
NEWS

CALENDAR OF MEETINGS

**38th Annual Meeting of the
American Association of
Physical Anthropologists
Mexico City, 9–12 April 1969**

The Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia and its academies sponsored this meeting, which was attended by about 140 members of the Association and

invited guests. The scientific program consisted of eighty papers, several of which had to be read by title because of the large numbers. Among those with Latin American content were the following: 28) Nutritional stress and growth: Sex difference in adaptive response (in *Heliconia*, Columbia) by W. A. Stini, Cornell University; 29) A Comparison of laboratory and field studies in detecting variation and response to cold (in a Quechua Indian group) by Joel M. Hanna, University of Hawaii; 30) Effects of alcohol and coca on foot temperature responses of highland Peruvian Indians during a localized cold exposure, by Michael A. Little, Ohio State University; 33) Aspects of physical activity in high altitude natives, by Tulio Velázquez, Universidad Mayor de San Marcos, Peru; 35) Morphological variations during growth related to high altitude hypoxia, by A. Roberto Frisancho, University of Michigan; 36) The secular essential nature of diet (among some Colombian Indians) by Marianne Winton, University of California, Berkeley; 44) Estrous cycles among free-ranging rhesus monkeys (Cayo Santiago, Puerto Rico) by James Loy, Northwestern University; 46) Estudios cromosómicos en reclusos de dos prisiones mexicanos, by Salvador Armendares, Leonora Buentello, Carlos Zavala, Guillermina Mora and Rubén Lisker, Instituto Nacional de la Nutrición, Mexico; 47) Primeros resultados de Piab en Panama, by A. Pirro, Panama City; 48) Poblaciones precerámicas de las costa norte de Chile, by J. R. Munizaga, Centro de Estudios Antropológicos, Chile; 49) Preliminary study of anthropological data obtained from the redesigned Chilean birth certificate, by Ricardo Cruz-Coke, University of Chile; 50) Estudio cefalométrico en conscriptos de Cholúla, Puebla, Mexico, by Zaid Lagunas R. Museo Nacional

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de Antropología, Mexico; 51) Ciertos rasgos antropométricos de la población juvenil de la región de Cholula, Puebla, Mexico; by Sergio López A., Museo Nacional de Antropología, Mexico; 52) Algunos característicos dermopapilares en la población masculina de Cholula, Publa, Mexico, by Carlos Serrano S., Museo Nacional de Antropología, Mexico; 54) Estructura genética en poblaciones chilenas, by E. Covarrubias, Facultad de Medecina, Santiago, Chile; 55) Observaciones antropométricas en corredos Tarahumaras, by Alejandro Estrada, Museo Nacional de Antropología, Mexico; 60) The distribution of serum proteins in a Guatemalan sample, by Patricia S. Gindhart, University of Texas, Austin; 62) Control data for determining biological effects of the food supplement program at Vicos, Peru, by Marshall T. Newman, University of Washington; 70) Reproductive mechanisms in the squirrel monkey, (*Saimiri sciureus*), Cayo Santiago, by Thomas C. Hutchinson, University of Missouri; 74) Nuevos estudios de isonimia: el mismo apellido en parientes de ambos lados, by Gabriel W. Lasker, Wayne State University; 77) Coefficients of inbreeding among the Yupa, by Adelaida G. de Diaz Ungria, Universidad Central de Venezuela, Caracas; 79) Genetic polymorphisms in Brazilian populations, by Francisco M. Salzano, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Pôrto Alegre, Brazil. Abstracts of the papers read are listed in the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, N.S. Vol. 31 No. 2, September 1969, Pp. 249–280.

**14th Congress of the
International Institute of
Latin American Literature
Toronto, Canada, 24–28 August, 1969**

Central theme of the Congress, which was held at the University of Toronto, was: The Essay and Literary Criticism in Latin America. The volume of Conference Papers is in preparation.

**Conference on Practical
Aspects of a Census
Los Angeles,
October 24–25, 1969**

Academic specialists from the fields of anthropology, economics, geography, history, Latin American Studies, political science, psychology, and sociology, together

with representatives from the Mexican bureau of the Census and The University of Costa Rica, met in Los Angeles for a two day conference to examine the practical aspects of carrying out an ideal census. It was generally agreed that the academic community must formally make its wishes known to census agencies concerning the type of questions needed for advanced research into contemporary social change. It was also felt that publication of a model would encourage scholars who administer micro-level censuses to standardize a por-

tion of their census to meet interdisciplinary research needs. The conference was funded by a NDEA grant.

