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About the Institute

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation, a research division of Carnegie Mellon University, specializes in the history of botany and all aspects of plant science and serves the international scientific community through research and documentation. To this end, the Institute acquires and maintains authoritative collections of books, plant images, manuscripts, portraits and data files, and provides publications and other modes of information service. The Institute meets the reference needs of botanists, biologists, historians, conservationists, librarians, bibliographers and the public at large, especially those concerned with any aspect of the North American flora.

Hunt Institute was dedicated in 1961 as the Rachel McMasters Miller Hunt Botanical Library, an international center for bibliographical research and service in the interests of botany and horticulture, as well as a center for the study of all aspects of the history of the plant sciences. By 1971 the Library's activities had so diversified that the name was changed to Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation. Growth in collections and research projects led to the establishment of four programmatic departments: Archives, Art, Bibliography and the Library.

Si es usted aficionado a Orquídeas y Cactáceas, debe pertenecer a las Sociedades Mexicanas "AMIGOS DE LAS ORQUÍDEAS" y "AMIGOS DE LAS CACTÁCEAS".

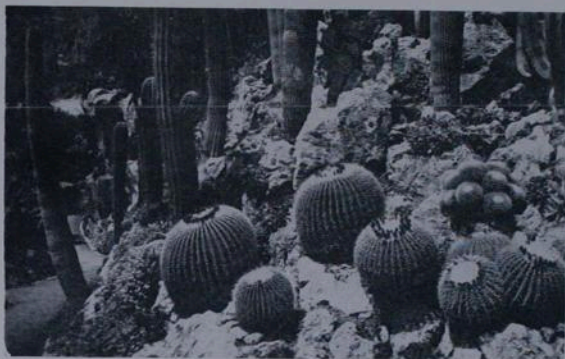
EL PROFESOR JUAN BALME,

Explorador Botánico y Miembro de las Academias Nacionales de Ciencias, de Historia y de Geografía, del Ateneo Nacional de Ciencias y Artes, de la Sociedad de Botánica, de las Sociedades de Geografía y Estadística, de Amigos de las Orquídeas, del Herbario Nacional, de Amigos de las Cactáceas, Forestal, etc.

SALUDA A USTED MUY AFECTUOSAMENTE Y LE DESEA UN MUY
FELIZ AÑO NUEVO.

APARTADO 1651.

México, D. F. 10. de enero de 1958.



Grupo de Cactáceas en el Jardín Exótico de Mónaco.

Best Agricultural Bibliography

OBERLY MEMORIAL AWARD HISTORY

by F. P. ALLAN

The Eunice Rockwood Oberly Memorial Award was established in 1922 by the many devoted friends of Miss Oberly who was librarian of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry.

After graduating from Vassar in 1900 she came to the United States Department of Agriculture to do bibliographical work in the Division of Animal Industry. Within a few years she was appointed librarian of the Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology. In 1908 this division was consolidated with the Office of Botanical Investigation to form the Bureau of Plant Industry. She was made librarian of the bureau and continued in this position until her death on November 5, 1921, at the age of 43.

Jessie M. Allen says in her sketch of Miss Oberly in the volume "Pioneering Leaders in Librarianship" (ALA, 1953), "Her special contributions to bibliography were on the subject of plant pathology. The list of literature on plant diseases in the periodical "Phytopathology," 1904-1920, was begun by her." She was responsible for editing and standardizing the bibliographies and reference lists in the publications of the Bureau of Plant Industry and in the *Journal of Agricultural Research*.

She was one of the representatives from the Bureau of Plant Industry on the Commission on Reclassification of Federal Employees. It was due largely to her efforts that the higher positions in the library service were classed as professional. Two articles which she wrote in 1921 were published after her death: "Abstracts and Titles of Scientific Articles from the Librarian's Standpoint," (*Science*, Nov. 18, 1921) and "Contribution of Librarians to Agricultural History and Research," (*Librarians Journal*, March 15, 1922).

Plans Made

Shortly after her sudden death plans were made for the establishment of a permanent memorial "which would not only perpetuate her memory but also help in carrying forward the work in which she was so deeply interested."

Contributions were received not only from her associates in the USDA, but also from her Vassar classmates and her friends in the American Phytopathological Society. The goal of \$1,000 was soon reached and the committee decided to have the memorial take the form of a cash prize representing the income from the amount collected, and to be awarded biennially to the compiler of the best bibliography in the field of agriculture or the related sciences.

The author is librarian, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, Rhode Island.

Miss Claribel R. Barnett, librarian of the USDA Library, and long standing friend of Miss Oberly, was largely responsible for collecting the money which made the award possible. Miss Barnett served as first chairman of the committee when it was created in 1922. She continued as chairman until Gilbert Doane succeeded her in 1935. The first committee was a distinguished group; including such famous librarians as Mary Emogene Hazeltine and William Warner Bishop.

Award Winners

The award was omitted in 1943 because of World War II; otherwise, it has been made nineteen times in the odd-numbered years since 1925, and most recently in 1963. Space does not permit a description of each of the winning bibliographies, but the list is impressive. The first award in 1925 went to Max Meisel of the Science Division of the New York Public Library for his definitive three volume work entitled a *Bibliography of American natural history, 1769-1865 . . . publications relating to history, biography, and bibliography from colonial times and the pioneer century which have been published up to 1924.* (Premier, 1924).

Louise O. Bereau has the distinction of receiving the award three times, in 1933 for the *Bibliography on the marketing of agricultural products.* (USDA misc. pub. #150); in 1935 for the *Bibliography of land settlement.* (USDA misc. pub. #172); and in 1939 for *Land utilization, 1918-36.* (USDA misc. pub. #248). In 1933 and 1935 she was joint author with Esther Colvin, and in 1939 she was assisted by Mrs. Annie Hannay. Mrs. Hannay was also co-author of the winning bibliography in 1927 and in 1935, and received the award independently in 1929.

In 1941 Dr. Elmer D. Merrill and Dr. Egbert Walker received the award for their *Bibliography of Eastern Asiatic Botany.* This was published by the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University. In 1961 Dr. Walker again received the award for his *Supplement #1* to the same title published by the American Institute of Biological Sciences. J. Richard Blanchard and Harold Ostvold received the award in 1948 for their scholarly contribution published by the University of California Press entitled *Literature of Agricultural Research.* Most recently, in 1963, the award went to Dr. Allan Stevenson for the very handsome catalogue of the Hunt Botanical Library, volume II in two parts. The high caliber of the awards has continued to be most impressive.

(Continued on Page 12)

You may find this of interest.
Please return

JCA

ALA Ref. Serv. Div. R. Q., v. 3, no 5, May 1964.

243.9
Am 36

*See p. 276.**(for reference to
Langman)*

Thomas Baillie MacDougall— Naturalist and Collector

JUDITH S. STIX

When Thomas Baillie MacDougall died in Mexico in 1973, he left an enviable record as a collector, amateur anthropologist, explorer, and writer in that country for more than forty years. He was never employed for such work by any institution or person; he did it on what he liked to call his "winter vacations." Yet many museums and other institutions in Mexico and the United States have profited immensely from his devotion. While he was considered very much a loner by most of the people who knew him well, he was able to accomplish all that he did with the support of a large number of loyal friends, many of whom are in museum professions. The story of those friendships is, in large measure, the story of MacDougall's life and career.

MacDougall was born on December 9, 1895, on the island of Bute in Scotland. He grew up in Sussex, served in France and Italy in World War I, and settled in the northeastern United States. Studying at the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse (now part of the State University of New York), he met William Shemin, a classmate who was to become a lifelong friend. When they left school in 1924, Shemin started a nursery and landscape business in the Bronx. He hired MacDougall as a landscape designer and horticulturist, and MacDougall lived and worked with the Shemin family for the rest of his life. He never married.

When the nursery was doing well, despite the Depression, MacDougall at last fulfilled a boyhood ambition to study and explore an unknown part of the world. In 1931 he set out for Tehuantepec, a town on the narrow isthmus that unites Central and North America. No one knows why or how he chose Tehuantepec, but he seems to have been completely happy in his decision to concentrate on the two southernmost Mexican states, Oaxaca and Chiapas.

Historia de la Bibliografía en México

Por Rafael Heliodoro VALLE.

ADVERTENCIA

Estas notas posiblemente interesarán a quienes desean conocer un cuadro panorámico de la bibliografía en México. No hay que olvidar las notas que Ignacio Manuel Altamirano escribió en el *Boletín de la Sociedad de Geografía y Estadística de la República Mexicana* (1873), en *La Voz de México* (1883) y en su revista *El Renacimiento*. Hay muchas informaciones en los libros clásicos de Sabin y HARRISSE, en la *Revista Hispánica Moderna*, de Nueva York, y en *La Bibliotheca Americana* (1931) que publicó el John Carter Brown Library y en la revista *Letras de México* que dirigió (1937) Octavio G. Barrera. El *Handbook of American Studies*, la bibliografía anual que sobre el folklore ha publicado Ralph Boggs y las *Notas para una bibliografía Hispano Americana del folklore* de Rafael Jijena Sánchez de Argentina, son muy útiles.

Era natural que México, el país en donde por primera vez hubo imprenta formal en América, tuviera una caudalosa producción bibliográfica.

1755. "Biblioteca Mexicana", por Juan de Eguiara y Eguren, México, D. F. ✓

1761. "Bibliotheca Turraina sive catalogus librorum pertinentium

— 3 —

Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional - UNAM
7(3) fl. - Apr 1976.

Arch. neoh. 179

México D.F. 13 de julio de 1963.

Miss Ida K. Langman.
Filadelfia.

Muy estimada Miss Langman:

Le envío adjunto, en devolución, las fichas que me envié recientemente con fichas bibliográficas de mi marido sobre temas de botánica. En papel adjunto van también algunas adiciones a esas fichas y corrección a "Herbolarios de México", porque no apareció en forma anónima, sino firmado con todo su nombre. Fue un error de quien tomó la ficha.

Hay muchas más y poco a poco podría irselas mandando, pues por el momento yo sólo tengo el ordenamiento por años. En una bibliografía como esta tan extensa, no es posible hacer una división, sino al final, pues de lo contrario me volvería loca. Y así la voy a publicar. Primero por años, y al final, en una segunda parte por materias.

No le extrañe que yo sola haya podido hacer este trabajo -- debo advertirle que también hago el trabajo mecanográfico, porque no puedo tolerar el modo de escribir de las mecanógrafas comunes y corrientes -- porque desde hace cuatro años no hago otra cosa y mis jornadas de trabajo son algunas veces de 12 horas al día. Yo tengo mucho interés en ~~mi~~ que el nombre de mi marido no se pierda entre los millares de escritores que están en el más completo olvido. Estuve casada con él 18 años y pude, mejor que nadie, darme cuenta de su desvelo por los asuntos de la cultura y de su sacrificio para trabajar con salarios de hambre.

No tengo mucha confianza en el Instituto Politécnico ni en nadie para una publicación de esta clase, porque es sumamente cara y allá, por no ser mexicano mi marido no querrian quizá gastar una cantidad muy elevada. Están acostumbrados a bibliografías de dos o tres mil fichas cuando mucho. Para estos menesteres hay que hacer sacrificios y son muy pocos los que se avienen a hacerlos. Y, además, son obras de consulta que no se venden como los cuentos o novelas. Si mi marido no hubiese nacido en Honduras, sino en otro país de gente más consciente tal vez se podría esperar ayuda de ese gobierno; pero de ellos, tal como son, nada se puede esperar. En fin, ya veremos.

No creo que es Ud. muy pesimista al pensar que en cien años no catalogarán la Biblioteca Nacional de México. Así son en este país. Cuando yo le dije a un amigo que yo no caminaba al ritmo de Tehuantepec, creo que se molestó. Pero si yo trabajase como ellos, jamás habría podido realizar el trabajo que estoy haciendo. Ni tomo vacaciones, ni tengo fines de semana, ni nada. Estoy consagrada en cuerpo y alma a esta labor y estoy terminando.

Cualquier otro dato que necesite, ya sabe que me tiene a su disposición si puedo proporcionárselo.

Un saludo cordial y buen éxito en su edición botánica.

Ornelis de Rose

Calle 25, No. 62.
San Pedro de los Pinos D.F.
México, 18.

Archivos 479

Ficha 23228.

Herbolarios de México. "La Montaña", México D.F. marzo 1938, XI (116): 10.

Se publicó anteriormente en "Excelsior", México D.F. 30 marzo 1937 con el título de "Por solo diez centavos se compra la felicidad". Y fue recogido en México Imponderable, Santiago de Chile, 1936, pp. 165-167, con el título de: La felicidad en diez centavos.

La ficha suya dice que es anónimo. Pero no hay tal. La persona que la recogió no se fijó que, abajo del artículo venía el segundo título que era: La felicidad en diez centavos, por Rafael Heliodoro Valle.

Ficha 23232.

La curiosa historia del chicle. "Carta Semanal", 30 marzo 1946.

Se publicó en "La Prensa", Buenos Aires, 2 octubre 1938, con el título de México hizo mascar al mundo. En "La Opinión" Los Angeles, California, 12 mayo 1946, en el Magazin Dominical, pp. 7 y 14 con el título de: Historia del chicle; en "Excelsior", México D.F. 3 noviembre 1935, tercera sección, con el título de: Santa Anna introdujo el uso del chicle en Estados Unidos; y en "Diario Latino", San Salvador (El Salvador), 30 mayo 1936, con el último título.

Ficha No. 23236

El café. Agricultor Lagunero, 1947.

Apareció en "La Prensa", Buenos Aires, 29 julio 1934, con el título de El fruto de la mágica ambrosía; y en "Diario Comercial", San Pedro Sula, Honduras, el 3 de diciembre de 1934.

Ficha No. 23233.

Simientes Occidentales. Agricultor Lagunero 1947.

Es parte del más extenso estudio titulado Prinicias de cultura en México, aparecido en "Obras Completas de M.O. de Mendizábal", México D.F. 1946, Vol. I, pp. 253-287.

Ficha No. 23237.

Esplendor de las orquídeas mexicanas. Agr. Lagunero 1947

Apareció antes en "Excelsior", México D.F. 13 octubre 1935; y en "La Prensa", de Buenos Aires, el 3 de mayo de 1936.

Ficha No. 23238

Elogio de los árboles ilustres. Agr. Lagunero, nov-dic. 1947.

Apareció en "Comentarios", México D.F. 10. octubre 1948, con el título de Arboles prósperos de América; y más completo, en "La Prensa", Buenos Aires, 15 enero 1950, con el título de Flora Milenaria.

Voy añadirle a estos algunas de las fichas que tengo a la mano: Arboles prósperos. En "Espejo Historial", México D.F. 1937, pp. 275-278. Es un artículo histórico, diferente del anterior.

Se publicó en "Rev. de Revistas", México, 6 julio 1924; "Excelsior", México D.F. 15 febrero 1929, con el título de Arboles del México fabuloso; "La Prensa" Buenos Aires, ~~1932~~ 20 noviembre 1932, dentro del artículo: Colores del México escondido, etc.

El árbol de las manitas. Recogido en México Imponderable, Santiago de Chile, 1936, pp. 218-219.

Una de las cinco maravillas. "El Agr. Lagunero", enero 1948, 2 (21): 4, 8 y 27. (Sobre el henequén).

El mismo artículo, aparece en la misma revista, de octubre-noviembre 1948, 3 (30-31): 20 y 23, con el título de: Henequén, la vaca verde. Apareció anteriormente en "La Prensa", Buenos Aires, 22 noviembre 1936, con el título de El henequén pródigo y el tarahumara feliz.

Historia mexicana del guayule. "El Agricultor Lagunero", Torreón, agosto-septiembre 1948, 3 (28-29): 12-13; "El Nacional", México D.F. 18 agosto 1957, Suplemento Dominical No. 542, p. 2. Trae datos históricos sobre la industria.

