the Mexican War, while Exploration in the Borderlands was covered in papers by Alfonso Rivas Salmon, Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara, on The Seven Cities in Aztec Legend, and Seymour V. Conner, Texas Technological College, on The Mendoza-Lopez Expedition of 1683–84 and the Location of San Clemente. At the session on Spanish Culture Impact, papers were delivered by Warren A. Beck, California State College at Fullerton, on the Cultural Contribution of the Penitentes of New Mexico, and Eugene Hollon, University of Toledo, on Spanish Influence in the Anglo-American West. Carl Dentzel, director of the Southwest Museum, delivered a luncheon address on The Southwest: Cradle of American History. The majority of the papers are to be published by the Western History Association.

7th Inter-American Planning Congress
Lima, October 20–25, 1968

The Inter-American Planning Society sponsored this meeting, which was organized by the Peruvian

Institute of Development Studies. Symposia were held on the following topics: Prognosis of the Social Situation of America in the Year 2000, directed by Horacio Godoy; Prospects of National and International Policy, directed by Kalman Silvert; Integration and Development, directed by Claudio Veliz; and The New Culture, directed by Harvey Perloff. Throughout the sessions, emphasis was placed on the relationship between planned and spontaneous growth and their roles in the future Latin America. The sponsoring organization has

made tentative plans to publish the papers. Information is available from Carlos Zuzunaga-Flórez, Instituto Peruano de Estudios del Desarrollo, Casilla Postal 6125, Lima, Peru.

Meetings of Regional Associations of Latin American Studies

**National Meeting of Latin American
Studies Association**
New York, November 7–9, 1968

The opening plenary meeting featured an address by Kalman Silvert, past President of LASA from New York University. Topical

sessions were as follows: 1) *The Study of Literature: Criollos and Peninsulares*, chaired by Gregory Rabassa, Queens College, with speakers Luis Leal, University of Illinois, and Juan Marichal, Harvard University, commentators Frank Dauster, Rutgers University, Roberto Esquenazi-Mayo, University of Nebraska, and Wilson Martins, New York University, and summarist Emir Rodriguez Monegal, Yale University; 2) *The New Comparative Politics in Latin America*, chaired by Kalman Silvert, with speakers Gino Germani, Harvard University, Belden H. Paulsen, University of Wisconsin, and Phillippe Schmitter, University of Chicago, and commentator-summarist Arnold S. Feldman, Northwestern University; 3) *The Interaction of European Tradition and Autochthonous Heritage in Ibero-American Art and Architecture in the Colonial Period*, chaired by Stanton L. Catlin, Center for Inter-American Relations, with speakers Graziano Gasparini, Universidad Central de Venezuela, Caracas, and Antonio Bonet Correa, Universidad de Sevilla, Spain, and commentators José de Mesa and Teresa Gisbert de Mesa, Universidad Mayor de San Andrés, Bolivia, Erwin Walter Palm, Heidelberg University, West Germany, Donald Robertson, Tulane University, Robert C. Smith, University of Pennsylvania, and Arturo Uslar Pietri; 4) *The Culture of Latin American Cities*, chaired by Richard M. Morse, Yale University, with speakers Anthony Leeds, University of Texas, John Friedmann, Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Kenneth Karst, UCLA, and Emir Rodriguez Monegal, and commentators Robert C. Smith and William Mangin, Syracuse University; 5) *Food Supply for Latin America*, chaired by Lowell Hardin, Ford Foundation, with speakers Thomas Carroll, Inter-American Development Bank, Edward Hawkins, World Bank, William Nichols, Vanderbilt University, and T. Lynn Smith, University of Florida; and 6) *Roots and Characteristics of Nationalism in Latin America*, chaired by Stanley Ross, University of Texas, with a special address by Arthur P. Whitaker, SUNY-Stony Brook, speakers Gonzalo Aguirre Beltrán, Instituto Indigenista Interamericano, Mexico, Stanton Catlin, and Seymour Menton, University of California, Irvine, and summarist Luis González y González, Colegio de México. A round table session on Latin American Studies in Europe was

sponsored by the School of International Affairs, Columbia University; chairman was Charles Wagley and participants were R. A. Humphreys, Institute of Latin American Studies, London, Pierre Monbieg, Institut des Hautes Etudes de l'Amérique Latine, Paris, Francisco Morales Padrón, Escuela de Estudios Hispano-Americanos, Seville, and Hans-Albert Steger, Kontaktprogramm zur sozialwissenschaftlichen Forschung in Latein-Amerika (COSAL), Dortmund, West Germany.

