

Latin American Research Review

and South America and parts of the Caribbean; an exhibition of architecture, a festival of documentary and experimental films, and the Ballets of San Juan. The Festival was sponsored by the Recording Industries Music Performance Fund, private companies, the PAU, and a number of local sponsors in Puerto Rico.

Museum of the Americas in Madrid

The Museum of the Americas, which opened in Madrid in August 1965, contains exhibits covering all aspects of civilization and educational work accomplished by Spain in America. Valuable contributions were made by Mexico, Peru, Colombia, Guatemala, and other Latin American countries. During the August opening, an exact reproduction of the door of the Cathedral of Leon in Nicaragua was exhibited. The building itself, located in Madrid's University City near the Institute of Hispanic Culture, consists of 24 rooms on three floors. The first floor is devoted to native objects brought back by the various scientific expeditions organized by Spain over the centuries. The most notable are those of Malasipina and Celestino Mutis. The second floor features the "Laws of the Indies," the work of Isabel the Catholic, as well as efforts in labor, culture and co-existence with the natives. The third floor is devoted entirely to Christopher Columbus.

Pre-Columbian Ceramics

"Ancient Peruvian Ceramics: The Nathan Cummings Collection" an exhibition of Pre-Columbian pottery was placed on exhibit September 26, 1965, at The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. Nearly all of the approximately 300 objects on view were given or lent to the Museum by Mr. Cummings. Also included, however, were 20 works from the National Museum in Lima especially lent to the Museum by the Government of Peru, and a number of Peruvian textiles from the Metropolitan Museum's collection. The exhibition covers a chronological range of some 2,500 years, from 1000 BC to AD 1500. It traces the development of ceramic styles and techniques from dark, heavy bowls and bottles with simple elegant shapes to a variety of forms showing complete mastery of the craft.

RECENT DEATHS

Jorge Ahumada's death deprives scholars interested in Latin America of one of the most brilliant and productive Latin American social scientists. An economist of top technical capacity in his own discipline, Dr. Ahumada was also a man who dared to transgress the traditional boundaries of economics, and who made significant contributions whenever he did so. As a member of the staff of ECLA, and particularly during his period as director of the training

program in economic development and as director of the Economic Development Division, Ahumada made a distinctive contribution to that organization, so impressive in the whole history of economic development in Latin America. More recently Dr. Ahumada contributed his talents to Venezuela as director of CENDES where he continued to assist in the solution of problems of his own country (Chile), and of Latin America as a whole. Those who knew him personally will remember him not only as a scholar, adviser, and administrator, but also as an always charming and stimulating companion.—BH

George W. Baker, Jr. was the author of several studies on Woodrow Wilson's policies toward Central America prior to his death in May of 1965. His articles included "Ideas and Realities in the Wilson Administration's Relations with Honduras," "Woodrow Wilson's Use of the Non-Recognition Policy in Costa Rica," and "The Wilson Administration and Nicaragua, 1913–1921." At the time of his death, Dr. Baker was teaching at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York.

Ramón Beteta, Mexico's distinguished lawyer, professor, diplomat, public official, and journalist, died on October 6, 1965. Dr. Beteta taught at the schools of law and economics at the National University and was the author of numerous books and articles. Among the many government posts he held were Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, President of Nacional Financiera, S.A., Secretary of the Treasury, Minister to Greece, and Ambassador to Italy. Mexico bestowed on him the *Medalla a la Lealtad*. Known as a penetrating critic of the political arena, Ramón Beteta had served for many years as editor-in-chief of *Novedades*, a well-known Mexican daily newspaper.

Ricardo Castañeda Paganini, who died in January 1965, is remembered as a distinguished Guatemalan historian and director of the Biblioteca Nacional. He was the author of such works as *Las ruinas de Palenque (su descubrimiento y exploración en el siglo XVIII) e Historia de la Real y Pontificia Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala (época colonial)*.