Historia mexicana del olivo. (Diferente de la de su ficha 23240). "La Opinión", Los Angeles, Calif. 24 diciembre 1951; "Excelsior", México D.F. 12 diciembre 1951; "El Norte", Monterrey, 17 diciembre 1951.

Trae otros datos diferentes de los que aparecen en "Historia del olivo en México", Agr. Lagunero, agosto 1950, 4 (44): 10-12

El tabaco del México antiguo. "Excelsior", México D.F. 4 agosto 1926; "La Prensa", Buenos Aires, 13 junio 1937, formando parte del titulado "Flora historial de México". Es artículo histórico.

Historia mexicana del algodón. "Excelsior", 21 octubre 1948. Trata más bien de la industria del algodón.

Datos para la historia del algodón. "El Agricultor Lagunero", marzo-abril 1948, 2 (23-24): 13-14; "Excelsior", México D.F. 12 junio 1948. Trae más bien datos para la industria.

Historia del algodón mexicano. "Excelsior", México D.F. 29 marzo 1952; "La Prensa", San Antonio de Texas ... febrero 1952; "El Norte", Monterrey.... 1952.

Lo que dicen los cronistas sobre el cultivo del algodón entre los indios y luego sobre los tejidos de algodón en el siglo XIX.

Historia del hule mexicano. "Excelsior", México D.F. 2 enero 1952; "La Opinión", Los Angeles, California, 3 enero 1952; "El Norte", Monterrey, 5 enero 1952; "La Prensa", San Antonio de Texas, 9 enero 1952.

Sobre los árboles de hule que había en México y los primeros ~~taxa~~ experimentos industriales.

La cactácea de los sueños de iris. "Excelsior", México D.F. 21 febrero 1937 (con el título de: El peyote, la planta mexicana que produce filtros maravillosos); "La Prensa", San Antonio de Texas, 19 enero 1937; "La Opinión", Los Angeles, California 22 y 23 enero 1937. Un extracto del mismo en "La Prensa", Buenos Aires, 6 febrero 1938, con el título de: Un tesoro mexicano: el peyote.

Es también una charla con el Prof. Maximino Martínez, pero completamente diferente de lo que aparece en la ficha 23226: La yerba que hace oír crecer la yerba.

El tesoro floral de México. "El Nacional", México D.F. 3 agosto 1958, Suplemento dominical No. 592, p. 10.

Sobre el amor que los indios tenían por las flores.

México tiene el árbol que produce delicioso vino. "Excelsior", México D.F. 22 agosto 1937, Magazine Dominical.

Sobre el "Ravelana madagarcariensis" y lo que dice el Dr. Guillermo Gándara.

La marihuana no es de origen mexicano sino de China. "Excelsior", México D.F. 7 febrero 1937.

Corn. En "Literature in Latin America" (Club and study Fine Art series). Pan American Union, Washington D.C. agosto 1950, pp. 59-60. Ejemplar mimeografiado.

Habla del origen del maíz, de su misterio y de la fábula del Popol Vuh.

Book News

Reference Tools for the Botanist

By JOSEPH EWAN

THE botanist's bookshelf has two sections based on use: primary tools or the elbow-books and secondary, usually multi-volumed, reference books. Which books he will choose varies as the botanists themselves. This inventory includes selections of colleagues active in the plant sciences though inevitably it must stand a personal selection. Moreover, there is no intention of repeating the "Bibliographies of Botany" of J. Christian Bay, published in volume three, pp. 331-456, of J. P. Lotsy's *Progressus Rei Botanicae* (1910), though that topically arranged bibliography will still prove rewarding today.

Elbow-books

Whatever flower bed the botanist may cultivate, Pritzel's "Thesaurus of Botanical Literature" (1872-1877) remains the single most useful answerbook for tracing a botanical title before 1870. Fortunately Pritzel is available in a good Milan reprint (1949). The chronologic topical indices provide a reference list of short titles not easily picked up elsewhere. Too often current research fails to verify the roots of its flowering, voluminous in many instances, and Pritzel lays bare those roots. "Pritzel, as well as being no mean botanist, was a professional librarian, and his work was founded upon personal scrutiny—the 'autopsy' of the earlier practitioners—and upon a careful comparison of copies and editions, all this information being summarized and set out with great skill." Thus wrote the librarian of the British Museum (Natural History), the late A. C. Townsend, himself a *rara avis* in the aviary of bibliographers. Supplementary to Pritzel is Daydon Jackson's *Guide to the Literature of Botany* (London, 1881), recently reprinted, adding nearly 6000 titles and rather copiously annotated with lines of comment. Another tool Daydon Jackson sharpened for the student is *Glossary of Botanic Terms* (1928, being the 4th and latest ed.). This is the standard dictionary notwithstanding a noticeable British accent.

For queries like "What flora has been published for Ecuador?" "Is there a checklist of the plants of the Azores?" there is the *Geographical Guide to the Floras of the World*, part 1 (142), by Blake and Atwood. The late Dr. Sidney Fay Blake, a rare scholar, was assisted by Dr. Bernice G. Schubert in completing the *Guide* with part II (1961). E. D. Merrill, energizer of so many worthwhile botanical enterprises in this country and abroad, joined Egbert H. Walker to produce a *Bibliography of*

Eastern Asiatic Botany (1938). A handy feature of Merrill-Walker is the conspectus of world serials of botany. Though patently labelled for eastern Asia, the subject indices will lead to answers for subtropical plant questions around the world. Dr. Walker published a Supplement in 1960. Another bibliography of wider use than the title would suggest is Ida K. Langman's *Selected Guide to the Literature on the Flowering Plants of Mexico* (1964) with its 156-page index to subjects, fully cross-indexed.

The best all-round introduction to plant classification yet written is G. H. M. Lawrence, *Taxonomy of Vascular Plants* (1951), with its literature references appended to each chapter. Students keep their copies after the course is over. What better recommendation? But the real koinoor of your cabinet is Richard Wettstein's *Handbuch der systematischen Botanik* (ed. 4, 1935), reprinted in 1962 after the original issue became unobtainable. There is no English translation but there is a Spanish Edition (Madrid, 1944), with inferior reused half-tone illustrations. It is the greatest single twentieth century compendium of systematic botany, containing concise beautifully illustrated accounts of all plant groups, and footnotes to monographs and critical papers concerning each. Milton said a good book is the life-blood of a master spirit; Wettstein documents Milton. More recently Alfred Gundersen drew the plants as they came into flower at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden and assembled these drawings and much original commentary on them into his *Families of Dicotyledons* (1950). Finally there is Arthur M. Johnson's *Taxonomy of the Flowering Plants* (1931) with its unsurpassed line drawings. Planted in the parterre of old Englerian concepts, Johnson's compendium features subtropical plant families (and thereby favors the frostfree taxonomy classes) but unfortunately the text is marred by too frequent errors arising from hurried reading of the proofs over a Christmas holiday.

There is always the need of plant identifications. The physiologist or geneticist no less than the morphologist or taxonomist will find Bailey's *Manual of Cultivated Plants*, ed. 2 (1949) the most useful, with its terse descriptions, line drawings, and excellent keys. Not to be superseded soon is Bailey's *Cyclopedia of horticulture* (ed. 2, 1917, or later printings) in three folio volumes generously illustrated. Incidentally, Karl M. Wiegand's 78-page "Synopsis of the Plant Kingdom" in volume one succinctly summarizes plant families. Picture books give a mischievous sense of success in questions of identification. Confessedly

NEWS AND NOTES

GENERAL COMMITTEE

The fourth report of the Committee for Spermatophyta was sent to the members in mimeographed form this spring, and it was published in *Taxon* 11(5): 175-177. June 1962. The members are kindly requested to study this report and to inform the secretary before 1 December 1962 whether or not they agree with its contents.

If the report is approved, the names *Breyinia* Forst., *Aponogeton* Lin. f., *Columellia* Ruiz et Pavon, *Carrichtera* DC. and *Turpinia* Vent. will obtain provisional status as nomina conservanda.

Botanists who have objections, corrections or amendments are requested to write to the undersigned before 1 December 1962.

F. A. STAPLEU

A FURTHER NOTE ON STECK'S "DE SAGU"

One statement in an earlier commentary on Steck's *De Sagu*... (*Taxon* 11: 164) must be modified. Accepting and misinterpreting a usually unimpeachable source of bibliographic information, I failed to take the most elementary precaution of checking the rarity of this dissertation. Though not noted in *The National Union Catalogue*, at least two additional copies are available in the United States. One is listed in the *Catalogue of the Library of the Arnold Arboretum*. Another, according to Mrs. Ida K. Langman, is to be found in the *College of Physicians of Philadelphia Library in Pennsylvania*. Thus at least three copies are extant and perhaps others could be located with further searching. My apologies for a too bold statement of rarity and my thanks to Mrs. Langman for writing about the copy in Philadelphia.

HAROLD E. MOORE JR.

THE REWORDING OF ARTICLE 59 IN THE 1961 CODE

In the 1961 edition of the *International Code*, the definition of the "perfect state" of a fungus (para. 1, sentence 2) is given in the French text (p. 103) as:

"Le stade parfait est celui au cours duquel des asques apparaissent chez les Ascomycètes," etc. No equivalent change of wording from the 1956 edition has, however, been made in either the English (p. 48) or the German (p. 164) texts.

Dr. Ch. Baehni pointed out to me the error in saying that 'the perfect state is that which bears asci...', since the word 'state' (stade, in French) meaning a stage of development in the life cycle of the fungus, is an abstract noun. But I believe the French word 'stade' is more strictly defined than the English word 'state' which can also mean a condition or appearance (état, in French) as well as a stage (of development).

For the purpose of Art. 59, which was devised to cope with the wishes of mycologists to give names to the imperfect state or states as well as to the perfect state (when known) of a fungus, we need a clear definition of a "perfect state". The wording "an cours duquel des asques apparaissent", etc., I fear might give rise to long arguments similar to those put forward by Arthua some twenty to thirty years ago (see Rogers, *Mycologia*, 40: 241-254, 1948).

I suggest that what is needed is an unambiguous definition of the characteristics of a perfect state whereby it can be recognised as such on sight. I therefore suggest the following rewording of the sentence in question:

"The perfect state is that which is characterized by the presence of asci or of organs which bear asci in the Ascomycetes, which consists of spores giving rise to basidia in the Uredinales and of chlamydospores in the Ustilaginales, or which are characterized by the presence of basidia or of organs which bear basidia in other Basidiomycetes."

F. C. DEIGHTON (C.M.I., Kew)

NOMENCLATUREL NOTE ON THE INDIAN SPECIES OF *CITRULLUS* SCHRADER

Writers of most of the popular Indian floras list under the genus *Citrullus* the two commoner species *Citrullus vulgaris* and *Citrullus colocynthis*. But Chakravarty (1949), in his paper on Nomenclatural changes of some common plants of the Cucurbitaceae in *Sci. & Cult.* 15: 31, under the genus *Colocynthis* Ludwig writes: "Uptill now this genus is known as *Citrullus* after Forskål (Forskål, P. *Flora Aegypt.-Arab.* 167, 1775). This name has been adopted by authors in different countries of the world, and the fact that Ludwig (Ludwig, C.G. *Inst. reg. veg.* ed. 2, 139, 1757) has published the genus

SURVEY OF INVESTIGATIONS IN PROGRESS IN THE FIELD OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

Compiled by *sup. 11*
Philip F. Flemion
and
Murdo J. MacLeod

School of Inter-American Studies
University of Florida, Gainesville



October, 1962

P A N A M E R I C A N U N I O N
General Secretariat, Organization of American States - Washington, D.C.

Archwest 1/74

To Ida Bengtman
persistent investigator, scholar in
her field, and above all a most
charming person - Cordially inscribed

VIDA PRECORTESIANA DEL INDIO

CHIAPANECO DE HOY by her

sincere friend

Frans Blom

Sobretiro de

ESTUDIOS ANTROPOLÓGICOS

publicados en homenaje al doctor

MANUEL GAMIO

MÉXICO, D. F., 1956

NA-BLOM

San Cristobal de Las Casas

Chiapas 20 January 1957 Fiesta de San Sebastian

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What Goes On (Continued)

ters; but our higher and more definite aims must always have our first consideration. In this new Association year we must not stand still. . . . Each of us should designate himself or herself as a committee of one to obtain at least one new member before January first. This would double our present membership, and continued efforts would bring us to a goal of five hundred hard-working members. . . . With the desired number and quality of members we could easily obtain a headquarters—a permanent address and focus for activities—for our Association. . . . So let's get going and build towards this finer, more effective Pan American Association."

ELECTION RETURNS. . . . Here are the Officers and Directors elected by the votes of members who attended the meeting (Term of office one year except where noted otherwise):

OFFICERS

President—Dr. Chevalier L. Jackson
1st Vice-President—Luis G. Hoyos
2nd Vice-President—Dorr E. Newton
3rd Vice-President—Paul Rosenbaum
4th Vice-President—Carmela M. Correale
Secretary—Hazel E. Carbaugh (see note below)
Treasurer—Alejandro C. Reyes

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

For three-year term

Kenneth C. Angney	Captain R. P. Guiler, Jr.
Anna M. Brancato	C. Robert Haines
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Chaninell	Leo V. Ruiz
	Lt.-Comdr. Wm. Potter Wear

For two-year term

Mrs. John W. Alexander	Paul Jones
Ricardo Espinosa	Dr. J. Alden Mason
Dr. A. F. Jackson	Miss Mary B. Peirce
	Philip B. Wilson

For one-year term

Mrs. Daisy E. Bothe	Allen S. Dolgin
Eleanor Burris	John A. Doody
Mrs. W. Rex Crawford	Eduardo J. Gafas
	Charles R. Toothaker

NOTE.—Miss Carbaugh has just left to accept a position as superintendent of a hospital in New York State (congratulations!), so that someone else will be appointed to fill the position of Secretary until next year's elections.

LUNCHEONS. . . . On September 30th we had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Gustavo Baz, Mexican Minister of Public Welfare and former Dean of the Mexican National University. Dr. Baz was not content with dwelling on the well-known platitudes of Pan Americanism. He spoke realistically of the development of good relations between our two countries, justifiably underlining Mexico's efforts along these lines while working for the growth and emancipation of its own people. He called attention to the

many people, still speaking Spanish, of Mexican descent, living in many southwestern parts of the United States (formerly belonging to Mexico), and asked that our country afford them equality of rights and opportunities with English-speaking citizens of the same regions. The "Good Neighbor" policy cannot be fully realized unless some of these communities realize their responsibilities as fellow Americans, vitally interested in the welfare of Spanish, as well as English-speaking Americans. Dr. Baz spoke with real gratitude of the opportunities afforded by our government in encouraging more than a hundred Mexican doctors to study problems connected with public health in our top-flight medical schools, so that they can bring health and strength to more and more of the needy in their own country. . . . October 11th brought us Sr. Manuel Bustillo of Cuba, who presented a most engaging analysis of the motives which impelled Columbus to try again and again to find a new route to the East Indies. Señor Bustillo interested us by his graceful tribute to the great American historian, Prescott. He told us that Prescott, as well as Irving, have endeared themselves to the Spanish-speaking world, and he added that the publications of both of these Americans are being used as texts.

CIRCULO CASTELLANO . . .

October's *Circulos* began with a gathering of delightful guests whose presence made Monday, October 4th, one of our most enjoyable evenings. A vote of thanks to Mrs. Laumann for bringing the featured dancers of "Sons o' Fun": Rosario y Antonio, Los Chavillos Sevillanos from Seville, Spain, and Silvio Macarelli, native of Argentina, pianist and composer, and husband of Rosario. Antonio recited a poem of his native Sevilla with all the fervor of a "flamenco". Rosario's graceful gestures, as she spoke to us, were just a glimpse of what can be seen at the Forrest Theatre. Alex Reyes gave out with his usual after (and during) dinner charm.