**3rd Inter American Labor
Ministers Meeting
Washington, D.C.,
October 1969**

During the first week of October there were addresses by Galo Plaza, Secretary General of the OAS, George Schultz, U.S. Secretary of Labor, and George

Meany, President of the AFL-CIO. In the second week, labor ministers and top trade union officials from 23 OAS member states examined the record to date in combating unemployment, improving minimum wage systems and enforcement mechanisms, and promoting free trade unions. They assessed labor's gains under the Alliance for Progress in achieving labor union participation in the formulation of wage, price and income policies and in protecting migrant farm laborers and expanding rural and urban vocational training opportunities. The delegates examined detailed reports submitted by member states on progress toward realizing the goals of the Alliance for Progress. These showed that limited progress has been made. For example: 1) Most member states have public employment services, and some kind of statistical service providing data on unemployment, the cost of living, etc. But studies prepared for the meeting showed that overall unemployment in Latin America today is greater than at the beginning of the Alliance. About one quarter of the work force was unemployed then, about 18 million workers are unemployed now. 2) Worker banks, as recommended in previous meetings, have been established in four countries: Argentina, Guatemala, Honduras, and Venezuela. Similar banks are under study in the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Peru. 3) National councils on human resources have been set up on an inter-agency basis in Costa Rica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Proposals for additional councils are under study in the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Panama and Paraguay. 4) Nearly all OAS states have adopted minimum wage legislation, but implementation has been uneven, enforcement is weak and evasion still endemic in many countries. 5) Nearly all OAS member states have mounted programs of vocational training, but the degree of official and private support varies from country to country. Some outstanding examples of successful programs: Chile's vocational training program has graduated 98,000 from 22 centers in 11 provinces in 3 years, Peru has graduated 39,000 in 5 years, and Venezuela 71,000 in 1968 alone. The ministers considered a proposal to establish a permanent trade union advisory committee, composed of Latin American and U.S. labor leaders. Such a committee exists at present as the Trade Union Technical Committee, CO-SATE. This would be made a permanent part of the system and operate side by

side with the Permanent Technical Committee on Labor Affairs—COPAL, which is composed of representatives of labor ministries.

6th Annual Assembly of the Instituto Latinoamericano de Relaciones Internacionales, (ILARI) Asunción, Paraguay, 27–31 October 1969

The annual meeting of ILARI was as usual dedicated to analysis and criticism of current activities and preparation of a program for the coming year. Lack of adequate

funds has hampered the current program: for the creation of centers in Gran Colombia, Central America and the Caribbean, the re-structuring of centers in Montevideo and Santiago de Chile, the extension of its continental and international exchange programs, continuation of the normal work of the social sciences program and better publicity for its editorial activities. Nevertheless, the achievement has been positive. Among the aims of the 1970 program are: a collective endeavor to improve and foster the circulation of works of art in Latin America, encouragement of the efforts of centers and journals toward development of an authentic literary criticism, and information program to evaluate modern plastic arts and the organization of public and private forums to examine political and social questions.

Jorge Luis Borges
Conference
University of Oklahoma,
December 5–6, 1969

The Department of Modern Languages of the University of Oklahoma organized this symposium on Argentine Literature and the Works of Jorge Luis Borges.

Papers given were as follows: A Modest Proposal for the Criticism of Borges, by Ronald Christ, Rutgers University; La Obra *Visible* de Macedonia Fernández, by John C. Murchison, Tufts University; Oxymoronic Structures in Borges' Essays, by Jaime Alazaraki, University of California, San Diego; The Cardinal Points of Borges, by Donald Yates, Michigan State University; Borges and the Idea of Utopia, by James E. Irby, Princeton University; Símbolos en la Obra de Jorge Luis Borges, by Emir Rodríguez Monegal, Yale University; At Work with Borges, by Norman Thomas di Giovanni, Buenos Aires. Participants also included Kurt L. Levy, Miguel Enguidanos, Robert Lima, Mary Kinzie and Jorge Luis Borges. The papers will be published by the University of Oklahoma Press early in 1971. The next symposium, in February 1971 will deal with Octavio Paz. Information may be obtained from the Department of Foreign Languages, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma 73069.

**Congreso Cultural
de la Habana
Havana, Cuba
January 4–12, 1970**

lance and Manga Bekombo of the Musée de l'Homme, Paris, Georges Condominas of the Ecole de Hautes Etudes of the Sorbonne, Ch. Malmaud, Michel Leiris, Eric Hobsbawm of London University, Jaros Marotty Director of the Bela Bartok Archive of Budapest, Warner Jacobsen, Director of the National Museum of Denmark, Germán Guzmán of Colombia, Joseph Grigulevich of the Latin American Section, Miklujo Maklai Ethnographic Institute. USSR, Ricardo Pozas of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, and Irwing Silber and Barbara Dane of the U.S.A. Host was the Instituto de Etnología y Folklore of Havana, address: Palacio Aldama, Habana 2, Cuba.