16th Annual Conference of Rocky Mountain Council for Latin American Studies Albuquerque, May 2–4, 1968

Six sessions considered topics of Latin American research: 1) Latin American Literature, with papers by Ewart E. Phillips, Howard Payne College, on Rosenda: Romero's Portrait of a Woman, and Gerrit de Jong, Jr., Brigham Young University, on Modernismo; 2) the Phi Alpha Theta session, with papers by Jerry Cooney, University of New Mexico, on Mexican Intellectuals and the Porfiriato, 1900–1910, and George L. Archuleta, University of New Mexico, on A Decade of Platine Conflict, 1767–77; 3) Colonial Hispanic Studies, with papers by W. M. Russell, University of Texas at El Paso, on Literary Antecedents of the Age of Discovery, and William Collins, Purdue University, on Shipbuilding in Colonial New Spain; 4) Hispanic American Mix, with papers by Michael C. Meyer, University of Nebraska, on Perspectives on Mexican Revolutionary Historiography, Alfonso Gonzales, University of Calgary, on A Geographical Reconnaissance of Peru (with slides), and William P. Tucker, Texas Technological College, on The Latin American Municipio: Its Legal and Political Position; 5) Spanish American Literature, with papers by David W. Foster, Arizona State University, on Gabriel García Marquez' *Cien Años de Soledad* as Bible Parable, Virginia Ramos Foster, Phoenix College, on Aspects of Contemporary Argentine Drama, and Merlin D. Compton, Brigham Young University, on La Devoradora de Hombres—Rómulo Gallegos' *Doña Bárbara*; and 6) The Spanish Southwest, with papers by Paige Christianson, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, on From Mission to Presidio: Spanish Indian Policy in the Late 18th Century, and Arthur L. Campa, University of Denver, on Poverty in the Southwest. Dinner addresses were delivered by Marshall Nason, University of New Mexico, on A New Dimension in Language and Area Studies, and Richard Greenleaf, University of the Americas, on Administration of Foreign Studies Programs in Mexico. Next year's meeting is planned for May 1968 at the University of Denver. Further information may be requested from Donald C. Cutter, 1967–68 president of RMCLAS, Department of History, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque 87106.

Annual Meeting of Midwest Council of Association for Latin American Studies
 St. Louis, October 24–26, 1968

At the meeting, members voted to change the name of the organization to Midwest Association of Latin American Studies

(MALAS). Participants considered the theme Cultural and Religious Factors in Latin America. Papers delivered included: Religious Atmosphere During the Period of García Moreno by Robert Gold, State University of New York at Geneseo; The Political Role of the Catholic Clergy in the 20th Century—A Case Study: Ecuador by George Maier, Southern Illinois University; Hispanic Archetypes in Tirano Banderas of Valle-Inclán by Ernest Rehder, University of Wisconsin; The Primacy of Culture in the Formation of Religious Thought in Latin America by Harold C. Bradley, St. Louis University; Cultural Problems Facing the North American Scholar in Latin America by Frank D. McCann, Wisconsin State University; Catholic-Protestant Relations in Costa Rica During the Twentieth Century by Richard Millott, Southern Illinois University; Community Development: The Conflict of Values and Ideals Within the Barrio by C. Kim Cummings, Washington University; Credit Unions—Revolution and Evolution by Stephen Duffy, St. Louis University; Religion in Latin America: An Anthropological View by Robert Jack Smith, Western Michigan University; and Messianic Movements in Brazil as Instruments of Social Change by J. F. Barbosa-Dasilva, University of Notre Dame. A panel discussion was held on the Peace Corps and Papal Volunteers, with an address by Edward J. Ososki, St. Louis University, on Perspectives on Culture as Seen by a Peace Corps Volunteer. Speaker at the MALAS Banquet was Roger Vekemans, Centro para el Desarrollo Económico y Social de América Latina, Santiago, Chile. Papers are to be published in 1969 by Fides Publishers, Inc., Notre Dame, Indiana. Information is available from the program chairman, Charles Fleener, Department of History, St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri 63103.