PRESIDENTS. . . . This issue of PANAMERICANISM would not be complete without giving credit, again, to the tact, energy, and humor of our President during most of the past year—Dr. Arthur Whitaker. Not only did he revitalize many Association activities and participate fully at nearly every luncheon, Board meeting, and other group work where his sound and friendly advice and presence could be most effective, but he did many things to make the value of the Association realized outside the sphere of its own activities, as in the Inter-American Conference last year, the Inter-American Regional Center being set up now, and in obtaining for the Association the grant of one thousand dollars with which to make its work more effective. We hope that we will live up to the ideals and abilities of our friend Dr. Whitaker, who has been chosen for such an important task in the United States State Department. . . . No better guarantee of the continued growth and usefulness of our work could be found than the election of Dr. Chevalier Jackson as President for the coming year. Secretary of the Pan American Medical Association and distinguished physician, long interested in inter-American affairs, and well acquainted with the people and the cultural potential of Philadelphia, Dr. Jackson brings to us not only a long experience in organizational

(Continued on page 4, column 2)

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Association Activities

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting on the evening of Friday, October 12th, will be a gala affair, since it celebrates our Fifth Anniversary. It will be a dinner meeting, held at Kugler's Restaurant, Chestnut and Juniper Streets, at 6.00 P. M. From 6.00 to 7.00 voting will be held for officers for the ensuing year. Anne Brancato has been nominated Judge of Election. Dinner will start at 7.00, and at 8.00 the business meeting will be held. If you have not received an announcement through the mail, send in your reservation at once to Alex C. Reyes, P. O. Box 942, accompanied by \$2.00 for each reservation. Dr. Chevalier L. Jackson will be toastmaster, and as guests of honor we are to have our organizer and first president, Lt. Commander Edward C. Dougherty, Dr. Rex Crawford, and Lt. Commander John Zimmerman, all of whom have very recently returned from posts in Latin America.

Our Election

Officers for 1946 will be elected at the Annual Meeting on October 12th. The Nominating Committee, consisting of Paul Jones (Chairman), C. L. Jackson, Frank Sartori, Alejandro Reyes, Elizabeth Chaninell, Carmela Corrales, Robert Haines and Philip Wilson, has selected the following official slate:

OFFICERS

President—Dr. Arthur P. Whitaker
1st Vice-President—Dr. J. Alden Mason
2nd Vice-President—Philip B. Wilson
3rd Vice-President—Frank A. Sartori, Jr.
4th Vice-President—Mrs. Elizabeth Chaninell
Secretary—Carmela M. Corrales
Treasurer—Alejandro C. Reyes

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

For three (3) years:

Mrs. John W. Alexander	Dr. Andrew F. Jackson
Dr. W. Rex Crawford	Paul J. Jones
Luis G. Hoyos	Mary B. Peirce
Dr. Nora B. Thompson	

For two (2) years (to serve out uncompleted term):

Sebastian Palmer	Frank Serrano
Mrs. Ida K. Langman	

For one (1) year (to serve out uncompleted term):

Francis Travis Cox

Other present members of the Board are: Eleanor Burris, Eduardo J. Gafas, Dr. C. L. Jackson, M. R. Krauskopf (2 years); R. W. Baily, Anne Brancato, C. Robert Haines, Edgar S. McKaig, L. V. Ruiz, Lt. Comdr. Wm. Potter Wear (1 year).

In the last issue of PANAMERICANISMO the editor made an egregious "bull" by remarking that, of course, other nominations can be made from the floor. This is incorrect; according to the provisions of the Constitution, quoted below, they must be sent to the Secretary by October 5th.

"Article VI, Section 2, Nominations . . . (b) In addition to the names proposed by the Nominating Committee, nomination of paid-up members in good standing may also be made by written petition signed by at least five (5) paid-up members in good standing of the Association. Said petition must specify the office or offices for which nominee or nominees is a candidate, and must be delivered to the Secretary of the Association not less than seven (7) days prior to the date of the Annual Meeting."

Motion Picture

PARA UNA NOCHE SOLAMENTE. We cannot all go down to Mexico as yet, but we can see some of it, and a very pretty part, too, through the medium of the motion picture camera, at Witherspoon Hall on Monday evening, October 22nd, where "Qué Lindo es Michoacán" will be shown. This musical picture, with Tito Guizar as the singing star, will be the first Spanish-speaking film to be presented by the ASSOCIATION this Fall. Come, and bring a friend for a very

enchanting bit of entertainment which will be in Philadelphia for one night only.

Conference

In association with other organizations with kindred interests the ASSOCIATION will hold a conference on the subject "Panamerica and World Organization" on Tuesday, November 20th, at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. Sessions will be held morning, afternoon and evening, with luncheon and dinner. At the latter, Hon. Sumner Welles will be the principal speaker. Discussion groups will be led by distinguished authorities. A Junior Conference for High School students will affiliate with some sessions. Dr. Arthur P. Whitaker is organizing and directing the conference.

Directors' Meeting

The Board of Directors held its monthly meeting at Kugler's the evening of September 11th. Mrs. Chaninell

(Continued on page 8, column 2)

Days to Remember in October

Luncheons, 12:45 p.m. sharp, Hotel Sylvania, Locust and Juniper Streets.

(Chairman for October, Mr. S. Gregory Friedman; Co-Chairman, Mr. Frank Serrano.)

Tuesday, October 2nd—Circolo Dinner, Franklin Inn Club. Speakers, Doctora Concepción Uribe, Dr. Francisco Gómez Mont and Dr. Ramón del Cueto.

Wednesday, October 3rd—Cultural Group, International House, 3905 Spruce Street, 8:15 p.m. Talk in English, "San Martín", by Dr. Walter Lefferts, Historian and Educator. Talk in Spanish, "Eduardo Mallea, Novelista Contemporáneo Argentino", by Mr. Pasquale A. Contini, Pres. Am. Assn. of Teachers of Spanish for Philadelphia.

Thursday, October 4th—Luncheon. Speaker, Mrs. S. Gregory Friedman, "Teaching English in Puerto Rico".

Thursday, October 11th—His Excellency, Ambassador from Ecuador, Señor Galo Plata, will speak on the Independence of Ecuador, which is October 9th, and which will celebrate the 125th Anniversary of Ecuador's Independence.

Friday, October 12th—FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION! Kugler's Restaurant, 6:00 p.m. Toastmaster, Dr. Chevalier L. Jackson. Speakers: Lt. Commander Edward C. Dougherty, Dr. Rex Crawford, Lt. Commander John Zimmerman. (See announcement elsewhere in this issue.)

Tuesday, October 16th—Circolo Dinner, 6:30 p.m., Franklin Inn. Speaker, Dr. Rex Crawford. Piano Recital, Mr. Jack Crawford.

Wednesday, October 17th—International House, 8:15 p.m. Talk in English, "The Story of Sugar", by Dr. Frank E. Williams, University of Pennsylvania. Talk in Spanish, "El Arte en Venezuela", by Sr. López Méndez, Consul for Venezuela.

Thursday, October 18th—Luncheon. Sen. Luis Muñoz Marín, possible speaker.

Monday, October 22nd—Witherspoon Hall, Juniper and Walnut Streets. Spanish motion picture: "Qué Lindo es Michoacán", starring Tito Guizar (see advertisement in this issue).

Thursday, October 25th—Luncheon. Prominent speaker. (Cards will be mailed.)

Wednesday, October 31st—International House, 8:15 p.m. Talk in English, "Three Outstanding Latin American Novels", by Dr. Otis Green, University of Pennsylvania. Talk in Spanish, "Cuba y su Poesía", by Dr. Rafael Suárez of Cuba.

What Goes On

As usual it was a capacity attendance at Franklin Inn on October 2nd and, departing from our custom of having one guest speaker, we had three very charming ones. Dra. Concepción Uribe, pediatrician, spoke first. The Doctora has been in the United States for ten months, having been first in Cleveland, Ohio, and now, since July, in Philadelphia at St. Christopher's Hospital. She likes very much to work in our hospitals and regrets that she must leave Philadelphia soon. Our second speaker, Dr. Francisco Gómez Mont, who has been in this country only five months, says he does not understand tourists who, after a three-week visit, can write about Mexico. He said he knows well only the Jefferson Hospital, where he is now stationed. He told us he understands and loves Mexico more as a result of learning more about the United States. He feels his obligation to Mexico is to return, and to do as much for his country as possible in the medical field. Appreciative applause followed Dr. Gómez Mont's talk, and Mr. Reyes then presented Dr. Ramon del Cuelo, nerve surgeon, now at University Hospital. Dr. del Cuelo described his journey to the United States, and then told us of his desire to learn as much as possible in order to return to Mexico and help improve conditions there. He spoke of the progress of medicine in Mexico, and of the fruitfulness of his government's program in sending young doctors here to the United States to study.

Frank Serrano presided at the luncheon on October 4th. As usual, Phil Wilson introduced the new guests, Ricardo Vega of Colombia and Major Anderson. Mrs. Walter Lefferts spoke of the Latin American Cultural Group of the International House, and especially of the class in Latin American folk dancing to be given by Nina Whitaker on Monday evenings, open to both men and women. Rosalie Alexander then spoke a few words, followed by the luncheon co-chairman for the month, Mr. S. Gregory Friedman.

Mrs. Friedman, a graduate of Syracuse University who has taught English in Puerto Rico for five years, then gave a most interesting talk on her experiences. She was invited there for a short visit, remained eight years and married there. Her first experience was rather hectic; ignorant of Spanish and of local customs, she was given a class of sixty. But after a little practice she found the work inspiring. The children are emotional and sentimental, and dislike the reticence of Anglo-Saxons and the superior attitude that most teachers have. She gained their affection easily by her friendly, democratic personality, and by adopting a program of informal progressive education, including dramatics, which the children enjoyed. She maintained better discipline by getting closer to the pupils. She found that a student who is good in Spanish is good in English, and vice versa. The bilingual problem is a great one; it is virtually impossible to teach English without an accent. Much English is spoken in San Juan, and all Norteamericanos there know each other.

The luncheon on October 11th celebrated the 125th Anniversary of the Independence of Ecuador. The day was dedicated to that sister republic, and the Honorable Galo

FLORENCE MARY CONARD

Our fellow member, Mrs. Philip A. Conard, died on September 25. On behalf of the ASSOCIATION, Carmela Corrales sent a letter of sympathy to Mr. Conard, and Charles Rhoads Williams was so impressed by the touching funeral service that he sent a letter of appreciation to the officiating pastor, Rev. Howard Moody Morgan.

Mrs. Conard was a graduate of the University of Illinois, and was widely known as a teacher, author, and authority on the folklore of Argentina and Uruguay. She was co-founder and president of the Women's Club of Uruguay, and took a live interest in international affairs, Mr. Conard being the representative of the American Friends Service Committee in Portugal, Spain, and North Africa; he and three married daughters survive her. The sympathy of the ASSOCIATION goes out to them in their hour of sorrow.

Plaza Lasso, Ambassador of Ecuador in Washington, was expected to be the guest and speaker. Unfortunately he was unable to be present, and Frank Serrano, Chairman of Luncheons for the month, pinch-hit for him nobly. Frank briefly outlined the history of Ecuador, stressing especially the recent liberal movement under Presidente Eloy Alfaro, and the extraordinary engineering feats required by the railroads, particularly that from Guayaquil to Quito, built by the northamericano Archer Huntington. The ambassador's absence was a considerable consolation for by the lovely singing of two charming señoritas, introduced by Dr. Harry Wright, Leonor Arenas Cuello of Peru, and Graciela Silvain of Buenos Aires, accompanied by Miss Jane Mary Kolb. Srta. Silvain was prima donna at the Teatro Colón in her native city, and is now studying music in this city. We welcomed an unusual number of new guests, introduced by Phil Wilson: Miss Frances Fulton, missionary at Lima; Dr. Ebenstein of the Department of Political Economy, University of Wisconsin; Sr. Rasco, an old member who has been out of the city and who introduced Sra. Rasco; Sra. Juanita Williams; Mrs. Lee di Sario; and Mrs. L. A. Diehl. All replied with at least the required *tres palabras*.

On October 16th many of the newly elected officers of the ASSOCIATION attended the Circulo Castellano dinner at Franklin Inn, among them Dr. J. Alden Mason, Mr. Frank Sartori, Mr. Philip Wilson, Mrs. Ida Langman, Mr. Frank Serrano, Dr. Nora Thompson, and Mr. Sebastián Palmer. Mr. Alex Reyes, our presiding chairman, thanked Tony for seeing that everything was going smoothly, and then called on various members to present their new guests. There were quite a few, and we are sure that they enjoyed the evening enough to come many times again. Mr. Robert Baily told us of his visit to Washington a few weeks ago; while there, he invited Sr. Jorge Garcia Granados, Ambassador of Guatemala, to speak at our next Circulo dinner (see Days to Remember). Mr. Reyes then introduced Dr. Rex Crawford, the speaker of the evening, calling for a vote as to whether he should speak in Spanish or Portuguese. Many thought that Portuguese was the winner, but Alex announced that Rex would speak in Spanish—and in beautiful Spanish it was, with hardly a Portuguese word straying in.

Dr. Crawford gave a rapid, but vivid, characterization of the principal cities of Brazil. Belém do Pará, the entrance port, a little declined from its former prosperity. Yankee influence is strong there, and it is unfortunate that most of our soldiers know Brazil only by Belém. Fortaleza (Ceará) is a beautiful city with a lovely plaza, liked by everyone, the capital of a very Catholic state in a land of hammocks. Natal, the crossroads of the world, the take-off for Africa, has a magnificent hotel and vivid memories of Eleanor Roosevelt. Recife or Pernambuco has grown greatly of late, largely due to the presence of the "American" navy. Bahia or Salvador is the old capital of Brazil, old, intellectual, cultivated, trying to retain its former color and yet to become modern. All these are seaports; inland are Minas Geraes, the old city of Ouro Preto, and the lovely planned city Belo Horizonte with its beautiful plan and climate. And then Rio de Janeiro, incomparable for everything. Sao Paulo is also incomparable, a bustling busy city of a million and a half, still growing and likely soon to exceed Rio in size. Though largely industrial, with a high average wealth, it also has a high cultural level. Porto Alegre is the city of gauchos where living is cheap, the weather never very hot or very cold. But these are only a few of Brazil's many cities; each has its attraction and individuality.

At the conclusion of Dr. Crawford's talk we were invited to proceed upstairs to hear Jack Crawford play some Brazilian compositions of Hector Villalobos on the piano. Among them was "Fobre Giego" which, young Jack explained, depicts the story of a poor blind man listening to a mother softly singing a lullaby, while rocking her child in a cradle. The beauty and sadness of the theme were expressed in Jack's brilliant playing. Dr. and Mrs. Crawford can, indeed, be proud of their talented son.