Cultural Problems in the Third World were discussed by intellectuals from different countries and disciplines. Among those participating were: Jacqueline De-

**Conference: Developmental Strategies
for Latin America in the 1970s, UCLA,
January 16, 1970**

grounds at Lake Arrowhead. Opening speech was by James Wilkie. Modifications to the usual form of presenting papers were suggested by a radical caucus, in order to achieve greater audience participation. Sharp criticisms followed the speeches of Jack Heller from the USAID office and Saul Marzullo, from the Council for Latin America, as representatives of the Nixon administration. It was agreed to continue with active dialogue between speakers and the audience: the result was that speeches were confined to 15 minutes and the rest of the time was taken up with "informative and interesting" dialogue between the floor and the speakers. Topics covered included: Education: Ivan Illich, CIDOC Cuernavaca, the Military: Luigi Einaudi, RAND Corporation, History of underdevelopment: Helio Jaguaribe, Instituto Universitario de Pesquisas de Rio de Janeiro. Prospects for development: Charles Anderson, University of Wisconsin, Imperialism: James Petras, University of Pennsylvania and The U.S. role in bringing about development: Heller and Marzullo. None of the speakers expressed great optimism for the development of the sub-continent in the near future. Coordinator was Edward Gonzalez of the Political Science Department, UCLA, and the conference was organized by Philip Gillette with the assistance of a committee drawn from SALAS, the Student Association for Latin American Studies.

Approximately

Approximately 150 students and professors from several universities met at the UCLA conference

**Seminar on Population
and Developmental
Planning, Panama,
January 26–30, 1970**

The Department of Social Affairs and the Population Program of the OAS sponsored this seminar which was held at the University of Panama, under the auspices of the Dirección General de Planificación y Administración de la Presidencia de Panamá. Theme was: "Planificación del Desarrollo y Población." Aim was to discuss with the planners from the Dirección General and from ministries and other bodies representing different social sectors (education, health, housing, labor and agriculture) the relations of population variables with development in order that demographic phenomena may be considered in relation to the planning process. The inaugural meeting was addressed by José Fierro, Engineer and Subdirector General of the Dirección General de Planificación y Administración de la Presidencia and Luis Olivos, Subdirector Auxiliar of the Departamento de Asuntos Sociales, on behalf of the Director General of the OAS. The following papers were given: *La Estructura Demográfica de Panamá*, by Vilma Médica, Ministry of Health; *La Planificación del Desarrollo en Panamá*, by José Sokol, Subdirector Técnico of the Dirección General de Planificación. A representative from each of the participating institutions then gave an account of the importance of population variables within their fields. José Vera-Lamperein and David Ladin gave a detailed analysis of the demographic factors which influence national development and their significance in the process of economic and social planning. These findings were then discussed at a round table.

**8th Meeting of the
Inter-American Economic
and Social Council
Caracas, February 3–6, 1970**

The problems of trade were given high priority and ministers were urged to establish a permanent special committee composed of representatives of all OAS member nations. This would serve as an instrument for consultation and negotiation between the U.S. and Latin American countries on matters of trade, particularly when it feels that certain U.S. restrictions are unfavorable to imports of Latin American countries. Other developments of the meeting were: An offer of \$5 million from the U.S. to the OAS General Secretariat to finance studies by high-level experts on national capital markets, and another \$15 million to finance the preparation of investment and preinvestment development projects in Latin American countries. The fund would be administered by the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress (CIAP) and/or the Inter-American Development Bank. Trinidad and Tobago, one of the newer members of the OAS, called for a resumption of trade with Cuba.

**CICOP: 7th Annual
Hemispheric Conference
Washington, D.C.
February 5–8, 1970**

Speakers included: Most Rev. Joseph Green Bishop of Reno, Nevada, Paulo Freire, Luis Alberto Gomez de Souza, Marcos Kaplan, Julio de Santa Ana, Gus-

tavo Gutiérrez, Antonio Perez García, Ernani Fiori, João Coutinho. Information from Michael J. Lenaghan, Coordinator, P.O. Box 6066, Washington, D.C.