Guillermo M. Echaniz, Mexican anthropologist, died on November 2, 1965. During his lifetime his archeological collections were open to scholars for research and photographing of the precolumbian materials. He wrote *Consideraciones sobre colecciones de arqueología Mexicana* and edited a bibliography on aspects of Mexican archaeology.

Ray Hackney, one of the founders of the Communication Workers of America, AFL-CIO, and an active person in organized labor since 1936, spent a decade in Latin America from 1955–65. There he concentrated on organizing unions in the communications field—postal, telegraph, and telephone—and established educational programs to strengthen the labor movement. From his idea in 1959 to sponsor a three-month training program in the U.S. for 17 trade

union leaders from Latin America, the American Institute for Free Labor Development grew.

Nils Hedberg, creator and for 25 years director of the Instituto Ibero-Americano in Gothenburg, Sweden, died on November 24, 1965. He devoted his life to developing a cultural exchange between Sweden and the Hispanic world, and helped the Institute acquire one of the most valuable collections of books in Spanish and Portuguese that exists in northern Europe.

Samuel Guy Inman, adviser to President Franklin D. Roosevelt in formulating the Good Neighbor policy, died in Bronxville, New York. He had attended Pan American Conferences since 1923 and was active in national and international organizations concerned with social welfare and cultural relations. Among the number of books he wrote was *The Rise and Fall of the Good Neighbor Policy*, published in 1957.

Ricardo Latcham was a Chilean critic well known throughout the Latin American countries. He was also a distinguished author of numerous publications and occupied important diplomatic and academic posts for his country.

Muna Lee, whose academic interests were in Spanish and Spanish American literature, died in Puerto Rico in April 1965. She had retired from her post as cultural officer of the Public Affairs Staff, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, U.S. Department of State, in January 1965. She was particularly well known throughout the Americas for her translations of poetry from Spanish into English, e.g., *Secret country, poems*, an English version of Jorge Carrera Andrade's *País secreto, poemas*. She also wrote *Sea-change*, a book of her own poems, in 1923.

Samuel K. Lothrop was an eminent American archaeologist, research associate at the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, and the recipient of a number of honors for his work in Central and South America before his death in January 1965. He received the Kidder Award of the American Anthropological Association, the Viking Fund Award of the Wenner Gren Foundation, and the Huxley Award of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain.

José Parejo Moreno was a professor and active member of the Comité de Cartas Topográficas y Aerofotogrametría de la República Dominicana for the Cartography Commission of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History. For more than 21 years he occupied the position of Subdirector Técnico, head of the División Cartográfico Universitario.

Mariano Picón Salas, writer, professor, and diplomat, died in Caracas, Venezuela, in January 1965. He had been Venezuela's ambassador to Colombia, Brazil, and Mexico. From 1959 to 1962 he was his country's representative to UNESCO. As a professor he taught at the Universities of Caracas, Santiago de Chile, Columbia, California at Los Angeles, El Colegio de México,

Mexico City, and Puerto Rico. His writings include approximately 100 titles, half of them in book form.

Stig Rydén was an ethnologist, university lecturer, and museum curator in Sweden until his death in April 1965. His specialization in international ethnographical research was the history and culture of the South American Indians, both the prehistoric and present-day cultures. He did his doctoral research in Argentina and wrote his thesis on Archaeological Researches in the Department of Candelaria, Argentina. He also translated the works of Francisco de Miranda into Swedish. His professional career took him to the position of curator of the Statens Ethnografiska Museum in Stockholm and of part-time lecturer at the University of Stockholm.

Sebastián Salazar Bondy, Peruvian poet, dramatist, essayist, and journalist, died in Lima, Peru, on July 4, 1965. Among his vast literary productions were *Amor*, *Gran Laberinto*, *Flor Tristán*, and *Algo que quiere morir* as well as numerous critical essays and newspaper articles. He won top literary prizes in Peru and abroad, such as the Premio Nacional de Teatro and the León de Greif Prize of Venezuela.

Augusto Frederico Schmidt was a well known figure in Brazilian poetry before his death in 1965. His poetry represented the evolution and consolidation of Brazilian "modernismo." Among his works were *Canto do brasileiro Augusto Frederico Schmidt* (1923), *Canto do liberto Augusto Frederico Schmidt*, *Navio perdido*, *Pássaro cego* (all in 1930), *A desapareição da Amada e Canto da noite* (1934) and *Mar desconhecido* (1942). The anthology of his works appeared in 1957.

Camilo Torres died on the threshold of his most productive years. After he had spent many years studying theology in the seminary and sociology at the University of Louvaine, he began to work as chaplain and professor of the faculty of sociology at the Universidad Nacional de Colombia. During these years he combined his activities as professor of sociology and priest with his deep interest in changing the situation of the deprived. He participated in many community development projects in the slums of Bogotá. Out of this practical experience came his research on *Levels in Living in Bogotá*, which he presented at the VI Latin American Congress of Sociology in Caracas in 1961. This paper was published in the proceedings of the Congress. Shortly after this, he devoted himself almost entirely to organizing and directing the faculty of agrarian administration of which he was dean. In addition to this activity, he was the church representative to the Land Reform Institute. As an outgrowth of this work he actively tried to establish schools in several rural areas of Colombia to prepare personnel for the Land Reform Program. From this intimate contact with the peasants he developed his interpretation of "La Violencia and the Socio-cultural Changes in the Colombian Rural Areas." This penetrating

analysis of La Violencia as a major factor of social change was written in a paper delivered at the first Congress of the Colombian Association of Sociology in 1962 and later published in the conference proceedings in 1963. As Camilo Torres attempted more and more directly to bring about change through his work as an official of the Land Reform Program, he became increasingly convinced that only revolutionary change would truly alter the desperate situation of the Colombian poor. All of his intellectual capacity and human energy were fully committed to the pursuit of this goal when he was killed.—JASM

FORUM

Aunque la persona que escribió las líneas que siguen no ha querido expresarse en este renglón, creemos conveniente citarlo anónimamente para abrir así una discusión que pueda ser útil para determinar la política que debemos seguir en cuanto al idioma en que debe imprimirse esta revista. "Creo que la mayoría de los materiales deben ir en español o portugués; aunque en modo alguno exclusivamente, si hay algún colega norteamericano que desea publicar en su idioma. Pienso sin embargo, que la mayoría de norteamericanos interesados en la América Latina leen español, y de lo que se trata es de llegar a los colegas de Latino América que *no* leen inglés."

Otra opinión, tampoco solicitada, que también refleja la mayoría de los pensamientos latinoamericanos (expresados al editor), es la siguiente: "Considero que será sumamente importante a los efectos de facilitar la divulgación y el conocimiento de los artículos publicados en la misma, que Uds. añadan a cada artículo un resumen ya sea en español, inglés o portugués, según el idioma en que el hubiera sido publicado."

En la reunión de Ithaca en octubre, el consensus de los representantes de las universidades auspiciadoras de la LARR fué en el sentido de instruir al editor para que publique en inglés únicamente los artículos que aparecen en la revista, aunque con la esperanza de poder llegar a un acuerdo con la revista *América Latina* para publicar dichos artículos simultáneamente en español. Debido a la dificultad en llegar a tal acuerdo (pues significaría que *América Latina* tendría que publicar todos los artículos, lo cual consumiría mucho espacio, o tendría que hacer una selección dando preferencia a unos artículos sobre otros, lo cual podría tener repercusiones quizás ofensivas a las sensibilidades de algunos autores), el comité editorial en su primera reunión en noviembre acordó traducir los tres primeros artículos, (en español los de Morse y Schaedel, en portugués el de Iutaka), y hacer la distribución como sobretiros a las principales revistas en ciencias sociales de la América Latina.

Según la receptividad de este procedimiento se decidirá si deben seguirse traduciendo los artículos, o imprimiendo resúmenes en español o en portugués.