It was a lovely day on October 18th, and a large group gathered at the weekly luncheon. Presiding co-chairman Friedman introduced a number of new guests: Sr. and Sra. José M. Rocafort, industrialist of Humacao, Puerto Rico; Sra. Emilia de Gutiérrez, wife of the Colombian Consul in Philadelphia; Srta. Ana Saenz, Founder and Di-

(Continued on page 5, column 1)

The Mexican Railroad Workers

It has been said many times but will bear reiteration that the best possible good-will ambassador is the Mexican or other foreign laborer who returns to his country with a good opinion of ours, based on fair treatment and democratic attitude towards him. Many of the Mexican railroad workers who have helped us in the war emergency have returned, many of them, we fear, with rancor in their hearts, if money in their pockets. But many are left. Will they do the same? What can we do about it? You can. A few months ago the Philadelphia Regional Committee for Mexican Railroad Workers was organized for just this purpose. It meets regularly at the International Institute, 645 North 15th Street. In its brief existence it has accomplished much, by providing instructors who conduct English classes regularly in the railroad camps, by assisting the Mexicans in working out their difficulties with the railroads, by providing entertainment for the men—such as dances at the Institute, and visits to interesting places—by assisting them in business transactions, and in many other ways. If you have some spare time, join the Committee and lend your help; if not, send some money to help defray the small but unavoidable expenses. Call or write Mrs. Ida Langman at 2316 Delancey Street, Philadelphia 3; Locust 5435, and ask her what you can do. She and Mrs. Chaninell are among those of our members most interested in the work. The Chairman of the Committee is Nigel O'C. Wolff, who may be addressed at the International Institute.

What Goes On (Continued)

rector of the Centro de Protección Infantil of Bogotá, Colombia. Dr. Chevalier Jackson presented his guest, Dr. Pérez Redondo of Mexico City, and Alex Reyes introduced his compatriots, Sr. and Sra. Arturo D. Aceituno. Mr. Friedman read a letter from the Philadelphia Council of Mexican Regional Workers, located at the International Institute, appealing for personal and financial aid in its work with Mexican railroad workers, and both he and Mrs. Chaninell spoke in behalf of this important work, and urged its assistance. Ed Dougherty, in introducing the guest speaker, remarked how glad he was to attend his first luncheon since his return, and at the great progress the ASSOCIATION had made during the three years of his absence. He termed the new Consul of Colombia a well-known merchant in that country, a leader in business affairs, and member of a prominent family. Consul Sr. Joaquin Gutiérrez then read an address in poetical Spanish. He spoke of the example of Panamericanism in the present world, paid tribute to Frank Serrano and to Ecuador, and then spoke at length of Colombia, its natural riches, its majestic scenery, its products, history, people and spirit. The enjoyable luncheon was closed by several delightful piano renditions of Puerto Rican music, professionally given by Sra. de Kocafort.

On Monday night, October 22d, at Witherspoon Hall the PAN AMERICAN ASSOCIATION exhibited the beautiful Mexican picture "Qué Lindo es Michoacán" with Tito Guizar, Gloria Marin and a cast that also had other good actresses, actors, singers and musicians. The entire picture was very colorful and the music very popular and romantic. There was an excellent crowd and a full house, resulting in a good financial profit.

Before the picture Mrs. Elizabeth Chaninell, Chairman of the Events Committee, spoke a few words, explaining the aims of the Committee for future activities, and introduced the newly elected President of the ASSOCIATION, Dr. Arthur P. Whitaker, who spoke briefly about the ASSOCIATION. Mr. Sebastián Palmer also spoke in Spanish, greeting everyone to this cultural affair.

The evening was a complete success, and we are looking forward to the next one in which we are going to have the popular moving picture, entitled "Doña Bárbara", based on the novel of Rómulo Gallegos, with an exceptional cast of Spanish players.

(Continued on page 6, column 2)

Noviembre en Hispano America

Quite a number of anniversaries, though few of major importance, are celebrated in November in Latin America. On November 1, 1503, Amerigo Vespucci (from whom America was named) discovered and named the Bay of All Saints, Brazil, on which was later located the colonial capital of Bahia. On the same day in 1888 the Mexican National Railroad from Laredo to Mexico City was officially opened. November 2nd is celebrated as All Souls' Day; it is observed in Brazil and some other countries as Memorial Day. Independence Day in Panama is November 3rd, celebrating her secession from Colombia in 1903. The next day is her Flag Day, commemorating the adoption, also in 1903, of her national banner of red and blue, with two stars in a field of white. San Sebastián, Colombia, the first settlement on the South American mainland, was founded by Alonso de Ojeda on November 10, 1509. The 12th is the anniversary of the death in 1832 of José Matías Delgado, national hero of El Salvador. On November 15, 1889, Brazil proclaimed herself a republic. The 16th is a holiday in Cuba, the Día de San Cristóbal, patron saint of Habana. November 19th is celebrated in Puerto Rico as Discovery Day, and the 20th is observed as a holiday in Mexico in memory of the Revolution of 1910. On November 25, 1870, the Constitution of Paraguay was adopted. The 27th is the Day of Recollection in Cuba, when University students honor the memory of eight students executed by the Spanish in 1879, and the same day is Army Day in Peru, commemorating the battle of Tarapaca in 1879. On November 28, 1821, Panama first declared her independence from Spain.

Have You Heard?

Gustavo Ortiz Hernán has been appointed Consul General in Italy, but rumor has it that he says he would prefer to return to Philadelphia. So would we, Gustavo!

Dr. Harry B. Wright spent five weeks in Mexico, half of it in Yucatan. There he had the misfortune to break his camera, so we cannot expect to see his usual fine long pictures. He visited most of the Maya cities there, including Tulum, a rarely visited city on the east coast. Both in Merida and in Mexico City he showed his film of Tehuantepec, taken last year, before distinguished audiences. In Mexico it was shown at the Museo Nacional to the staff and other government officials. It was adopted as the official film for Juchitan, Tehuantepec; sound and titles will be added and a number of copies are being made for extensive showing.

We will miss greatly Mary Luisa Ruiz, the lovely Mexican girl whose company we have enjoyed at many of our meetings during the last three years. Miss Ruiz found it

(Continued on page 6, column 1)

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MEXICAN LIBERTY TO BE CELEBRATED

Program Today to Mark
135th Anniversary of
Independence

Ceremonies at Independence Hall at 2 P. M. today will mark the 135th anniversary of Mexico's independence.

They will be attended by more than 1000 Mexican railroad workers employed in this area through a war emergency arrangement between the United States and the Mexican Government.

Dr. Galarza to Speak

The principal address will be delivered by Dr. Ernesto Galarza, chief of the division of labor and social information of the Pan-American Union. Traditional Mexican folk songs will be sung by a group in native costumes.

Dr. Arthur Whitaker, of the University of Pennsylvania, will be master of ceremonies. The exercises are sponsored by the Philadelphia Regional Committee for Mexican Railroad Workers.

Executive Committee

The executive committee includes Marian Lanz, executive secretary, International House; Mrs. Ida Langman and Ann Smith, Pan-American Union; Jose Diaz, president of the Mexican Club of Philadelphia; Sebastian Palmer, Spanish Club of Philadelphia; Mrs. Ramona Rodriguez, representing the Spanish church, and Nigel Wolff, Franklin Institute.

Presenting the greetings of Mayor Bernard Samuel will be Edgar S. McKaig, president of the board of trustees, Commercial Museum.

Following the ceremonies, Dr. Galarza will be given a reception at International House, a member agency of the United War Chest, 645 N. 15th st.

MEXICAN WORKERS FETED

Two hundred Mexican workers for the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads were guests last night at a fiesta given by the Pan-American Association at the Convention Hall Restaurant, 34th st. below Spruce. Music was furnished by the Mariachi Players. Mrs. Ida Langman was chairman of the entertainment committee. The workers are returning to Mexico within the next two weeks.

300
1945

What Goes On (Continued)

cause Dr. Cadwalader's was definitely a war-time Mission it had to end with the War.

In spite of a series of crushing calamities, such as the departure of several hundred of the Mexicans, an icy evening, the illness of some of the expected singers and dancers, including Juanita Moore and Nena Whitaker, the Christmas fiesta to the Mexican railroad workers on the evening of December 29th was a huge success and a tribute to the hard labors of the committee. It was held in the cafeteria room of the Commercial Museum, which was fittingly decorated with Mexican flags and posters. Many of the hostesses were colorfully garbed in *china poblanita* costumes. Mexicans and Norteamericanos mixed at the many small tables at which cigarettes and candy had been placed. Alex Reyes acted as master of ceremonies and introduced the speakers and events. Among the speakers were Ed McKaig, Arthur Whitaker, Richard Espinosa, Consul Zorilla, Nigel Wolff, and several others. Five musicians from the Club Anahuac supplied Mexican music aided by a phonograph with an admirable selection of *música típica*. No one would dispute, probably the highlights of the evening were the dancing of Mrs. Whitaker, who did the *jarabe tapatio* that is so popular among other Mexican dances vivaciously in a lovely native costume, and the singing of Sr. Casanova, who was recalled for encores *sin cuenta*. All guests were then served with a plate of *carne, arroz y frijol*, together with plenty of *ceviche*. Happy couples were dancing when your reporter took his leave at midnight. Congratulations and thanks to Ida Langman and her hard-working committee.

Mrs. Langman wishes to express her thanks to the following for helping to make the affair a success: Mrs. Channell for most of the arrangements for food and entertainment, and for general advice; Mr. McKaig, for making available the facilities of Convention Hall and the Commercial Museum; Mrs. Whitaker for pinch-hitting so beautifully for her daughter who was ill; Mr. Reyes for handling the finances; Mrs. Crawford and Dr. Mason for helping in the kitchen; Peg Barnett, Lillian Goldbacher, Eleanor Burris, Eleanor Uihorn and Angela Scallella for serving as hostesses. The International Institute and the Anahuac Association collaborated magnificently. Mrs. Langman reports that the fiesta cost about \$291 and that the contributions of about \$250 left only a small deficit against the treasury of the ASSOCIATION.

A trainload of the Mexicans left for their homes on the afternoon of the fiesta. Mrs. Carano and the Misses Goldbacher, Scallella and Smith were there distributing cigarettes to the departing *braceros* as they had done on several similar occasions.

NEW MEMBERS

¡Hola! ¡Eacuchen! Twenty-two new members in the past month! Welcome!

NEW MEMBERS

Helen C. Anderson
William W. Conrad
Pasquale A. Contini
Joseph A. Cuza
James A. DiCarlo
Alice V. Errig
Patricia W. Franke *
Mrs. Harry T. Jordan
Ada C. Klein *
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Carmela M. Correale
Carmela M. Correale
M. R. Krauskopf
M. R. Krauskopf
Carmela M. Correale
Dr. J. Alden Mason
James F. Donahue

* Student Member

† Junior Member

MISA DEL DOMINGO

La mañana clara de ópalos se irisa.
En la vieja iglesia tocan los maitines,
y blancas y niveas como los jazmines,
las muchachas pasan para oír la misa.

Y cruza mi amiga sutil e imprecisa
con suave fragancia de etéreos jardines.
Lleva el dulce encanto de los serafines
en sus rojos labios que abre la sonrisa.

En sus manecitas va el Antifonario
donde atribulada sus delirios reza
junto a la cancela de oro del Sagrario . . .

Y cuando en la Nave la custodia splende,
vuela la paloma de alas de turquesa,
y a su alma virgen una luz desciende. . .

ALEX. CABRERA REYES.

SEC. 562 P. L. and R.

IDA K. LANGMAN
2316 DELANCEY STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.(3)

PANAMERICANISMO

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VOL. VI, No. 7

JANUARY, 1947



Dr. Vásquez Amaral On Art in México

Dr. José Vásquez Amaral, a professor of the University of Mexico who is currently teaching at Swarthmore College, and an authority on Mexican art and letters, spoke to a large and enthusiastic group at the Art Alliance on the fifth of December. The lecture was given following a tea and in connection with the many oil paintings, lithographs, and linoleum cuts by the noted Mexican artist, Francisco Dosamantes, which filled three large galleries.

Dr. Amaral said that, although he was speaking in English, he would endeavor to explain from a Mexican point of view the deep psychological and emotional characteristics involved in the art of his country.

First he told of the basic legends of the Toltecs and Aztecs, which are essential to the understanding of modern Mexican culture. The goddess Coatlicue had twin sons, the important gods of Mexico, Huitzilopochtli and Quetzalcoatl; these two personified, through the Indian cultures, the conflict between good and evil, war and peace, intellect and passion.

The blending of the Indian civilizations—which had arrived at a cultural level comparable to that of ancient Greece and Rome at the time of the Conquest—with the complex characteristics of the Spaniards, and later the French and Anglo-Saxons, has made in Mexico a distinct pattern of expression, leading to her present preeminence in the field of painting in the Americas. The greatest muralist of modern times is Orozco.

In Mexico, the highest mode of expression is art, which interprets her philosophy, her ethics, and other cultural aspects far better than the books written by philosophers and statesmen. "In Mexico it may be said that art is the supreme law of the land. . . . It may be said that Mexican life is an imitation of art. . . . Mexican artists are artistic, immediate, emotional and intuitive.

All present felt deeply appreciative for Dr. Amaral's words, and came away with a more comprehensive understanding of the psychology of his country.

JANE LIVINGSTON PORTER.

January in Latin America

Several of the most important cities in South America were founded in January, and in most of them the day is celebrated as a local holiday. These are: Lima, January 6, 1535; Rio de Janeiro, January 20, 1567; Panamá, January 21, 1519; São Paulo, January 25, 1554. New Year's Day

is not so generally celebrated as in this country, and in only a few of the republics is it a national holiday. In Haiti, however, it is Independence Day (1804). January 28th is commemorated in Cuba as the birthday of the national patriot and martyr hero, José Martí, 1853. Throughout Latin America, as well as in all Spanish-speaking countries, January 6th, Epiphany, or the *Día de los Reyes Magos*, is celebrated by the exchange of gifts.

Over the Andes on a Mule

Nowadays, if you want to cross the Andes to get from Chile to Argentina, you can take a Transandine train or fly over in a few hours. Fifty years ago such a trip was full of danger—and adventure. You joined a caravan which made the crossing in three far-from-easy stages by train, coach (drawn by a team of six mules), and muleback.

Mother Cabrini, founder of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart, who was recently proclaimed a saint in the Roman Catholic Church, gave a thrilling description of her crossing in a letter she wrote in 1895. A dauntless little creature, only five feet tall, she was less dismayed by the forbidding wall of mountains—the highest peak, Aconcagua, rises 23,000 feet—than by the problem of getting on a mule. A chair had to be brought from the inn for her to get on the animal's back. As her forty-five fellow travelers gathered round to watch this unusual procedure, even the mule caught on that it had a green rider. It kept going as close to the edge of the precipice as possible and, try as she would to command and cajole, it did as it pleased. The only way she could bring it to its senses was by threatening to dismount.

The first part of the journey, by train from Los Andes, a small town at the foot of the Cordillera, was pleasant and quite uneventful. The railway followed the course of the river whose rushing water they could hear clawing its way through the rocks far below, and reached the end of the line a little beyond the "Salto del Soldado," or "Soldier's Jump," a narrow stone bridge over a chasm so deep that one couldn't see bottom.

There they all piled into the carriages for a rough five-hour ride up the mountains to Junca where they spent the night. The following morning they would continue on muleback to the Cumbre—12,000 feet. At supper, which they ate with great relish, those who had been there before, or had friends who had gone through, gave the others a complete briefing.

Some said that the cold was so intense it would freeze one's arms and legs; others told of people who had been

(Continued on page 3, column 1.)

The United Nations World Magazine

The United Nations World Magazine makes two interesting proposals to the members of the ASSOCIATION. On 2-year, \$7.00 subscriptions made through the ASSOCIATION, the latter will be credited with 75 cents. Or, if twenty-five or more members take such subscriptions, a group trip to Lake Success will be arranged. Get together, you interested members, and advise Carmela Corrales.

What Goes On (Continued)

they spoke in English, French and Spanish. Other guests were Mr. Samuel T. Kahn, Mr. Atta Kazerooni, Mrs. D. Goldstein, and Miss Jean Brownlee.

La Sra. de Gutiérrez was scheduled to speak at the luncheon on the nineteenth, but she was unfortunately taken ill, and we were privileged to have in her stead Senhor Sebastião Fragelli, of Rio de Janeiro, who was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in civil engineering, and since has spent his life in the development of Brazil.