**Seminar on the Intellectual and
Political Power in the Americas
New York City,
23–25 February 1970**

The Instituto Latinoamericano de Relaciones Internacionales (ILARI) and the Center for Inter-American Relations sponsored this seminar. The organizing com-

mittee consisted of: Kalman Silvert, NYU, Gino Germani, Harvard, Richard Morse, Yale, Florestan Fernandes, Columbia, Aldo Solari, of ECLA and Domingo Rivarola, of the Centro Paraguayo de Estudios Sociológicos. There were three principal themes for discussion, based on papers prepared as follows: 1) Introduction to the Political, Ethical and Scientific Problems, by Hannah Arendt; 2) El Papel del Técnico en el Gobierno: sus límites éticos, su integridad científica, by José Luis de Imaz; and 3) El papel del intelectual en la política by Florestan Fernandes. The meeting sought to provoke a wider debate on alternatives, behavior and options open to the intellectual in the present socio-political context of Latin America. Implicit in this is a discussion of the process of institutionalization of different disciplines and the concrete requirements and aspirations which development and change creates in different countries. The meeting was notable for its distinguished participants: Pablo González Casanova, Risieri Frondizi, Claudio Véliz, José Luis de Imaz, Fernando Henrique Cardoso, Celso Furtado, Florestan Fernandes, Gino Germani, Aldo Solari, Octavio Ianni, T. B. Bottomore, Edward Shils, Noam Chomsky, Oscar Lewis, Kalman Silvert, Charles Wagley, Jorge A. Graciarena, Richard Morse, Norman Mailer, Lucien Goldmann, S. N. Eisenstadt, Hannah Arendt, R. G. Dahrendorf, Carlos Fuentes, Robert Lowell, Octavio Paz, Mario Vargas Llosa, Gabriel García Márquez, Antonio Collado, Paul Goodman, Luis Pereira, José Iglesias, Robert Silver and Domingo Rivarola.

**Meeting of the World Affairs
Council of Boston
Boston, Mass.,
February 28, 1970**

Theme of this meeting was: Latin American Radicalism and the American Press. It was held at the Harvard Business School. In the morning, the Economics of Rad-

icalism were discussed by Sam Bowles, Albert O. Hirschman, Arthur McEwen

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of Harvard University, with H. E. Carlos Sanz de Santamaría, and Raymond Vernon, Harvard. Ivan Illich, CIDOC, addressed the lunch. Theme of the afternoon discussion was: Communicating about Radicalism. Invited participants: Carlos Fuentes, James Goodsell, of the Christian Science Monitor, Richard Goodwin, architect of the 'Alianza,' Juan Marichal, Harvard, and Benjamin Welles, New York Times. Further information from: World Affairs Council, Nicholas Nyary, Executive Director, 70 Hereford Street, Boston, Mass. 02115.

Annual Meeting, American Educational Research Association
Minneapolis,
March 2–6, 1970

American Indians. Chairman was James G. Anderson, New Mexico State University. Participants and their topics were as follows: William H. Johnson, Colorado State University: Cultural Stability and Change among Mexican-American Families in an Urban Setting; A Comparison of Four Generations in El Paso, Texas; Frank B. Evans, University of Wisconsin: The Psychocultural Origins of Achievement and Achievement Motivation: The Mexican-American Family; Stanley Ball, New Mexico State University and Robert Lange, Teaching Research: Mexican-American Students in a Metropolitan Context: Factors Affecting the Social-Emotional Climate of the Classroom; James G. Anderson, New Mexico State University, and Dwight Safar, Oregon Technical Institute: Educational Achievement and Aspirations of Mexican-Americans and Amerindians. Address of the Association is: 1126, Sixteenth Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036.

One of the sessions of the AREA meeting, on March 4th, was devoted to: Ethnicity, Achievement, and the Achievement Syndrome among Mexican Americans and

International Conference on Education in Social Work, Population and Family Planning. Honolulu, Hawaii,
March 8–13, 1970

functions of social work in relation to family planning and the dynamics of population in general, with special emphasis on the contribution of the social worker in changing attitudes. 2) To make recommendations concerning the necessity that social work be relevant to population dynamics and family planning. 3) To relate these recommendations to different systems of education in social work and various levels and types of training, including basic professional programs, continuing education and training programs for auxiliary workers. 4) To initiate and stimulate teaching and comparative research in different

The Consejo de Educación en Trabajo Social and the East West Center organized this conference, with the following objectives:

1) To study the role and func-

countries into the dynamics of population and family planning in schools of social service.

