

to social scientists and humanistic scholars in support of research on Latin American countries. Research Grants are offered to scholars possessing the Ph.D. or its equivalent, who have already specialized in Latin American studies. Study and Research Grants are offered to post-doctoral scholars who may lack previous experience in Latin American studies and wish to acquire professional competence in this area by further study, language training, and field research. Preference will be given to younger scholars in competition for these grants. Collaborative Research Grants, of which up to four may be awarded each year, will provide support for a North American scholar and a Latin American colleague who together have made specific plans for collaboration at all stages of a research project, including choice of topic and site, research design and execution, and preparation of a manuscript for publication in Portuguese or Spanish, and also in English. Application for a Collaborative Research Grant should be made by a North American collaborator, but the grant would include provision for maintenance, travel, and other research expenses of both participants and their research assistants. The program is administered by the Social Science Research Council. Applications will be due December 15, 1966, for awards to be announced in February 1967.

## RECENT DEATHS

Dantes Bellegarde, a distinguished scholar, educator and diplomat, died in Haiti on June 15, 1966, at the age of 89. He was Haiti's leading intellectual and an authority on its politics and economy. His distinguished career included representing his country in the League of Nations and in the United Nations, as Minister to the United States, as Cabinet Member, and as representative at Inter-American conferences. His publications include works on history, international affairs and literature.

Saxton Bradford was a special counsellor in education for the Bureau of Interamerican Affairs, Department of State, at the time of his death. Prior to that position he had served as counsellor for the U.S. delegation in UNESCO, and had held several governmental positions, among them counsellor to the American embassy in Mexico. A great portion of his life was spent working for the advancement of culture and progress of higher education in America.

Joseph Robert Brown was a Latin American historian at Northeast Louisiana State College. He had received a Ph.D. degree from

Louisiana State University in 1954, and his doctoral research dealt with the Chilean nitrates industry on which he published articles in both the *Hispanic American Historical Review* and the *Pacific Historical Review*. He was working on this topic for the publication of a book when he died on December 11, 1965. His teaching service, beginning in 1952, was at Nichols State College, McNeese State College, and Northeast State College, all in Louisiana.

Louis E. Bumgartner, a Latin American historian at the University of Georgia, died in December 1965. Although he was only 41 years old at the time of his death, he was already the author of one book (*José del Valle of Central America*) and of numerous articles and book reviews, and had completed the research for and was writing a book on the independence movement in Central America. His scholarship and ability had been recognized by the award of several fellowships for research, and by election to both Phi Beta Kappa and La Sociedad de Geografía e Historia de Guatemala, an honor rarely conferred upon one who is not a Guatemalan national. Louis Bumgartner was, however, more than a scholar.

He was also a beloved teacher and universally popular with his colleagues in the profession.

—CEW

**Alfonso Contreras Arias**, professor of the Escuela Nacional de Agricultura in Mexico, died on December 31, 1965. In addition to his professorial duties, he represented Mexico at many of the general assemblies of the Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia, was president of the old Committee on Climatology, and was a national member from Mexico on the Commission of Geography when he died. He performed various duties for the Dirección de Geografía y Meteorológico, through which he published several works on climatology.

**Humberto Fuenzalida**, who was a Chilean professor, researcher, and director of the National Museum of Natural History and the Institute of Geography, University of Chile, died on February 24, 1966. He had collaborated in the publication of the *Geografía Económica de Chile*, edited by the Corporación de Fomento de la Producción. He had also cooperated for many years in the work of the IPGH and served for a time as president of the Committee of Basic Natural Resources.

**Federico Gutiérrez Braun**, director of the Instituto Geográfico de Costa Rica, died on March 22, 1966. He collaborated for many years with the Pan American Institute of Geography and History as president of the Costa Rican national section and as a national representative to the Cartographic Commission. He initiated and advanced important cartographic research in Costa Rica.

**Rex D. Hopper**, sociologist, died at the age of 68 in Washington, D.C. Long associated with the Institute of Latin American Studies at the University of Texas, Hopper became chairman of the combined anthropology and sociology department of Brooklyn College in 1947. He was working as senior staff scientist with SORO at American University at the time of his death. Hopper spent considerable time as visiting scholar and professor in Mexico, Paraguay and Argentina. Friends and colleagues both in Latin America and the United States regret his passing.

**Hélcio Martins**, interim professor of Portuguese and Spanish at the University of Florida from September 1964 to December 1965, died in February 1966 at the age of 37.

He had studied at and received his doctor's degree from the Universidade do Brasil where he won the competition for the post of livre-docente de literaturas Hispano-Americanas in 1957. His teaching career also included positions at the Faculdade de Filosofia e Letras do Estado da Paraíba and the Universidade de Brasília. Hélcio Martins was one of the most highly respected of the new generation of Brazilian literary scholars. Strongly influenced but not restricted by the "new criticism," he was interested in the stylistic analysis of literary texts. His doctoral dissertation, *Pedro Salinas (Ensaio sobre sua poesia amorosa)*, published in 1956, was widely regarded as a landmark in modern Brazilian scholarship. He also produced notable articles on literary techniques of Julio Herrera y Reissig and Eça de Queirós. His analysis of *A rima na poesia de Carlos Drummond de Andrade*, to be published this year by José Olympio in Rio is considered by pre-publication readers, including Drummond himself, as one of the best studies ever done of the poet. Another book, essays, and articles are also awaiting posthumous publication. Shy, soft-spoken, unassuming, Hélcio Martins was a totally dedicated and remarkable teacher and scholar who, at Florida as well as in Brazil, won the very deepest admiration and affection of his students and colleagues.—AH

**Suzanne W. Miles** was engaged in the translation and editing of Las Casas' *Apologética Historia de los Indios* for publication in the Bollingen Series at the time of her death in April 1966. She was then Catedrática de Antropología at the Universidad de San Carlos, Guatemala. Prior to that time, she had received her Ph.D. from Harvard University, taught at the University of Wisconsin and at Brandeis University. She had also been the recipient of the Doherty Fellowship for post-doctoral research in Guatemala, and grants-in-aid from the Pembroke Fund and American Philosophical Society for the same purpose. Articles, essays, and chapters, which she wrote, appeared in the *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology*, *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, *Culture in History: Essays in Honor of Paul Radin*, and the *Handbook of Middle American Indians*.

**Rodrigo Peña Andrade** died on June 30, 1966, in Bogotá, following a short illness. He was associated with IICA-CIRA and was the editor of the Institute's "Noticias sobre Re-

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forma Agraria." Dr. Peña Andrade was born in Cuenca, Ecuador, in 1933, and attended the University of Cuenca, the Central University of Ecuador, and Michigan State University. He directed and participated in numerous investigations and in conferences on agrarian reform and communications, and served as technical advisor in several countries. Dr. Peña Andrade was also the author of various publications in his field.

Ralph L. Roys, noted for his studies of Mayan anthropology, died in Seattle in December 1965 at 86. He was a corresponding member of the Academy of American Franciscan History and a member of the department of historical research at the Carnegie Institute of Washington. Roys was associated with the Mayan research program of Tulane University and was later Wade research professor of anthropology at the University of Washington. His published works include *The Ethno-Botany of the Maya* (1931), *The Book of Chilam Balam of Chumayel* (1933), and *The Indian Background of Colonial Yucatan* (1943). His last publication was *Ritual of the Bacabs* (1965).

Carlos Vega died in Buenos Aires at the age of 68 after a career in Argentine musicology. He made a systematic collection of Argentine folk music, which includes more than 6,000 recordings and is the most important

collection of folk music in Latin America. Among his other principal works were "La música de un códice colonial del siglo XVII" (1939); "Danzas y Canciones Argentinas" (1936); "Panorama de la música popular argentina" (1944); "Las Ciencias del Folklore" (1960); and "Las Canciones folklóricas argentinas" (1965).

Arthur Bernardes Weiss, Instituto Rio Branco, Rio de Janeiro, and a visiting professor of history at the University of Florida, died on February 7, 1966, at the age of 32. Weiss received his *licenciado* at the Universidade do Brasil in 1966, and taught social sciences there, at the Instituto Rio Branco, the Colégio Pedro II, the Escola Nacional de Ciências Estatísticas, and the Pontífica Universidade Católica. He served as a consultant to the Ministry of Education on teacher training and teaching methods in history and geography and produced monographs on those subjects as well as contributing articles on Brazilian history and geography to *Boletim de História*, *Boletim Geográfico do Conselho Nacional de Geografia*, *Escola Secundária*, and the *Enciclopédia Barsa*. Arthur Weiss was the liveliest, friendliest, and most likable of persons, an excellent and immensely popular teacher, and a most promising young scholar. He left many friends and admirers in Gainesville, where news of his tragically premature death was received with deep sorrow.—AH

## FORUM

A letter from James D. Cockcroft of the Department of History, the University of Texas, informs LARR's editor of a Declaration of Latin American Economists printed in *Desarrollo*, volume 1, number 1 in Barranquilla, Colombia. The substance of the declaration (which is signed by more than 70 economists from Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru, El Salvador, Mexico and Venezuela) is stated at the outset: "The theory of development formulated in industrialized Western countries cannot serve as a basis for a strategy and a policy for Latin American peoples."

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Joseph A. Kahl of Washington University, St. Louis, forwarded a copy "of the collective letter which has recently been sent to Dr. Silvert as President