The guests included Miss Betty Evans, Sra. Cecelia Owens of Colombia, and Mr. David W. Amram of this city, who spoke to us charmingly in Spanish. El último fue miembro de la expedición del Museo de la Universidad de Pennsylvania al sitio maya de Piedras Negras, en Guatemala, en 1931. Desde entonces ha vivido unos años en la ciudad de México, y también ha trabajado extensivamente en las partes inexploradas de Chiapas, donde descubrió ciudades mayas, y ha vivido entre los indios Lacandones de México.

Don Sebastião Fragelli began his discussion in his native Portuguese, but soon lapsed into English. He said that his country has a Brazilian-United States Institute for better understanding between the countries. A surprising number of people there are studying English, with the idea of coming to this country to finish their scientific education, instead of going to France as formerly. He had been away from the United States for thirty years, and found himself amazed at the advancement here, material, moral, and spiritual.

The familiar quotation, "What is so rare as a day in June?" was fully realized on Saturday the 21st, as we gathered on the beautiful lawn at the Crawford's. Blankets and cushions were spread for those who cared to sit, but most of us were too busy going from group to group to chat with everyone. The surprise of the afternoon was that most of the guests consisted of very old members of the ASSOCIATION, whom we were delighted to see. Of course there were some new ones—in fact, a few very 'brand new' members—and it was a pleasure to meet them. Our charming hostess and host served a delicious punch, while we helped ourselves to cookies and pretzels, between conversations. We don't know how many new ideas for Panamericanism were put across, and space does not permit the listing of the many present, but let it suffice to say that it was a gay and friendly gathering, and we hope that more like it are on the way. *Mil gracias and muito obrigado* to Dorothy and Rex.

S. Sebastião Fragelli, spoke again on June 26th, continuing his ideas concerning labor laws. Good laws were promulgated long ago, and were needed, since 80% of Brazilian unskilled labor is illiterate. Every laborer pays 5% of his salary for such things as illness benefits. There is a legal minimum wage, and advance notice of discharge from employment must be given. Housing is the greatest need at present. Until 1939 there were many foreign tourists, and many good new roads were built. In road construction the destruction of natural beauties such as large trees is avoided with more care than in this country.

Bill Clothier introduced the new guests: Milton Apotheker, Hilda Halliday, James Gallagher, Grace van Voorhees, Alma Stevens (most of them of this city), and Lieut. Jonas Corrêa da Costa of Brazil. Bill then thanked Rosalie Alexander for her chairmanship of the luncheons during June, and announced that Ida Langman would be chairman during July.

Our guest of honor for the first luncheon in July was Dr. Rodulfo Jiménez Gamboa of Mexico City. El Dr. Jiménez Gamboa dijo que la cirugía era antes im-

portada de Europa, especialmente de Francia, Alemania e Inglaterra. Debido a ello los primeros estudios en México tuvieron que ser hechos a base de textos en lenguas extranjeras y consecuentemente los ensayos primarios resultaron defectuosos. Cita una gran pléyade de doctores que, mediante un esfuerzo descomunal, desarrollaron la cirugía actual de México con la natural influencia de las escuelas francesa y alemana. Hoy la cirugía nacional ya tiene personalidad propia y se puede decir sin exageración ni pedantería que está a la altura de cualquier país hispanoamericano. Tiene el orador quejas muy razonables acerca de la falta de cooperación de los cirujanos norteamericanos de tiempos pasados, quienes sistemáticamente se negaban a publicar los trabajos que realizaban en sus colegios mexicanos. Esta anomalía, afortunadamente, ha ido desapareciendo paulatinamente al extremo de que hoy la escuela quirúrgica norteamericana ha suplantado la predominancia de las escuelas francesa y alemana. Hoy la cirugía mexicana se ha subdividido en especialidades con el consecuente progreso dentro de esa rama científica que tantas vidas salva anualmente. Los estudiantes militares, lo mismo de medicina que de cirugía, cuestan al Gobierno un aproximado de 25,000 pesos a cambio de unos 6 años de servicio en las fuerzas armadas con un sueldo proporcional al grado que ostentan.

El Señor Sebastián Palmer presentó a la Sra. Elene Jiménez Gamboa, esposa del huésped de honor, a la Sra. Ella Root y al Señor Federico Torres, de Puerto Rico, quien dirigió a la concurrencia un saludo muy cordial. La Sra. Ida Langman presidió el acto con toda la gracia y holgura que le permite su perfecto conocimiento del idioma español.

The luncheon on July 10th was one of the most charming of the season, with Dr. Francis Whittier Pennell, Curator of the herbarium at the Academy of Natural Sciences here in this city, as guest of Ida Langman, the chairman.

The guests, introduced by Ese, Pe y Te, with his usual *manera graciosa*, included Srta. Margarita Kenny, mezzosoprano from Argentina now studying at the School of Vocational Arts; Mr. Harry Ingersoll of this city; Ricardo Baker and John Sherk, both of American Air Lines, and Mr. Harry M. Buten.

Dr. Pennell, one of the outstanding taxonomists of the United States, has traveled extensively on botanical collecting trips through Mexico, Central and South America, and enjoyed it all thoroughly, not only for the interesting and unusual plants to be found in the scantily known regions, but also for the charm and culture he discovered. Much of this feeling he conveyed to us. He spoke of northern Mexico, of Peru, of Chile, but especially of Colombia, where he found what is to him the most fascinating region he has seen, that around Popayan, in the state of Cauca. It was an altogether delightful discussion.

De um convite a toda a gente.

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MRS. IDA K. LANGMAN
2316 DELANCEY STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA. (3)

619 S 63

WHAT GOES ON (Continued)

The Circulo Castellano dinner on the 8th of June, under the able chairmanship of our inimitable Alex Reyes, was one of the most pleasing and successful dinners we have had for some time. As usual, the bar was well provided with all that is required to quench the thirst of our guests, and the dinner, under the supervision of that expert in the culinary arts, our friend Tony, was delicious in every respect. The forty-seven guests present at this semi-monthly affair had a wonderful time in every way, particularly during the time when our President, Alden Mason, assisted by Harry Wright, presented films taken on his trips to Mexico and Panama. Dr. Mason's films merited great admiration from every one, and let us hope they will be shown in the near future to a greater number of our members and guests.

A very large audience attended the luncheon on June 10th. Mr. James Dougherty of St. Joseph's College, President of the Pax Romana and ex-President of the National Federation of Catholic College Students, spoke very eloquently about the several meetings and conferences that have been held, not only in this country, but in Latin America relative to the establishing of better relations among the students of this country and the countries to the south.

Mrs. Thomas Boylan had various lady guests. We remember Mrs. Isabel Hardy of the League of Women Voters of Delaware County and Mrs. Elmer Thompson of International House. Also included were the following students: From Immaculata College: Rita Reina, Muriel Pike, Teresa McTaggart, Yolanda Condemi, Rose Marie Wells, Jean Morrissey, Doris Sailer; from Rosemont College: Anita Wright, Patricia MacLiff; from Temple University: Florence Zakrowski; from University of Pennsylvania: Hector Diaz Calderon, James Sweeney; from St. Joseph's College: Charles Summers, Francisco Anzostegui; also, Leonor Ibáñez from Barranquilla, Colombia.

A large number of guests, as well as members, attended the luncheon on June 17th. On request of the Chairman, Dr. Charles Cadwallader, the hosts introduced their guests. Dr. Crawford presented Ned Carey Fahs, Director de Cursos of the Instituto Brasil-Estados Unidos of Rio de Janeiro, and author of *Ingles para los Americanos*. Then there were Dr. M. Martinez Larré, Sub-Secretario de Estado de Sanidad of the República Dominicana; Srta. Alicia Perdomo Escobar of Bogotá; Arthur Remmel; Mrs. Dorothy Wiltshire, and Mr. and Mrs. Quinn. Most of the guests made short interesting talks.

The guest speaker was Sr. Leiva Trumper, who spoke on "Aspects of Academic Life in Argentina." The purpose of the colonists to North and to South America were rather different, he said. The latter were not much interested in popular education. At present, however, there is a different attitude. All Argentine universities are national; the University of Córdoba is the oldest and best known. More technical education is needed, and especially better laboratory equipment. A reform movement, aided by new laws, is rapidly improving the condition of the universities.

Those who attended the last June luncheon on Saturday the 26th felt amply repaid for the week-end in town. Mrs. David R. Williams graciously came all the way from Washington to address us on the topic "Orchids and Bulldozers, a Honduran Idyll." She travels with an intellectual and artistic curiosity that seeks out the very essence of a culture. She spoke of the architecture not yet spoiled by galvanized iron roofs, of old buildings undamaged in a country where earthquakes are rare, of splendid schools and government-sponsored trade schools where such arts as pottery making are taught. A large part of Mrs. Williams' talk was devoted to the building of a road around Lake Yojoa to facilitate transportation to the capital city of Tegucigalpa; her artist-architect husband helped to build the road.

The luncheon had a delightfully informal atmosphere. Sr. Ricardo González of Panama was the only guest.

Only one guest attended the luncheon on July 1st, Miss Judith O'Flaherty. Mrs. Oscar Langman, our Chairman for July, presided and introduced the distinguished guest speaker, a noted botanist and Vice Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. John M. Fogg, Jr. We saw, through the eyes of a botanist, the fascinating parts of Guatemala that Dr. Fogg had recorded by Kodachrome on his short, forty-eight-hour visit.

Traveling last fall on a United Fruit Liner from New Orleans, he stopped briefly in Panama, which is lush with tropical fruits, and landed at Puerto Barrios, Guatemala. To a botanist, and to his audience, this was a charming and enchanting spot. On a railroad that was started in the 1880's (the hard wooden ties have been worn down by the constant barefoot walking of the natives) he went sixty miles into the interior, taking pictures which showed a wealth of vegetation and a riot of color. At Quirigua, where seventy-five acres of Mayan ruins have been set aside by the United Fruit Company, he showed us remains of a seventh or eighth century Mayan civilization that told something of the extent of their knowledge by the character of their sculpture. Quite a few mounds in this region indicate more ruins yet to be explored. Dr. Fogg described the unusual sight of fifty thousand acres of bananas, owned by the United Fruit Company. His second day was spent in the neighborhood of Puerto Barrios, and he was fascinated by the many indigenous plants of that area. The palm leaves, thirty-five feet long, the oxcarts and market places, as well as the abundance of native vegetation, left him with the inevitable yearning to return.

On July 8th the luncheon was highly rewarding to everyone of the appreciative audience who braved the Broad Street crowds at the Elks' convention.

Dr. Ruth Patrick of the Academy of Natural Sciences took us with her Kodachrome stills to The Lake Regions of Mexico. Dr. Patrick and her husband, Dr. Charles Hodge of Temple University, went to Mexico last summer by automobile to study microscopic plant life. They carried with them a sixty-pound rubber boat so that Dr. Patrick could search and study even in the most remote regions. Theirs was the first boat to float on the four lakes atop the volcanic craters of the Nevada de Toluca, over fifteen thousand feet high.

At Pátzcuaro they found, as in nearly all the lakes in Mexico, a definite subsidence of the water. Scientists suggest that this is caused by the activities of El Volcán de Parícutin. The result is most tragic since it has already seriously affected the important fishing industry in the areas of Pátzcuaro and Lago de Chapala.

Huespedes por la primera vez were Mrs. Feind of Philadelphia, and Padre Oscar Robles Toledano of the University of Santo Domingo. Padre Robles is here at the invitation of the Department of State. He has been visiting our universities and studying the methods practiced in our schools of higher education. He praised highly our methods, but he felt that fundamental differences between the cultural background of Latin Americans and Anglo-Saxons would make their entire adoption unworkable in Santo Domingo. It was astounding to learn that of the \$15,000,000 project for the construction of new buildings at the University of Santo Domingo, \$8,000,000 have been spent within the past year.

A small but appreciative and lucky group gathered for lunch at the Sylvania Hotel, July 15th, to hear Dr. H. Radclyffe Roberts, Director of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and noted entomologist, recount his adventures while collecting grasshoppers and other insects in Mexico. There were no guests. Ida Langman presided charmingly.

Dr. Roberts took us particularly to the arid northern parts of Mexico, although, as he made most of his trips in the summertime, the rainy season, he was more troubled by morasses than by deserts. He spoke of the rapid environmental changes found in a short distance in Mexico. His accounts of his experiences with vampire bats which attacked their tired burros, of cacti replete with insects and other small life, of a famous herpetologist whom they met and mistook for a peon, and of Parras, the little home town of Francisco I. Madero, were as entertaining as they were informative.

¡SALUDOS! MIEMBROS NUEVOS

NEW MEMBERS	SPONSORS
Mrs. HELEN BOOTH	Alex C. Reyes
Mrs. WANNETTA CHANCE	Elizabeth Flower
Mr. J. BENIGNO DIAZ	Nan Smith
Dr. SÓCRATES E. ROSELL	Carmela Correale
Mr. JOHN A. KEVORKIAN	Jeanne Behrend

HONORARY MEMBER
CONSUL VERA REGINA SAUER

What Goes On

The luncheon on Saturday, July 24th, was especially honored by having as guests the eight Puerto Rican delegates to the Progressive Party Convention, then in progress at Convention Hall. First, Rex Crawford introduced the other guests: Todd Downing, author of "Mexican Earth," now teaching at Temple University; Srta. Raldiris, Secretary to the Venezuelan Consul; Elizabeth Mattis, a friend of Nan Smith; John Kevorkian; and Mrs. George Proctor, the wife of the guest speaker.

Dorothy Crawford then presented the leader of the delegates from Puerto Rico, Sr. José Luis González, who holds a scholarship from his government to the New School of Social Research in New York. He has a degree in Political Economy, won a literary award for the book of the year in 1945 entitled *Cinco Cuentos en Sangre*, and is editor of a labor newspaper, *Vanguardia del Pueblo*. Sr. González expressed his thanks, and then introduced the other seven members of the delegation: Sra. Elena Vázquez, Sra. de Benito Hernández, Benito Hernández, Sr. Jesús Colón, Lic. José Ramos López, Sr. Julio García, and Sr. Abraham Peña. Each spoke a few words of greeting. Sr. González then spoke briefly on his native island, Puerto Rico or Borinquen, its nature and history.

Another guest, Srta. Carmen Lozada, Head of the Latin American Division of the United Nations Appeal for Children, gave an interesting short informative talk on her work.

Ida Langman then introduced the guest speaker, Dr. George Proctor, Professor of Biology at Temple University, who spoke on an expedition that he made to some of the lesser known small islands of the Caribbean by the Academy of Natural Sciences of this city. Especially he spoke of the little isolated islands of San Andrés and Providencia, now belonging to Colombia but peopled by hospitable English-speaking natives. His talk was illustrated by lovely koda-chrome slides.

The islands are very different. San Andrés being low and composed of limestone, excellent for coconuts which therefore form the principal export. Coconut trees cover the island and little native vegetation is left. Providencia, on the other hand, is high and volcanic with no limestone. The entire aspect is different. Cattle raising is the principal industry, and the vegetation is wild and exotic, so much so that Dr. Proctor remained collecting after the rest of the party had left, and had to journey to Cartagena, Colombia, in a small open boat, in which he weathered a bad storm.

Professor Emmet R. Dunn of Haverford College entertained us, both intellectually and emotionally, on Thursday, July 29th, by his graphic and picturesque account of his sojourn in Bogotá, Colombia, as a good-will exchange professor in the University. Professor Dunn is a herpetologist, that is, a student of creeping things, such as salamanders, snakes, lizards, and frogs. His experiences in capturing them would also be creepy to us.