**2o Seminario del CREFAL
sobre Alfabetización
Funcional. Lima.
March 18–25, 1970**

The seminar focused on technical aspects of adult education and ways in which it can be coordinated with other developmental sectors; and on advances in the execution of plans. It was stressed that besides being congruent with development projects in general, the methodology of literacy programs must correspond to the psychological characteristics of the person to be made literate. Adult education, it was held, is a determining factor in development, and not just another aid. The Centro Regional de Alfabetización Funcional en las Zonas Rurales de América Latina should serve as an organizing center and make public the achievements of individual programs in order to expose the gap between the high ideals for adult education to which governments subscribe, and the contradictory reality. It was also suggested at the meeting that CREFAL support national seminars prior to holding regional ones. The general meetings could then proceed with greater basis in reality.

**OAS Seminar on Censuses
in Central America.
San José, Costa Rica.
April 6–May 30, 1970**

Administrators of national statistical services from countries of Central America and Panama who will be charged with the 1970 censuses took part in the Seminario Centroamericano de Administración y Metodología Censal, under the auspices of the OAS. It was held with the collaboration of: Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (CELADE), Comisión Económica para América Latina (CEPAL), Subse de México, Dirección General de Estadística y Censos de Costa Rica, Instituto Centroamericano de Administración Pública (ICAP) and the Instituto Intéramericano de Estadística (IASI). Aims were: 1) to study the methodology relevant to the organization and execution of different phases of national censuses. 2) To promote the development of the Programa Coordinado para los Censos de 1970 en el Istmo Centroamericano. 3) To contribute to the application of the Interamerican norms recommended by the Comisión del Mejoramiento de las Estadísticas Nacionales (COINS). The program of the seminar comprised themes covering: 1) Administration of the census; 2) elements of demography; 3) population censuses; 4) censuses of dwellings; 5) tabulation; 6) cartography; 7) the experimental census.

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**Conference: Administering
Revolutionary Change in
Latin America. Austin, Texas
April 9–11, 1970**

current knowledge of public administration in Latin America, outline issues and problems to be faced in dealing with public administration there, and assess the role of the public administrator in the development process. The role of civilian and military governmental agencies in implementing public policy was examined with special reference to land reform, planning, industrial development and reorganization of the state apparatus. Papers were given as follows: The New Ignorance and the Future of Public Administration in Latin America, by Alberto Guerreiro Ramos, University of Southern California School of Public Affairs; the Military and Government in Peru, by Luigi Einadi, Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California; Diffusion and Centralization of Power in Brazil: A Sample of Organizational Consequences, by Gilbert Siegel of the University of Southern California; Cuba: A Decade of Revolutionary Government, by James Petras, Pennsylvania State University; Bureaucracy, Democracy and Development, Some Considerations based on the Chilean Case, by Charles J. Parrish, University of Texas at Austin; Bureaucracy and Politics in Guatemala, by Jerry Weaver, California State College; Centralism and Political Elite Behavior in Mexico, William Tuohy, University of California at Davis; Thoughts about the Future of Public Administration in Latin American Development by John C. Honey, Syracuse University.

**Symposium: Latin America in the
Light of the Pearson and Prebisch
Reports. Austin, Texas
April 10, 1970**

cal and Social Studies in Santiago, Paul R. Rosenstein-Rodan, MIT, Visiting Professor of Economics at The University of Texas, and Javier Pasos, consultant to CORDIPLAN, in Caracas.

**3rd Annual Conference of the Southwestern
Council of Latin American Studies, and 5th
Annual Conference on Latin America of
the University of Houston.
Houston, Texas, April 23–25, 1970**

Theme of the first session was: Precursors of the Mexican Revolution. Lyle C. Brown of Baylor University presided and papers were given by Lowell L. Blaisdell, Texas Tech: Why did the Precursors not become the Giants of the Mexican Revolution? and Ward Albro, Texas Arts and Industries University: Magonismo: Precursor to Chicanismo.

Lawrence S. Graham of the Department of Government, University of Texas at Austin was Chairman of this three day conference. The aim was to appraise

Participants in this Symposium included: Carlos Diaz Alejandro, Yale, Enrique Iglesias, Inter-American Development Bank and Institute of Latin American Political and Social Studies in Santiago, Paul R. Rosenstein-Rodan, MIT, Visiting Professor of Economics at The University of Texas, and Javier Pasos, consultant to CORDIPLAN, in Caracas.

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Ronnie C. Tyler, Amon Carter Museum of Western Art presided over Session 2) There were three papers: Colonial Music in Guatemala, by Mary Ellen Proudfoot, Baylor; Prehispanic Sculpture and its Survival in Mexico, by Beatriz Caso de Solórzano; Alejandro Korn's Philosophy of Education, by William J. Kilgore, Baylor. Session 3) Philip B. Taylor, Jr., University of Houston, presiding, papers: Women as Political Participants in Mexico: Some Early Findings, by William J. Blough, University of Houston; The Failure of Cuban Revolutionary Strategy in South America, by Neale J. Pearson, Texas Tech; Latin American Influences in Antillean Race and Ethnic Relations, An Aruban Case, by Vera Green, University of Houston. Session 4) : president, Charles E. Frazier, Sam Houston University, papers: Modern Technologies and Labor Absorption in Latin America, by Didmus James, U.T. at El Paso; The Government of Large and Smaller Latin American Cities: Comparisons and Contrasts, by William T. Tucker, Texas Tech; Extremadura of Spain and Spanish America, by Donald D. Brand, U.T. at Austin. Session 5) : president Zelda L. Osborne, University of Houston, papers: Building the Latin American Library Collection, by James M. Breedlove, Stanford University Libraries; Progress Made by the Texas Consortium in Microfilming the Mexican Archives, by Robert A. Houze, Trinity University Library. Session 6) : president, Josephine Sobrino, University of Houston, papers: Trends in the Contemporary Spanish American Theater, by Charles Solórzano; Carlos Solórzano's Theater by Mario T. Soria, Drake University; The Truth Seeker in Selected Plays of Rodolfo Usigli, by Virginia Burbridge, Xavier University. Session 7) : president, Richard F. Allen, University of Houston, papers: Carlos Magalhães de Azeredo: A Forgotten Precursor of Brazilian Modernism, by Carmelo Virgillo, Arizona State University; Yucatan and the Mayan in Middle American Literature, by Edward D. Terry, University of Alabama; Rómulo Gallegos: Some Observations on Folkloric Elements in His Novels, by Henryk Ziomek, University of Georgia. These sessions were followed by the Annual Business Meeting of SCOLAS. Plays, a poetry recital exhibits of books and materials were also featured. A lecture was given by Joseph John Jovs, U.S. Ambassador to the OAS on United States-Latin American Relations. Organizer of the meeting was Harvey L. Johnson, President of SCOLAS, Division of Foreign Languages, University of Houston, Houston, Texas 77004.

Central States Anthropological
Society Conference, Indiana
University, Bloomington, Ind.
23-25 April 1970

Participants from 31 Universities
attended this meeting, which was
sponsored by the Department of
Anthropology of Indiana Univer-
sity. A session on: Latin America:

Post and Pre-Industrialization was held on April 23rd. Papers were as follows:
Dietary Habits of Selected Quechua-Speaking Indigenes of Rio Napo, Oriente,

Ecuador, by Charles M. Fugler, Inter American University of Puerto Rico, and E. Lamar Ross, University of Georgia. Longitudinal and Cross-Sectional Variations in Material Style of Life in an Industrializing Region by John H. Azer and Olin H. Bray, University of Minnesota. Serendipitous Development and Social Change in a Peruvian District, by Paul L. Doughty, Indiana University. Indian Economic Control in the Marketplace of Zacapoaxtla, Mexico, by H. E. Torres-Trueba, Western Illinois University. Peasants, Purchasers and Pioneers: Some Considerations of the Brazilian Roceiro, by Ted Duncan, Wayne State University. The Anthropologists vs. the Villagers: The Cognitive Models of Marginal Rural Residents, by Stephen L. Schensul, Illinois State Psychiatric Institute, Chicago. Abstracts of the papers will appear in the April issue of the Central States Anthropological Society bulletin. Bernice Kaplan of Wayne State University was Program Chairman and Harold Driver, Department of Anthropology, Indiana University Local Arrangements Chairman. A Special exhibit of Latin American artifacts and art works were on display at the Indiana University Museum during the conference.

Wisconsin Council of Latin Americanists. Ripon College
Ripon, Wisconsin
24–25 April 1970

Papers, their authors, commentators and moderators at each session were as follows: 1) Commentaries on *Huasipungo* by Rodolfo Cortina, Beloit College;

Daniel DiPiazza, Wisconsin State University, Whitewater and Armando Alonso, Viterbo College. 2) Comentarios sobre *Mulata de Tal* de Asturias by Pedro Fernández Giménez, Ripon College; Leonor Andrade, Mount Mary College and Gary Kuhn, Wisconsin State University, La Crosse. 3) Orderly Observations to Symbolic Imagination: the Latin American Novel from 1920 to 1960, by Thomas Lyon, University of Wisconsin, Madison; Gerard Flynn, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee and Alonson Benavides. Beloit College. 4) Land Use in Colonial Morelos by Michael Riley, Marquette University; Kenneth Grieb, Wisconsin State University, Oshkosh and Harry Kantor, Marquette University. An address: Dilemmas of Development Aid to Latin America was given by Willard L. Beaulac, Ambassador in Residence at Ball State University. At the Business Meeting officers were elected for 1970–71, the new President will be Kenneth J. Grieb, with Gerald Flynn as Vice-President.

A Conference on the Latin American Military
University of California at
Riverside, April 25, 1970

This one day conference was sponsored by graduate students in Latin American Studies, with the support of the Latin American Studies Program at UCR. There

were three main objectives: 1) To bring together students of the Latin Ameri-

can military in an attempt to survey current research techniques and disciplinary approaches. 2) To discuss recent findings and their political implications: the military as an institution and its role in the political process. 3) To generate interest and to foster exchange of information and points of view among local scholars of the Latin American Military and to establish the nucleus of a genuine research community in this field. Papers were given as follows: The New Role of the Military in Cuba, by Eduard Gonzalez, UCLA; Views within the Colombian Military on Insurgency and Counter-Insurgency, by Richard Maullin of the RAND Corporation; Military Training in Latin America by Frederick Nunn, Portland State University; Factionalism in the Guatemalan Officer Corps and its Impact on National Politics by Jerry Weaver, Director of the Center for Political Research at California State College, Long Beach. Eul-Soo Pang of California State College was a Commentator-Contributor. The papers were followed by a general discussion. Further information may be obtained from: The Conference on the Latin American Military, Latin American Research Program, University of California, Riverside, California 92502.

1st Annual Meeting,
New England Council
of LASA. Amherst,
Mass., May 16, 1970

The first annual meeting of the New England Council of the Latin American Studies Association was held at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. Local ar-

rangements were made by the Five College Latin American Coordinating Committee, (Amherst, Hampshire, Mount Holyoke and Smith Colleges, and the University of Massachusetts). Two panels were presented. The first was devoted to a discussion of common problems of conducting research in Latin America and teaching Latin American studies in the United States. Panelists represented several disciplines and countries: David Haberly, Harvard-Brazilian Literature; Milton Vanger, Brandeis, History, Uruguay; Richard Wilkie, University of Massachusetts, Geography, Argentina; John Griffin Leshner, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Chile. The second panel was devoted to a discussion of cooperative arrangements between New England area institutions and affiliations with Latin American universities. Robert Lyon of Hampshire College described his institution's new Caribbean Studies program. Joan Ciruti of Mount Holyoke discussed the plans of the Five College Latin American Coordinating Committee. Frederick Turner of the University of Connecticut spoke of his university's programs, and Gary Glenn of the Latin American Teaching Fellowship program of the Fletcher School and James Mudra of the Latin American Scholarship Program of the American Universities described the work in their organizations. The following officers were elected: President: Hugh Hamill, Jr., Dept. of History, University of Connecticut; Vice-President: Kenneth Rothwell, Whittmore School of Business, Uni-

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versity of New Hampshire; Executive Secretary: Milton Vanger, Brandeis. Executive Council: Lewis Hanke, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Anthony Maingot, Yale, John Griffin Leshner, Graduate Student, Fletcher School, H. Jon Rosenbaum, Wellesley College and Arpad von Lazar, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

**5th Annual Conference of
UCLA Latin Americanists.
Los Angeles, California,
25 May 1970**

Topic of this conference was: Marginal Squatter Settlements in Latin America. Papers: The Informal Legal System of the Caracas *Barrios*, by Kenneth Karst,

UCLA School of Law; Urbanization and Fertility: A Comparison of Mexico City and Caracas, by Susan Evans and Jane Rubin, School of Public Health, UCLA; Political Relationships between *Favela* and Government, by Elizabeth R. Leeds, University of Texas; Squatter Settlement as a Process of Urbanization, by Anthony Leeds, University of Texas. The papers were followed by an informal question and answer period. An exhibit of photographs by Barbara Brandli featuring the Makiritare Indians of Venezuela was on show in the conference rooms. An ethnographic film entitled: "To Find Our Life: The Pyote Hunt of the Huichols of Mexico" was by Peter T. Furst was shown, with a performance by the "Jarocho" musical group, directed by James Koetting.

**15th Seminar on the Acquisition of
Latin American Materials Inc.
Toronto, Canada
June 23–26, 1970**

Special attention was given to Latin American materials for research in the social sciences and legal fields. Other sessions dealt with the progress made in the past

year in the areas of acquisitions, bibliography, exchange of publications, photoduplication of Latin American materials, official publications and the book trade. Details from: Michael Rosenstock, head, Department of Book Selection, University of Toronto Library, Toronto 5, Canada.