2nd Annual Meeting of Southwest Council of Latin American Studies
 San Antonio, March 6–8, 1969

Theme of the conference will be The Role of the Rio Grande Frontier and Other Political Barriers Between the United States and

Latin America. Write Richard A. Johnson, president of SCOLAS, Trinity University, 715 Stadium Drive, San Antonio, Texas 78212.

16th Annual Meeting of Southeastern Conference on Latin American Studies
 Gainesville, April 4–5, 1969

Write the program chairman for the 1969 SECOLAS gathering, William E. Carter, Acting Director, Center for Latin American

Studies, University of Florida, Gainesville 32601.

Future Meetings

Meeting of the Geological Society of America

Location: Mexico City

Date: November 11–13, 1968

Meetings are to be held by the Geological Society of America, the Paleontological Society, the Mineralogical Society of America, the Society of Economic Geologists, the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, the Geochemical Society, the National Association of Geology Teachers, and the Geoscience Information Society. Write R. C. Becker, P. O. Box 1719, Boulder, Colorado 80302.

67th Annual Meeting of American Anthropological Association

Location: Seattle

Date: November 21–24, 1968

Write Allan Smith, program chairman, Department of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman 99163.

Meeting on the Environment and Planning in the Caribbean

Location: Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico

Date: December 1968

Write Robert J. Calvesbert, Institute of Caribbean Studies, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras 00931.

Congress of Inter-American Association of Industrial Property

Location: Lima

Date: December 2–6, 1968

Write Gerardo Gomez Vega, Condesa 7–703, México 1, D. F., Mexico.

2nd Inter-American Meeting of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists

Location: Bogotá

Date: December 2–7, 1968

Write Angela Hernández de Caldas, directora de la Biblioteca, Instituto Tecnológico Argécola, Apdo. Aéreo 449, Pasto, Colombia.

2nd Meeting of Directors of the Councils for Science Policy and Research of Latin American Member States

Location: Caracas

Date: December 10–17, 1968

Write Y. de Hemptinne, Science Policy Division, UNESCO, Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7^e, France.

Symposium on Problems of Secondary Education in Latin America

Location: Quito

Date: December 16–21, 1968

Write E. Jonquières, Education Sector, UNESCO, Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7^e France.

Meeting of Committee of Experts on African Cultural Contributions in the Caribbean Region

Location: Havana

Date: December 17–20, 1968

Write Piero Sanavio, Sciences and Culture Sector, UNESCO, Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7^e, France.

Annual Meeting of American Association for the Advancement of Science

Location: Dallas

Date: December 26–31, 1968

One section is to be devoted to Mesoamerican anthropology. Write Anthony Leeds, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin 78712.

Annual Meeting of Modern Language Association of America

Location: New York

Date: December 27–29, 1968

Write Mrs. Annabelle Quick, convention manager, Modern Language Association, 62 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10012.

2nd Annual Meeting of Society for Historical Archeology

Location: Tucson

Date: January 9–11, 1969

Write the program chairman, Roderick Sprague, Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 83843.

5th Inter-American Symposium for Linguistics and Language Teaching

Location: São Paulo

Date: January 9–15, 1969

Sponsored by the Inter-American Program for

CALENDAR OF MEETINGS

Linguistics and Language Teaching, the symposium is to be held in conjunction with the 2nd Congress of the Association of Linguistics and Language Teaching (January 4-8), and the 3rd Inter-American Linguistics Institute and 3rd Brazilian Linguistics Institute (January 15-February 28). Write Francisco Gomes de Matos, Centro de Linguística Aplicada, Rua Aurora 713-8º, São Paulo 2, SP, Brazil.

Conference on Latin American Development: The Integrated Role of Health, Technology and Education

Location: Buffalo

Date: February 19-20, 1969

Write George O. Schanzer, Department of Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese, Crosby Hall, State University of New York—Buffalo, Buffalo 14214.

History Conference for Secondary Teachers

Location: San Antonio

Date: February 22, 1969

The meeting's theme will be Latin American History. Write Felix Almaraz, Department of History, St. Mary's University, 2700 Cincinnati Avenue, San Antonio, Texas 78226.

Pan American Congress of International Psycho-Analytical Association

Location: New York

Date: February 23-27, 1969

Write León Grinberg, vice president, International Psycho-Analytical Association, Pueyrredon 2395-10º, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

4th Annual Meeting of Southern Anthropological Society

Location: New Orleans

Date: March 13-15, 1969

The American Ethnological Society will meet in conjunction. Write Miles Richardson, program chairman, Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge 70803.

12th Inter-American Congress of Psychology

Location: Montevideo

Date: March 30-April 6, 1969

Theme of the congress is to be Education, Training and Research in Psychology. Write Inter-American Society of Psychology, 1801 Lavaca Street, Suite 11E, Austin, Texas 78701.

University of Houston 4th Annual Conference on Latin America

Location: Houston

Date: April 17-19, 1969

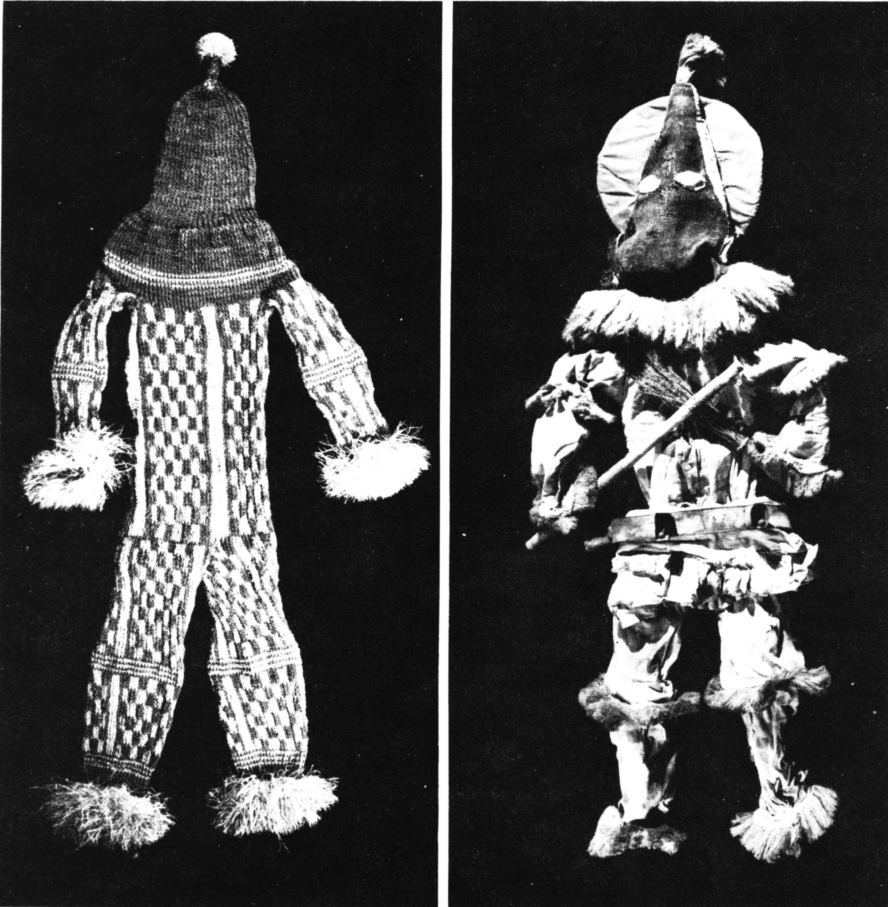
Contemporary Latin America is to be the theme of the conference. Write Harvey L. Johnson, Division of Foreign Languages, University of Houston, Houston, Texas 77004.

2nd Inter-American Conference on International Judicial Cooperation

Location: Cuernavaca

Date: April 17-20, 1969

Write Humberto Briseño Sierra, Comisión Organizadora, Cuarto Congreso Mexicano de Derecho Procesal, Sindicalismo 77, México 18, D. F., Mexico.



African and American Dance Costumes

Photographs from the exhibition "African and Afro-American Art: The Transatlantic Tradition" show the survival of dance costumes from Eastern Nigerian cultures in western Cuban cities. The rhythmic accents of raffia fibre at the top, the wrists, and the ankles, and the break of the checkered pattern at the elbows and knees of the costume of the Ekpe Society of Eastern Nigeria, on the left, is reproduced in the Ibibio- and Ekoi-influenced costume made in Cuba during the 19th century, on the right. The Cuban costume has in addition to the basic elements the more elaborate decoration of a cardinal-like hat behind the conical hood, eyes, sashes, and a belt of bells. Photographs courtesy of the Museum of Primitive Art, New York City.