It is night in the jungle, and the Professor is off on a nocturnal frog hunt, a light on his forehead, and five batteries in reserve. A frog can be seen at fifty yards because his eyes reflect the light. A raindrop also reflects the light, and it is a little disconcerting to approach cautiously and finally pounce upon an unsuspecting raindrop.

On a snake hunt in Colombia, Dr. Dunn has seen as many as three snakes in one day, while in the outskirts of our own Philadelphia he saw twenty-five in one morning. Snakes aren't any more deadly than lightning; you have an equal chance of being struck by one as by the other. In the United Fruit Company area, the percentage is nineteen to eighteen in favor of the snakes. A snake has little monetary value. Our Professor paid five cents a snake to the caddies of Bogotá for his samples. Dr. Dunn closed his talk with an interesting account of dredging for platinum in Colombia.

Our guests for the luncheon were Miss Tucker and Mr. and Mrs. Schrady of White Plains, N. Y.

Thirty-two Panamericanistas took a delightful thirty-eight-day cruise to Latin America in just thirty-three minutes aboard a Moore-McCormack luxury liner on Thursday, August 5th. Under the capable chairmanship of Edgar S. McKaig, Esq., and the guiding hand of Mr. George Reis, District Passenger Agent, we had an unusual opportunity to see, at no expense and no effort, all of the spots included in a cruise to the East Coast of South America. Back into

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

HELEN L. WEISS FOUNDATION CONCERTS

We wish to call the attention of our members to two concerts to be given in memory of Miss Helen L. Weiss, whose wonderful work in musical Panamericanism was cut short by her untimely death last February. They will take place the evenings of October 5th and 18th at the Ethical Culture auditorium, Rittenhouse Square. Participants: Carleton Sprague Smith, flutist; Bettina Bjorksten, soprano; Jeanne Behrend, pianist; Rafael de Silva, pianist; a string quartet, and a chorus conducted by Mrs. Elaine Brown of Temple University. The programs will consist of old and new music that Helen Weiss especially liked, including several South American works and some of her own compositions.

The concerts will be given under the auspices of the Helen L. Weiss Foundation, formed for the purpose of furthering Miss Weiss' ideals. One of the aims of the Foundation is to establish scholarships for Latin American music students.

INTERNATIONAL HONORS TO DR. ANDREW JACKSON

Our esteemed and modest fellow-member, Dr. Andrew F. Jackson, Professor of Orthodontics at Temple University, has recently returned from Europe where he was accorded international honors. He was invited to give the Charles Tomes lecture before the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Only two Tomes lectures are given annually. The topic of his address was "Growth and Development from the Clinical Aspect of Orthodontics." At this meeting, on July 16th, Dr. Jackson was elected a Fellow in Dental Surgery of the Royal College. Before his return to this country he also toured parts of Europe and lectured before European Orthodontic Societies, and the American Dental Society of Europe. Our sincere congratulations to Dr. Jackson for these great but well-merited honors.

Days to Remember in September

Thursday, September 2nd—Luncheon. Speaker, Honorable José Trabanino, Jr., Consul of El Salvador.

Thursday, September 9th—Luncheon. Speaker, Mr. John K. Jackson, Manager of the Export Department at Sears, Roebuck & Company.

Thursday, September 16th—Luncheon. Speaker to be announced.

Saturday, September 18th—Cocktail Party in celebration of the INDEPENDENCE DAYS OF MEXICO, GUATEMALA, EL SALVADOR, HONDURAS, NICARAGUA, COSTA RICA and CHILE, University Club, 16th and Locust Streets. (Subscription, \$3.00 per person.)

Saturday, September 25th—Luncheon. Speaker to be announced.

Tuesday, September 28th—Círculo Castellano dinner. Cards will be mailed announcing the program.

Thursday, September 30th—Luncheon. Speaker to be announced.

Luncheons are held at 12:30 p.m. at the Sylvania Hotel, Locust and Juniper Streets, every Thursday, except the fourth week of each month when the luncheon is held on Saturday. Guests are welcome and no reservation is required. Cards announcing speakers will be mailed to members. Luncheon Chairman for September, Mr. Frank Serrano, Consul for Ecuador.

Círculo Castellano dinners are held at the Franklin Inn Club, Camae and St. James Streets, fortnightly, at 6:30 p.m. Reservations must be made with Alex Reyes by 10 a.m. the morning preceding the dinner.

Directors Meet

The regular meeting of the Board of Directors was held on Thursday night, November 18, at the Franklin Inn Club.

Miss Hilda Collins reported that flowers had been sent to the funeral of Mr. Thomas C. Bradley and a note of sympathy to Mrs. Bradley. At the suggestion of President Clothier the members present stood and observed a minute of silence in memory of Mr. Bradley.

Mr. Clothier announced that he had called on a number of Latin American consuls and requested their help in making the Pan American Association known to their fellow countrymen coming to Philadelphia.

Mr. Manfred Krauskopf read a letter from Mr. Robert D. Abrahams, Consul for the Dominican Republic, giving information about himself and the country which he represents in Philadelphia.

Mr. James F. Donahue reported that the Luncheon Committee had met and discussed ways and means of increasing interest in the luncheons and ascertaining the wishes of P. A. A. members with regard to programs. After December first the price of the luncheon at the Sylvania Hotel will be \$1.65.

The *Circulo Castellano* Committee had made an investigation of prices at various hotels and clubs, Chairman Alejandro C. Reyes reported. It was the decision of the Board that we should continue to hold dinners at the Franklin Inn, at the new price of \$2.25.

Mr. Clothier announced the appointment of Mr. Edgar S. McKaig as Chairman of our 1949 Pan American Day celebration. Mr. McKaig hopes to have Mr. Nelson Rockefeller as guest speaker for this event.

The Board approved Mr. Clothier's proposal that Todd Downing be named to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Bradley.

The next Board meeting was set for December 14, 1948.

Letter to the Editor

(Members new and old are invited to make this department a regular feature of PANAMERICANISMO.)

Amberes 71,
Mexico, D. F., Mexico,
November 17, 1948.

DEAR MR. DOWNING:

My copy of the November PANAMERICANISMO has just arrived. Let me express my best wishes to you and my appreciation of the grand job which Nora Thompson has done as editor.

My work is keeping me very busy here. So far I have been only in the *Instituto de Biología* library, spending about eight hours a day there on the average. And I have only gone through the books in the botanical section and started on the magazines. The amount of material written on Mexican plants seems endless. I wonder whether I shall be able to complete the job in the year allotted me.

Because it is so difficult to gauge the time I shall need, I have stuck pretty closely to my work, though I did take a week off to go on a collecting trip with the Institute staff to the state of Vera Cruz.

Last week I met the Director of the American Friends Service Committee, Mr. Edwin Duckles, and went with him and Mrs. Chanuel (who stopped off here on her way to Guatemala) to one of their work camps at Yauatepec, near Cuernavaca. They are doing a very commendable piece of work here—in volunteer social activities.

In a couple of weeks, they are having a conference at which Alfonso Reyes, Gabriela Mistral and Rafael Heliodoro del Valle will be among the speakers.

Sincerely,
IDA LANGMAN.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: We echo enthusiastically Mrs. Langman's plaudit for the work—*obra y trabajo*—of Dr. Thompson as editor of PANAMERICANISMO.)

A Message From the President

Estimados miembros:

We enjoyed having Ernesto Lecuona and members of his troupe as our guests at a reception held in his honor in the Harvard Club. Our only regret was that the Consul General of Cuba, Señor Nicolas Meneses, was ill and could not attend. We were, however, honored by the presence of Señor Enrique Albela, the Spanish Consul, and some of his friends.

An outstanding event this month was the presence of Victor Wolfgang Von Hagen as guest speaker at the luncheon on December 16. Unfortunately, because of the weather and Christmas rush, the luncheon was not well attended, but those who were there were deeply impressed with the knowledge and experiences of Mr. Von Hagen. He has just returned from an eighteen months' stay in Peru and Colombia where he was collecting material for a new book on the Conquest of Peru.

At the last meeting of the Board of Directors, a budget was submitted by our Finance Chairman, Frank Sartori. You may be interested to know that the appropriation for the first six months of 1949 is approximately \$780. In this is included the cost of mailing out weekly cards for the luncheons. This item alone costs about \$7.50 a week. An expression of opinion is solicited from the membership as to whether the expense is worth the results, since the average attendance is about thirty persons. Write a letter to the editor expressing your views on this or any other subject in which you may be interested!

Muy cordialmente,
WILLIAM J. CLOTHIER, II

DAYS TO REMEMBER IN JANUARY

Sunday, Jan. 2—PAN AMERICAN ASSOCIATION Open House at Harvard Club, Bellevue Stratford Hotel. 2:30 to 6 p.m. Admission \$1.00. Dr. Harry B. Wright presents recordings of the Guatemalan marimba orchestra.

Wednesday, Jan. 5—Pan American Cultural Group at International House, 3905 Spruce St. 8:15 p.m. Mr. George L. Walker, Export Manager, Simplex Valve & Meter Co., speaks in English on "Seeing Latin America as an Engineer and Businessman rather than as a Tourist." Sr. Manuel J. Asensio of Haverford College speaks in Spanish on "*El hombre y la tierra en las novelas de Ciro Alegria*."

Thursday, Jan. 6—P. A. A. luncheon. Mrs. Robin C. Buerki speaks on her impressions of Latin America.

Thursday, Jan. 13—P. A. A. luncheon. Program to be announced.

Tuesday, Jan. 18—*Circulo Castellano* dinner, Franklin Inn. 6:00 p.m.

Wednesday, Jan. 19—Illustrated talk on Costa Rica and Guatemala by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bailly. Talk in Spanish by Sr. Rodolfo Suárez, Instructor in Spanish, Temple University, on "*Refranes y proverbios de Cuba*."

Saturday, Jan. 22—P. A. A. luncheon. Special program to be announced.

Thursday, Jan. 27—P. A. A. luncheon. Program to be announced.

Luncheons are held at 1 p.m. sharp at the Sylvania Hotel, Locust and Juniper Streets, every Thursday except the fourth week of each month, when the luncheon is held on Saturday. Guests are welcome and no reservation is required. Luncheon Chairman for January, Dr. Andrew Jackson.

Circulo Castellano dinners: Cards will be mailed to members giving time and place of dinners. Reservations must be made with Alex Reyes by 10 a.m. the morning preceding the dinner.

PANAMERICANISM

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Vol. VIII, No. 9 March, 1949

Ambassador of Mexico

It is a source of gratification to the Friends of Mexico resident in Philadelphia and vicinity that Señor Rafael de la Colina has been appointed Ambassador of Mexico to the United States of America.

He is a man of extraordinary good will with a vast experience in diplomacy behind him. He has had a long connection with the Mexican Embassy in Washington as *Ministro Consejero*. With a wide acquaintance in official circles, well liked as he is, the promotion of good relations between our two Republics could not be committed to better hands.

It is of his Philadelphia background that we would speak. He came here in 1918 as Chancellor of the Consulate and remained until 1922. The Consul at that time was the father of the former Ambassador at Washington, Don Antonio Espinosa de los Monteros, then of college age. It fell to the lot of Señor de la Colina to escort the young man to hallowed Gettysburg and there enter him in college. Some years later he came to Philadelphia to participate in the only celebration of Mexican Independence Day, September 16, ever held in historic Independence Hall. This was the occasion when the Mexican railroad workers were in and around Philadelphia during the recent World War. Señor de la Colina delivered an impressive address in Congress Hall. Then led by the Mexican *bandera*, the gift to Philadelphia of former Governor Bautista de Puebla, the procession moved out on Chestnut Street to the Hall of Independence and there paid homage to our own Liberty Bell. He has been an active supporter of Carranza Day and has participated in several annual celebrations of that significant occasion. He also came here to inaugurate the student interchange with Mexico, which the Friends Central School of Philadelphia carries on.

He left Philadelphia to become Vice-Consul at St. Louis. He later served as Consul in Boston; Laredo, Texas; San Antonio, Texas; Los Angeles and New York, where he married his charming Señora, a former citizen of the U. S. A. His knowledge of our entire country is therefore extensive.

He has discharged many special missions, among which may be mentioned the representation of the National University of Mexico at the Harvard Tercentenary, and at Fordham University. He likewise has participated in many United Nations conferences. In 1948, he was the Representative of Mexico in the Council of the Organization of the American States.

His friends, and they are legion, on both sides of the border salute him and wish him well.

Incidentally, the Consulate at Philadelphia has been issuing tourist permits at the rate of fifteen a day since the first of the year, and in 1948 more than a thousand. Thus the membership of the Friends of Mexico continues to grow.

EDGAR S. MCKAIG.

MRS. LANGMAN WRITES OF MEXICAN FLOODS

The plight of flood victims in Northwestern Mexico came to the attention of the Board of Directors at their monthly meeting on Tuesday, February 8, at the Pen and Pencil Club, when Mr. Henry W. Swartwout read a letter from Mrs. Ida K. Langman, requesting assistance for the destitute.

Deciding that this matter should be handled through the Mexican Consul, the Board delegated Mr. Edgar S. McKaig to confer with Sr. Ernesto Zorrilla.



What Goes On

CIRCULO CASTELLANO

DR. CALE ON PAN AMERICAN POLITICS

Both sides of the current political situation in Latin America were presented to the *Circulo* on Tuesday, January 18, by Dr. Edgar B. Cale of the Political Science Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Declaring that he spoke objectively, as a political scientist, Dr. Cale first made some observations on the working of our State Department. He asked those in his audience who were critical of its Latin American policies to consider that at the present juncture Latin American affairs are of comparatively minor importance. Much more pressing are the problems of Europe and China.

Budgetary considerations must also be taken into account, with the result that the framing of policies toward Latin America is largely left to subordinate officials of the State Department. For these hard-working individuals Dr. Cale asked tolerance.

He went on to remind critics that Latin America, for its part, has not been wholly cooperative with the United States. Six out of twenty-one nations have not yet ratified the Bogotá Pact.

With inflation adding to the unrest in Latin America, its peoples are letting themselves be guided by their emotions rather than by their reason. The speaker analyzed this unrest as being only partly Communist-fomented. Except in Brazil, he sees the threat from the Right looming quite as large as that from the Left.

Declaring himself to be more optimistic about the Latin American situation than he was three years ago, Dr. Cale called attention to the failure of Metemich and the Holy Alliance to suppress liberalism. So today, he is confident, military juntas and strong-arm methods will not long be of avail against liberal movements, whose triumph need not be attended with violence.

Preceding Dr. Cale's talk, Dr. Elizabeth Flower introduced three guests: Dr. Jean Brownlee, of the University of Pennsylvania; Miss Ruth Francksen, of the American Philosophical Society; and Dra. Alicia Albornos, of the United States from Argentina to make a survey of the Y. W. C. A.

Additional guests were: Miss Jane Gray, Sr. Julio Méndez, and Messrs. Martin Carbonell, Alan Dolgin, Sydney Webb and Jay Midence.

AS LATIN AMERICA SEES US

"*Encantadora*" was the fitting adjective used by Sr. Alejandro C. Reyes in presenting Sra. Josefa S. de Frondizi to *Circulo* diners on Wednesday, February 2. Sra. de Frondizi charmed her audience with an amusing presentation of the three types of *norteamericanos* known at first hand in Argentina.

There is the "Big Business" man—forever smoking a huge cigar and talking on the telephone. There is the

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

WHAT GOES ON (Continued)

Our guests that day were: Mrs. A. S. Williams; Misses Anne Foulke and Jean Nelis; and Messrs. Erle B. Dickerson, Hubert H. Lauer, D. Scott Stevenson and E. Hansen.

IN MEXICAN LIBRARIES

On Saturday, November 26, P. A. A. members attended the luncheon eagerly, for the November Chairman, Mrs. Dorothy Crawford, had prepared a splendid program.

Mrs. Ida Langman, one of our own members, had just returned from Mexico and was bubbling over with enthusiasm at her experiences during the year while she had a grant from the United States Government, studying the botany of Mexico.

Mrs. Langman had only enough time to cover half the books in the libraries of Mexico. In Mexico City alone there are more than fifty libraries which have technical material on her subject.

Botanical material is to be found all over Mexico, so that Mrs. Langman had to cover a great deal of territory during the course of her stay. She said that she had found librarians courteous and kind and ever-helpful.

The Library of Congress is one of the most wonderful institutions of Mexico. It is open until ten at night and has the quickest service of any library. In fact, Mrs. Langman said she felt as though she were in a railway station, there seemed to be so much activity. She also visited Chiapas and renewed acquaintance with Dr. Rodolfo Jiménez Gamboa.

Mexico has a tremendous number of bookstores, Mrs. Langman reported. The reason for this is that all students must buy their own books and that the lending library system is lacking.

After Mrs. Langman's talk, Miss Josephine Pino sang *Ave Maria* and "My Hero" from "The Chocolate Soldier." As her accompanist did not arrive, Miss Eva Auritsky kindly played for her without benefit of rehearsal.

Mrs. Gloria Carter provided eggnog, and the punch bowl proved a popular addition to our luncheon.

Guests that afternoon were Srta. Olga Medina of Havana and Nancy Lowden, who came with her mother.

SANTA FE

On Thursday, December first, we had the pleasure of hearing Mrs. Walter Lefferts tell of an auto trip which she took to the West last summer. Of particular interest was her visit to Santa Fe, where she visited Sebastian Palmer and Jane Porter, now Mrs. Palmer. The Palmers are now residing in a charming stable at 1240 Camino del Cañon.

Although Sebastian went to Santa Fe three years ago to operate a radio station, he now has an interesting commission translating the Constitution of New Mexico into Spanish. Mrs. Lefferts assured the Palmers' friends that they are very happy and that Jane is particularly pretty when she talks about the home which they are making.

Mrs. Lefferts described Santa Fe as containing a plaza and quaint adobe structures, so that it seems more like Spain and Mexico than the United States. This city, which has at various times been Indian, Spanish, Mexican and New Mexican, has a rich historical background and is filled with many traditions and customs of old Spain.

Luncheon guests were: Mesdames Edw. Salsburg, H. D. Hone of York, Pa., and Natalia E. Salsburg of Chile; Miss Maryann Dugan of Washington, D. C.; and Mr. Chas. F. Jackson.

EL ECUADOR

Although P. A. A. members have seen movies of many South American countries, it was a real privilege to have Dr. and Mrs. G. E. Nitzsche show us their Ecuadorean films at the luncheon held on Thursday, December 8.

Throughout the trip which the Nitzsches took in 1945, they found the people cordial and hospitable. Dr. Nitzsche renewed friendships with former students of the University of Pennsylvania, who were eager to entertain them during their stay. They were amazed at the beauties of the scenery and saw a mountainside covered with purple orchids.

Mrs. Nitzsche, who also paints, took the films, and her artistic touch is evident in all of the scenes, which are colorful and beautifully balanced. Of particular interest was the scene of the Ambato market, the largest in Ecuador. This town was almost completely destroyed in the recent earthquake.

Our guests that day were Dr. K. E. Reynolds and Messrs. Loran Leonards, Wm. Dunsmore, Jr., and Mr. A. Terracciano.

CÍRCULO CASTELLANO

At the dinner on Tuesday, November 29, the sign "*Aquí se habla español*" on one of the tables served as a reminder that a purpose of these monthly gatherings is to give P. A. A. members an opportunity to speak more Spanish.

Chairman Alejandro C. Reyes introduced the guests: Sr. Bernardo Restrepo Maya, Consul of Colombia; Mrs. J. Gustafsen of Wisconsin; and Misses Viola Kaepainen of Brooklyn and Alice Tucker.

After dinner, Kodachrome slides of Peru and Bolivia were shown by Miss Eva Auritsky, who had been visiting Miss Erma Lomellini in Peru. Many present remembered Miss Lomellini as a Philadelphia visitor of two years ago.

Miss Auritsky said that the cloud which hangs over Lima from May to October, lifting for only a short time each day, prevented her from taking many pictures of that city. However, she showed views of the beautiful modernistic homes in the suburbs.

In connection with her pictures of Machu Picchu, Miss Auritsky recommended the book "Lost City of the Incas," by Hiram Bingham, who discovered these ruins in 1911. Incidentally, she said, Miss Lomellini's grandfather is mentioned in this book.

In a picture of the market in La Paz, Miss Auritsky pointed out a small object in a basket, telling us that it was the skeleton of an unborn llama. According to an informant of Miss Auritsky, such skeletons are purchased to put into the foundations of homes, in order to cast out evil spirits.

Miss Auritsky had a few slides from Argentina, one of them showing the shrine of the Virgin of Luján, near Buenos Aires. This prompted Sr. Elias Saravia, P. A. A. member from Argentina, to recount the legend connected with the shrine.

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THE LUNCHEON

On Saturday, December 8th, a large number of Panamericanistas congregated at the University Club for a most interesting luncheon. Our own Dr. Nora Thompson, who was Chairman of the Day, brought us an equally esteemed member of our organization, Mr. Robert Rosenbaum, Chairman of the Board of Dairy Industries Society International, and Advisor to the Government of Puerto Rico on dairy matters.

Our guests that day were: Mesdames Gabriela Aliaga Ybar of Chile; Leonie Tolipan of Brazil; the Misses Herminia Maloret Schneck of Puerto Rico, Rose Epstein, and Golden; Dr. Marjorie Johnson of the United States Office of Education in Washington; Dr. Faria Goes of the University of Brazil; Sr. Arturo Pacheco Altamirano, well-known painter from Chile; and Messrs. Wm. D. Silcex and Chester Olinget.

In bringing us the message of the development of Puerto Rico, Mr. Rosenbaum likened nations to individuals because they too are shaped by their environments. Like children whose decisions are made by their parents, they too may end up with certain complexes which will cause them to rebel and to hate any authority. This situation exists in the world today, with old colonial areas reacting in the same way. During early times groups of men wandered around looking for food. Later they discovered that by living together in settlements they had community life. The leader made the decisions because he had the know-how, and later the man who had power, whether he knew how or not, became the leader, making decisions for the entire community. Because of this type of dependence great masses of the world have not had a chance at self-development. What is needed at the present time is patience and careful guidance. Our country has never been a colonial power, and many peoples look upon us as the nation with a heart, quick to go to the help of others who are less fortunate. These people do not desire charity; they simply want guidance and to be treated as equals. This does not call for dollars but for a civilized approach to bring about understanding.

The problem which the Dairies Industries International faced was a difficult one since they had no previous experience along these lines. Their decision was conceived before Point IV came into being and they chose Puerto Rico as their first field problem. They discovered that the economic factor was what most appealed to the leaders of the country.
(Continued on page 4, column 1)



SYMPATHY

In the last few weeks Death has struck twice at the Association. On the 17th of December Mrs. Andrew F. Jackson, the gracious wife of our President, passed away. Like Dr. Jackson, she, as Elenita Allis, was born in Chile. She was a former president of the Swarthmore Women's Club, the Women's Association of the Swarthmore Presbyterian Church, and the Community Health Society of Central Delaware County. She was a graduate of Mills College. Our sincere sympathy goes out to Dr. Jackson and to their children, Dr. John M. Jackson, and Mrs. Paul Hadley of Elmhurst, Illinois.

On December 10th Sebastian Palmer died suddenly in Santa Fe, New Mexico, where he conducted a radio station. Some of us have just received Christmas cards from Sebastian and Jane Porter Palmer; they became acquainted in this Association and were married just before leaving Philadelphia. Older members remember them as among our most popular and hardest-working members. Sebastian was a Spaniard and intensely interested in the liberal movement there. He leaves a baby girl and an older step-son. Jane has the heartfelt sympathy of all her old friends.

PERSONALIA

Dr. Ida Langman has been elected a Corresponding Member of the Academia Nacional de Ciencias de México, the foremost Mexican scientific society, formerly known as the Sociedad Antonio Alzate. Our congratulations to her.

Our well-travelled member, Mrs. Daisy Bothé, only arrived from three months in Europe last Fall and is already off on her next trip. She left for Miami the 22nd of December and will sail on the Stella Polaris in January, stopping off at twenty different ports. Some of the countries she will visit are Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Colombia. Feliz viaje, Daisy.

Our editor, Dr. J. Alden Mason, will leave towards the end of this month for a three-month archeological trip to South America, spending most of his time in Peru. He will visit archeological sites and museums and meet Latin-American colleagues. The staff, headed by Elizabeth Laws, will put out *Panamericanismo* during his absence.

LUNCHEONS

Saturday, October 1st

Peru

Nearly fifty persons gathered on the Adelphia Roof to enjoy the first luncheon of the fall season. Several Consuls honored us with their presence, Sr. Omar José de México and his daughter, Sr. and Sra. de Tinoco Rodil of Venezuela, and Sr. Juan Escuti of Chile. However, the official host was Sr. César Cárdenas García of Peru, with his Vice Consul, Sr. Igor Velásquez. Other welcome guests, all of whom were introduced and said a few words, were Sr. and Sra. de Carlos Sierra Franco of Guatemala, Sr. and Sra. de Arnaldo González of Guadalajara, Mexico, Dr. Marcelino Chávez and Dr. Lucrecia de Chávez of Peru, and the speaker's charming wife, Sra. de Krekovic.

The guest-speaker of the day, Sr. Kristian Krekovic, was then introduced by President Clothier. A painter, his large and magnificent pictures have just been seen by a hundred thousand persons at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, and are now on exhibition at our University Museum. Two of the smallest ones were displayed at the lunch.

With a *simpático* presence that endeared him to all, Sr. Krekovic told of his life, work, ideals and hopes. After a few introductory words in Spanish he spoke in very good English. Paying tribute to our country as the hope of millions, he said we did not realize what a boon of true liberty we enjoy. Born a Croat, after many years there and in France, he planned to make a short trip through South America and paint a few pictures of the people. Enamored of Peru, he has spent four and a half years there, painted hundreds of pictures, and become a Peruvian citizen. He described the ancient and modern Peruvians, and the primitive Uro Indians of Lake Titicaca.

It was an occasion most enjoyed by all who attended.

Saturday, November 5th

Musicales

The Saturday Luncheon season at the Drake Hotel was launched with flying colors by its new skipper, Luncheon Chairman James F. Donahue.

The sixty lucky members and guests who attended agreed that Jim had made a wise choice in selecting Nicolás Pedrosa, Consul of El Salvador, as Chairman of the luncheon programs for November. Nick's wit and warm personality spread just the right atmosphere for reception of the delightful classical and tropical musical offerings of pianist Enrique Pasquellé of El Salvador and vocalist Octavio Bonaparte of Puerto Rico. Much success is predicted for these young men, both of whom are students of music in Philadelphia.

It was a pleasure to see some of our old members returned, as well as to meet new members and guests. Professor Rodolfo Suárez and his lovely wife Margot are back after two years at the University of Kansas. Professor Rafael Suárez and James Caulfield are back

with us after a year in Brazil with promises of many exciting stories, pictures and songs. Gina Carano and Henry Swartwout have been missing from Pan Am scenes and were welcome returnees. Gina brought a charming guest from New York, Miss Fernanda Zagui. Among the interesting and welcome guests attending for the first time were Dr. Miguel Alvarez del Toro, Director of the Botanical and Zoological Museum in Chiapas, Mexico, traveling under the auspices of the State Department and guest of Mrs. Ida Langman, Misses Esperanza Aquino, Esperanza Guadique, S. Christine Sprague, Mrs. Thomas P. Stevenson, Dr. R. Gordon of Buenos Aires, Dr. and Mrs. Christensen, Thomas A. Wood, Jr., and Robert D. Miller.

KATHERINE W. NEEL

PERSONALIA

Alex Reyes is in the Methodist Hospital for examination. He would love to see his many friends who look forward to having his jovial personality with us again soon.

Ed Salsburg has recovered from his illness and was royally welcomed at the last meeting of the Board of Directors.

Julius Sklar, a long-time member, has been appointed Chairman of the New Jersey State Bar Association's Special Committee of the Inter-American Bar Association. Its purpose is "To establish and maintain relations between associations and organization of lawyers, national and local, in the various countries of the Americas, to provide a forum of exchanges of views."

Enrique Bustos, Charles Cadwallader, Rex Crawford, Alden Mason, and Howard Perkins were among the nineteen local men invited to take part in the Seminar for Latin American Journalists on October 14th and 15th.

Prof. Rodolfo Suarez, with his charming wife Margo and son, Rudy, Jr., has returned to teach at Temple University. They have many friends in our Association who welcome their return.

NOTES

We note with regret the death of Sr. Carlos Davila of the Pan American Union. He addressed our Association several times.

The second annual meeting of the North-eastern Council on Latin-American and Inter-American Studies, of which Arthur Whitaker is president, was held at the University of Pennsylvania on November 11th. The topic was "Latin America: Development Programming and U. S. Treatment."

Many members visited the recent exhibition of the work of twenty-three Puerto Rican artists at the Community Art Gallery, Friends Neighborhood Guild, 8th and Fairmount Ave.

The American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese invites all to its Christmas program, Saturday, December 10th, at 2.30, at Gimbel's Clubwomen's Center, 6th floor. In addition to the traditional breaking of the *piñata*, talented students from the various schools usually present skits, songs, or recitations in Spanish in keeping with the spirit of the occasion.

CIRCULO CASTELLANO
Tuesday, January 31
Latin American Music

The large number of persons who were present at this Circulo have memories of an unusually delightful evening, principally due to our Chairman Rosalie M. Talone's excellent judgment in presenting for our musical entertainment two very talented young women, Barbara Canfield, pianist, and Marleigh Morland Baratz, soprano. Rosalie has had much experience in the field of music; she is president of the Combs College of Music Alumnae and former president of the Music Teachers' Forum.

After a delicious dinner, Rosalie gave us a delightful talk on the music of Latin America from the pre-Columbian period to the present. She reviewed the cultural life of many of the countries, but spent most of the time on the lives and works of the internationally known Brazilian Villa Lobos and Mexican Chávez. A former pupil of hers, Joseph Baptista, has made a series of Villa Lobos records. We had a quick survey of the evolution of Latin American music to isolate the many interwoven factors that give it its exotic flavor. Of importance was the gradual amalgamation of native, European and African melodies and rhythms in new distinctive forms. Latin American music has its roots in folk music and has been greatly influenced by the predominating color of the inhabitants. Argentina, Uruguay and Chile are practically white, and their music is less colorful than that of Brazil, Peru, Mexico and Cuba, where there is strong Indian or Negro influence. Rosalie said that no melodies of clearly provable antiquity have come to light. Scholars have penetrated the most remote sections where it was hoped that no foreign influence would have effectively penetrated. Recordings have been made, but it is too much to suppose that the musical culture of any people, however primitive, has remained static from the 15th to the 20th century.

Miss Baratz, a charming soprano, who studied in Brazil, sang Brazilian songs by Mignone, Guarneri, Pinto and Villa Lobos. Miss Canfield, a concert pianist, performed beautifully the several works of Pinto and Villa Lobos (Brazil) and Longas (Central America).

After the girls had sung and played, they stayed and talked with their admiring audience, who were enthusiastic with their expressions of appreciation. The following attended for the first time: Mr. and Mrs. Jules Scallela, Miss Dorothy Camacha, Miss Huguette Christiaens, Dr. Jorge Santana and Dr. and Mrs. N. Linder of Mexico.

ELIZABETH HARROLD

Wednesday, March 28
Mexico

We were honored to have Señor Omar Joséfé, Consul from Mexico, act as Chairman at our Circulo dinner. We did not know then, nor did he, that it would be the last time that he would officiate at one of our meetings.

Yolanda, the Consul's very pretty daughter, also sat at the head table with President Bill Clothier and Charles Cadwallader, permanent Chairman. The Cadwalladers, having just returned from a trip to Mexico, showed beautiful colored slides which they had taken along the Pan American Highway—the mountains—Monterrey, San Luis, León, wonderful scenes of cathedrals and gardens, a statue of Columbus—and a very large bird cage filled with love birds, all of which spelled a very delightful trip for Helen and Charley, and for us, too, via their lovely slides. And there were many present to enjoy it all; those attending for the first time were: Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Newcombe, of Gulf Refining Company, and his friends, Mr. Carlos Rios, Mr. and Mrs. Greeby, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Kyle; also, Dr. Rodolfo García of Mexico, who is at the Fitzgerald-Mercy Hospital, and his Philadelphia fiancée, Patricia Reilly, and Miss Marguerette Coolbaugh, of the Bell Telephone Company.

ELEANOR BURRIS

MRS. LANGMAN IS HONORED

For a number of years Ida K. Langman, of the Department of Education, has been engaged in the preparation of *The Bibliography of the Flowering Plants of Mexico*. The first section, the introduction, has already been published in Spanish, in the *Memoria del Primer Congreso Científico Mexicano*, which appeared in 1953. A second section has just been published, also in Spanish, in the *Memorias de la Academia Nacional de Ciencias de México*, Volume 58. This is the division of the bibliography which is concerned with the history of botany in Mexico, and with biographical material relating to Mexican botanists and foreign collectors who have lived and botanized in Mexico.

—Excerpt from *Frontiers*, Academy of Natural Sciences, vol. 20, No. 4, April, 1956, p. 122.

AID TO VISITORS

A committee of the Council of International Visitors is enlisting volunteers with teaching experience to help foreign resident doctors who feel that their English is inadequate. Teaching will be done in small groups or individually, probably in the hospitals where the doctors are residents. A new group will arrive July 1st. Furnished apartments and houses for rent for a year are wanted. Members interested please get in touch with Elizabeth W. Davis, 225 St. Marks Square, Philadelphia 4. Telephone EYergreen 6-2620.

SUMMER FIESTA

Mark Sunday, July 1st, down in your engagement book at once. The big Summer Fiesta will be held at Valley Hill Farm, Valley Forge, the home of President Clothier. Plan to come at 3:00 in the afternoon and enjoy swimming and tennis—or just loafing and congeniality. Announcements will be sent in good time to all members, giving details and plans for transportation; a bus may be hired.

EL MODERNISMO EN LA POESIA

Dichoso el árbol que es apenas sensitivo,
y más la dura piedra porqué ésa ya no siente,
que no hay dolor más grande que el dolor de
ser vivo
ni mayor pesadumbre que la vida conciente.
Ruben Dario

Once more the Panamericanistas had the opportunity to attend a very interesting tertulia. This time Rodolfo Suárez talked to us about a very poetic subject: poetry. Professor Suárez, a very old friend of the Association, is a poet himself and so kept the audience enthralled for an hour and a half.

He began his talk by giving us an account of romanticism in poetry, and naturally he referred to "el romántico de los románticos", Gustavo Adolfo Becquer.

Tu pupila es azul y si en su fondo
como un punto de luz radia una idea,
me parece en el cielo de la tarde
¡una perdida estrella!

Professor Suárez stressed the fact this romantic streak is still a part of Spanish American poetry. Furthermore, he believes that poetry, in order to stir emotions, should have "una pequeña vena romántica". From here on, he discussed *modernismo* and its greatest representative, el nicaragüense Rubén Dario. Dario broke away from the classical rules of poetry but he never stopped being a romantic at heart.

Juventud, divino tesoro
que te vas para no volver;
cuando quiero llorar no lloro
y a veces lloro sin querer.

This was followed by a beautiful recitation of a few numbers by other *modernistas* that kept us in un maravilloso trance until Professor Suárez began discussing los *poetas de vanguardia* with their nonsensical wording that is beyond human understanding. Sound-patterns without meaning can never express nor convey ideas or feelings. But everything ended well for the Panamericanistas when Rudy Suárez finished his talk with the recitation of one of his own beautiful poems.

Our thanks to Professor Suárez for this delightful evening.

TERTULIA COMMITTEE

PAST EVENTS OF NOTE

CARNAVAL was held Friday, March 2, at the Philopatrian Club. A large group enjoyed a delicious supper, dancing, entertainment, and the crowning ceremony of the Carnaval Queen.

CIRCULO, February 20, heard Dr. Roberto Couture de Troismonts, Technical Director of the Central Library, and Director of the School for Librarians, Faculty of Philosophy and Humanities, the National University of Córdoba, Argentina (in Spanish).

TERTULIA, February 22, heard an evening of *teatro leído* presented by three Argentinian guests active in amateur theatrical groups (in Spanish). There was a short play in Spanish, followed by a description of this art form and a discussion of dramatists.

CIRCULO CASTELLANO

The first meeting of the Circulo Castellano in the new year was held January 24 at the Franklin Inn Club. To take our minds off of the thoughts of winter in Philadelphia, we were treated to some beautiful pictures of Mexico as seen through the eyes of a botanist.

Bill Clothier as chairman presented the guests of honor, Dr. Faustino Miranda, and our good friend and long-time member, Ida Langman. In addition to being Director of the Jardín Botánico, Dr. Miranda is a professor of botany at the National University of Mexico, where he is also a member of the staff of the Instituto de Biología. As many of us know, Mrs. Langman's life work is in botany and she is a research fellow at the University of Pennsylvania. At present she is devoting all her time to the preparation of a bibliography of the material published since the discovery of Mexico on Mexican plants, which catalogue now totals about 20,000 items.

Dr. Miranda is in the United States on a Guggenheim Fellowship granted to prepare a book on the trees of southeastern Mexico. Most of his time is being spent at the National Herbarium of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, but he was spending a week here to check material in the herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences. Our own Academy has a valuable collection of plants contributed by the Mexican botanist, José N. Rovinsky, who lived in the state of Tabasco at the close of the 19th century.

Dr. Miranda showed us slides of the Botanical Garden in Mexico and stressed the two types of plants there. These are those that need warmth and humidity such as orchids, and which are grown in a greenhouse of unusual structure covered in a plastic Marcolite; and outdoor plants such as cacti and agaves (century plants) that like dry atmosphere. Mrs. Langman's slides were a mixture of botanical material and pictures of general interest to travelers, but the theme of her presentation was that a botanist finds material of interest wherever he goes. Mrs. Langman's husband, Oscar, was the cameraman for her black-and-white films.

This was an interesting and informative meeting and we are proud of the contribution one of our members is making to the botanical field.

ELEANOR UHLHORN

SYMPATHY

The Board of Directors and her many friends among the Association's members in Philadelphia and elsewhere join Eleanor Burris in mourning the death of her dear mother on January 17, 1962. Mrs. Edward J. Burris, the former Mary C. Smith of Philadelphia, died unexpectedly on that date, leaving five daughters, six grandchildren and nineteen great-grandchildren. Eleanor is among the earliest and most faithful of Pan American Association's members. She has been a member of the Board of Directors, Corresponding Secretary, and currently is Recording Secretary of the organization, and is widely and fondly known to members and past members of the Association.

600 MEXICAN "BRACEROS"

in the Philadelphia area

will spend Christmas this year away from home

HELP US MAKE THEIR HOLIDAY A MERRY ONE!

The Board of Directors of the Pan American Association has authorized the undersigned to prepare a Christmas Fiesta for the Mexican railroad workers in and around Philadelphia. We want the occasion to be a memorable one for the Mexicans - with good food, fine entertainment, perhaps even gifts. This of course, will require the cooperation, financial and otherwise, of every member of the Pan American Association. Will you, as a loyal Panamericanista and a real good neighbor, contribute your share?

Take a few minutes NOW to decide how much you can give to the Christmas Fund for Mexican workers. Then fill in the blank below and mail, with your check, to the Pan American Association, Box 942, Philadelphia. Don't delay! And remember - the kind of party we give will depend on you and your generosity.

The date set for the Fiesta is Saturday evening, December 29. Plan now to attend. Full details will reach you by December 15.

Mexican Fiesta Committee of the
Pan American Association:

Ida K. Langman, Chairman ✓
Elizabeth Chaninell
Chevalier L. Jackson
Edward S. McKaig
Alexandro C. Reyes



Archives A-179

① As I promised my pupils in the first year class of Mexican ②
③ history, today I am going to describe briefly the famous ruins of
④ Yaxchilan, since their textbooks say hardly anything about such ⑤
interesting places.

⑥ Just as Palenque is famous for the magnificence of its ⑦
buildings and the perfection of its reliefs in stucco and Bonam- ⑧
⑨ pak equally so for its incomparable murals, Yaxchilan is outstan- ⑩
⑪ ding for the beauty of its sculptures in stone-which are almost ⑫
⑬ the only ones of their kind. ⑭

⑮ Yaxchilan is situated on the left bank of the Usmacinta ⑯
River, 20 days on mule ⑰ back from Ocosingo and 15 from Tenosique-
the ⑱ two nearest towns, according to the information of Frans Blom.

The city rises in a curve of the river that forms a kind of
peninsula called "The Gorge" of 772 hectares of land-2 square
miles and 630 acres of land approximately. The Myas protected
it from inundations in times of floods by building a wall - a
famous work of engineering that ~~even~~ continues protecting it in
perfect condition despite its thousands of years of antiquity.

It was the English archaeologist Alfred P. Maudslay, who
gave it the name of Menche which means "green tree" and after
wards Maler, a North American scholar, gave it the one of Yax- ⑰
chilan which is translated as "green stone", because of the fact ⑱
that the streams near the ruins the stones are covered with algae ⑲
of that color. ⑳

The city was built on a hill that rises up from the river
level to a height of 150 meters, where there are still standing
many beautiful buildings, among them the one called "El Laberinto"
whose photograph illustrates this article.

The Great Danish explorer, Frans Blom, has just made a
survey of Yaxchilan the report of which was published in the maga-
zine "Manana". From this report we transcribe some paragraphs
as we consider them of great interest and because we believe that
they are very little known.

The Labyrinth is thus called, says Blom, because it is a
building that contains an infinite number of corridors and rooms,
and, in addition, many sealed doors, behind which the unknown
remains hidden. All the buildings of Yaxchilan are built of stone
and lime, with solid, strong walls that have resisted many centu-
ries. On each terrace, are seen rows of large buildings. Some of
them are already in ruins, but most of them are still in good
condition, preserving their original bright colors. There are no
words to describe the constant surprises that these beautiful ruins
gave us. ㉑

At each turn of the ~~wed~~ road another marvel is discovered.
It may be a building with carved lintels on the doors; it may be
a monument showing a priest blessing a group of worshippers. We
walked under the greenish light of the forest. The width of the
trees indicated to us that many centuries had passed since this
great city was abandoned. The only thing that disturbed the silence
was a troop of monkeys that followed us with curiosity. The forest
still guards the secrets of the past. The carved figures on the
monuments watch us with impassive silence, but at the same time
talk to us of a remote and glorious past.

Explicaciones

1. No decimos "promise to"; solamente promise
2. Decimos first year class o first year course
3. No decimos "make a description"; decimos going to describe
4. Pudimos tambien decir "taking into account the fact that "
5. No decimos "hardly say something" sino "hardly say anything"
6. No decimos "so as" sino "just as"
7. Probablemente error tipografico
8. Relieves se traduce en ingles reliefs
9. Para decir "igualmente notable" tenemos que decir ~~unity~~ equally so en vez de "just the same"; ~~o~~ decimos "murals" en vez de mural paintings
10. ~~Surpasses~~ ~~xx~~ usamos como verbo activo
- 11.2 Question de ortografia
12. Vienen a ser quiere decir "son casi los unicos" verdad?
13. Usamos la palabra "gender" casi siempre cuando se habla del sexo en cuestiones gramaticas
14. Decimos "river bank" en vez de river margin
15. No decimos at antes de 20 days
17. Decimos "mule back" en vez de mules back
18. Decimos the "the two nearest towns" en vez de ~~x~~ "the two towns nearer"
19. Decimos "according to" en vez "according with"
20. No usamos la palabra "assurance"
21. Usamos "flows" en vez of flowings
22. Pudimos tambien decir "that has lasted till now, protecting it"
23. Nevertheless usamos como "sin embargo"
24. Question de ortografia
25. Pudimos tambien decir "learned North American"
26. No decimos "in attention that"
27. Decimos "the streams near the ruins" en vez de "the streams of the ruins"
28. Mas exacto decir que las piedras estan cubiertos de algas
29. Sea weeds con nosotros quiere decir plantas del mar
30. Decimos "to a height" en vez de ~~x~~ "till a high"
31. Graphic con nosotros es un adjetivo
32. Great Dane en ingles es nombre de una clase de perro
33. Decimos survey of en vez de survey about
34. Rare Relato en ingles ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ se usa como verbo
35. Infinity usamos solamente en folosofia o matematica
36. ~~hides~~ usamos por algo que puede ~~xxxxxxxx~~ esconderse
37. Decimos "on a terrace" en vez de "in".
38. Rows es plural; por eso hay que usar el verbo en forma plural
39. Rubbish usamos en sentido de "trastos," "desperdicios" cascajo etc
40. Conserve themselves usamos por algo o alguien ~~quem~~ puede conservarse por sus propios esfuerzos.
41. ~~xxxx~~ "Vivos" en colores traducimos "bright"
42. Pusimos el verbo despues del sujeto
43. Decimos "at each turn" en vez de "in each turn"
44. "Grabados" traducimos "carved"
45. "Bendiciendo" traducimos ""blessing" y "creyentes" "worshippers"
46. El verbo "indicate" usa "to" con personas
47. "Estorbar" traducimos "disturb"
48. "Guardar" aqui se uso en sentido de "guard"
49. Vease 44
50. Vease 37
51. Mirar quiere decir "watch" o "look at "
52. Silencio es "silence"; impasible es "impassive"
53. Vease 46

A Communication

Mexico and the Good-Neighbor Policy

SIR: This summer I went to Mexico at the invitation of the Mexican government to consult with the astronomers of the new national observatory at Tonanzintla, Puebla, concerning a joint program of research for Tonanzintla and Harvard. Through public lectures and conferences with government officials I came into contact with a great variety of people. One returns from such a visit with the impression that the good-neighbor policy of the Roosevelt administration has done much toward improving relations between the United States and Mexico. Politically and economically we seem to be definitely on the right track, but when one becomes further acquainted with Mexico one soon discovers that the cultural ties between our two nations are still weak.

If we wish to extend our program of cultural rapprochement, we must take into account that: (1) the Mexicans are unquestionably rather sensitive about certain American attitudes that have prevailed in the past; (2) they have some definite opinions of their own on the subject; (3) we in the United States know generally far too little about Mexican culture.

To take an example: the Mexicans are sensitive about the Spanish language. The representatives of American business interests have all too frequently in the past considered it beneath their dignity to learn to speak Spanish. They sent their children to schools where English was spoken and excluded Spanish-speaking people from their social circles.

The encouragement of the study of Spanish in our high schools and colleges is most important as an aid to the good-neighbor policy. Judging from what I heard throughout Mexico, the success of Vice President Wallace's visit to Mexico City was in no small measure due to his knowledge of Spanish and the delivery of his major address in that language.

In Mexico culture is and has always been highly esteemed. But Mexico is not a rich country, and is sorely in need of support for her institutions of higher learning. There are excellent scholars in the universities but often they lack well equipped libraries and laboratories. