

in Central and South American nations the art shown ranged from primitive to abstract expressionist paintings and included some sculpture and a collection of enamels. Younger artists making their professional debut as well as established painters, such as Armando Morales of Nicaragua and Carlos Mérida of Guatemala, were exhibited. Represented in the showing were seven artists from Costa Rica, five from El Salvador, ten from Guatemala, four from Honduras, eleven from Nicaragua, six from Panama, and one each from Argentina and Venezuela. The exhibit was part of the permanent art collection of Esso Standard Oil S.A. Ltd.

St. Augustine Historical Restoration and Preservation Commission Exhibits Textiles and Jewelry

An exhibition of Latin American textiles and jewelry was sponsored by the St. Augustine Historical Restoration and Preservation Commission, St. Augustine, Florida, from June 6–September 4, 1967, at the Pan American Museum. Some 100 objects, mostly of contemporary origin, from Mexico, Peru, Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay, Argentina, Bolivia, Panama, Haiti, Chile, and Brazil, comprised the exhibit. The Pan American Museum has had a number of shows recently, including an exhibit of Pre-Columbian Costa Rican art, Mexican folk art, Peruvian pre-Inca ceramics and textiles. Held concurrently with the Latin American textiles and jewelry exhibition was one of Mexican wood carving of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and, in the nearby Hispanic Center, an exhibit of seventeenth and eighteenth century Latin American painting.

It is the objective of the St. Augustine Historical Restoration and Preservation Commission to build a great museum of the Hispanic arts, in the combination of the Pan American Museum, the Hispanic Center, and the Spanish Exhibition and Cultural Center, the latter built with a gift from the Spanish Government in the form of a reconstructed Spanish colonial home.

RECENT DEATHS

William K. Blethen, publisher of the *Seattle Times* in Washington and a member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Press Association since 1959, died on February 28, 1967. He was 53 years old.

Adriano Carmona Romay, an internationally recognized scholar of municipal science in America, died in Venezuela. He was one of the Cuban municipalists who created the Chair of Municipal Government, Administration and Comparative Municipal Law at

the University of Havana. He held that chair for more than 25 years and also held, on various occasions, the position of dean of the School of Social Sciences and Public Law at that University. After exiling himself from Cuba, Carmona went to the School of Law at the Universidad de Zulia in Maracaibo, Venezuela, where he was professor of municipal law and consultant on postgraduate courses.

Antonio Díaz Soto y Gama died in Mexico City March 14, 1967, at the age of 87.

Author of *La Revolución Agraria*, a widely-cited reference on the influence of Emiliano Zapata in the Mexican Revolution, Díaz Soto y Gama was also a newspaper and magazine columnist and an attorney by profession.

Lourival Gomes Machado, director of UNESCO's department of cultural activities, died on March 17, 1967. Prior to his post with UNESCO he had been a professor in the faculty of philosophy, science, and letters of the Universidade de São Paulo, as well as director of the faculty of architecture at that university. In the field of political science his published works included *Homen e Sociedade na Teoria Política de Jean-Jacques Rousseau*, *O Tratado de Direito Natural de Tomás Antônio Gonzaga*, and an extensive work entitled *Os Paulistas e a República*. He also published widely in the field of art.

Natalicio González, ex-president of Paraguay and for many years dean of the diplomatic corps in Mexico City, died in December 1966. He was founder of the Guaraní publishing house and author of many books, including a study of Paraguayan geography.

The death of Dominican order priest **Louis Joseph Lebret, O.P.**, in July 1966 deprived the community of Latin Americanists of his prolific writings in the fields of sociology, economics, and history. Father Lebret was born in France in 1896. He was the founder of the magazine *Economie et Humanisme* in 1940, was a strong influence in the activities of the Institut International de Recherche et de Formation en vue du Développement (IRFED), and established the magazine *Développement et Civilisations* in 1960. His participation in the preparation of studies and plans for development carried him not only to Africa and Southeast Asia, but to Chile, Colombia, Peru, and Brazil.

Maurice Swadesh, linguist and professor of anthropology at the Universidad Nacional

Autónoma de Mexico, died in July. Of his many distinguished contributions, the most outstanding has been the formulation of the principles and application of the method of glottochronology.

Antonio Santiana, editor and founder of the Ecuadorian journal *Humanitas*, died in December 1966. Santiana was active in the Instituto de Antropología of the Universidad Central, Quito.

Jefferson R. Spell, Professor Emeritus of Romance languages at the University of Texas, died March 3, 1967. He had taught at the university since 1920, with interruption only for study in Mexico of Mexican literature. Professor Spell authored several books, including a study of Mexican writer José Joaquín Fernández de Lizardi (1931), *Rousseau in the Spanish World Before 1933* (1938), and *Tres comedias de Eusebio Vela* (1948).

Sir Dudley Stamp died August 16, 1966, while attending the Latin American Regional Conference of the International Geographical Union in Mexico City. He was Professor Emeritus of geography in the University of London and former head of the department of geography at the London School of Economics. As president of the Royal Geographical Society, he had encouraged that body to increase its interest in Latin America, his own interest manifested in extensive travel over the South American continent and studies of land use in the various republics.

Cestmir Loukotka, specialist in American Indian languages, died early in 1966. Loukotka is known for his research on rare documents of little-known languages and for his classification of major language groups.

Michael Sund, young agricultural economist, died early in 1967 in Venezuela while heading up the CIDA study on evaluation of the Land Reform program in that country.