**Nordic Research Conference
on Latin America
Turku, Finland,
September 3–4, 1970**

The general purpose of this conference was to promote research and university teaching about Latin America in the four Nordic countries. The present state of re-

search was discussed, with special reference to studies of commercial relations, peace and conflict research. The relationship between the Nordic countries and Latin America was also examined. It was organized by the Institute of Political History, University of Turku, supported by the Collaboration Committee of

Nordic International Politics (Nordiska Samarbetskommittén för Internationell Politik, inkl. konflikt—och fredsforskning). Magnus Mörner of the Stockholm Ibero-Amerikanska Institutet assisted in planning. There were 12 Finnish and 15 Scandinavian official participants as well as other interested persons. For further information write to the secretary of the Conference, Paul Uschanov. Nordic Research Conference on Latin America, Institute of Political History, University of Turku, Turku 2, Finland.

**Southern Historical
Association**
Louisville, Kentucky,
October 1970

There were five sessions: 1) Brazilian Foreign Policy during the Vargas years, 1930–45, chairman Leon F. Sensabaugh, Washington and Lee University, with papers by Frank D. McGann, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs and Stanley Hilton, Williams College. 2) The Free Negro in Latin American Society, Papers: The Pardo Militia of New Granada: Social Equality or Disguised Discrimination? by Allan Kuethe, Texas Tech University; Aspects of Black Culture in Nineteenth Century Argentina, by Edith C. Moss, Brandeis, and White Immigrants and Negro Freedmen: Brazil 1889–1914, by Ann Pescatello, Washington University. 3) The Early History of Latin American Communism, Papers: Communist Tactics of the 1930s: Revolt in El Salvador, by Luis Aguilar, Georgetown University; Mexican Communism and the Cárdenas Régime, by Lyle C. Brown, Baylor University. 4) Paraguay, Brazil and the Río de la Plata, Chairman Pablo Max Ynsfran, University of Texas. Papers: A Reevaluation of Paraguay's Insularity under Francia, by John H. Williams, Indiana State University; New Light on the Origins of the Paraguayan War, by Germán O. E. Tjarks, University of New Mexico; Brazil's Paraguayan Policy 1869–1876 by Harris G. Warren, Miami University. 5) Interpretation of Nineteenth Century Political History, Chairman Thomas F. McGann, University of Texas. Papers: Some Questionable Assumptions on the Sociology of Politics, by Frank Safford, Northwestern University; The History of Ideas as an Approach to Political History, by Charles A. Hale, University of Iowa.

FUTURE MEETINGS

The 2nd Meeting of Directors of Latin American Institutes and Centers of the Midwest will be held at the University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee from 17 to 18 October 1970. It is sponsored by the Latin American and International Studies Center of the University of Nebraska, the Center for Latin American

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Studies of the University of Kansas and the Area Center for Latin American Studies of the University of Wisconsin—Milwaukee. Markos Mamalakis is the organizer. The aim is to foster mutual cooperation and understanding among Latin American Institutes in the fields of teaching, research and extension services and to find ways to share resources. Address of the Center: Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211.

The 33rd Annual Meeting of the American Society for Information Science will be held in Philadelphia, October 11–15, 1970. Theme is "The Information Conscious Society." Details from Derek J de Solla Price, Technical Program Chairman, ASIA, 33rd Annual Meeting, Yale University, Department of History of Science and Medicine, N Box 2036 Yale Station, Newhaven, Connecticut 06520.

The Wisconsin Council of Latin Americanists, Fall Meeting will take place November 6–7, 1970 at the University of Wisconsin, Platteville. Chairman is Kenneth Grieb, President, Wisconsin Council of Latin Americanists, Wisconsin State University, Oshkosh, Wisconsin 54901.

RECENT DEATHS

William W. Wasley

Dr. William W. Wasley, 50, known for his archaeological research in Arizona and Mexico, died April 2, 1970 in Magdalena, Sonora. He was born in Mexico and educated in the United States. Dr. Wasley earned the B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees at the University of Arizona in the 1950's. Since 1955 he held the position of state archaeologist on the staff of the Arizona State Museum at the University of Arizona.

Dr. Wasley was the author of 28 scholarly publications and was working on two significant projects at the time of his death. One involved an archeological survey of the state of Sonora, Mexico. The field work was originally supported by a National Science Grant in 1966–67. The second project concerned his work as one of the discoverers of the grave of Father Eusebio Francisco Kino, famous Jesuit missionary, who died in Sonora in 1711. Dr. Wasley spent, over the past decade, a considerable amount of time pursuing his interest in the sites of the Spanish Colonial period in northwest Mexico and Arizona.

The loss of Dr. Wasley to the field of archaeology will be strongly felt by friends and colleagues on both sides of the international border.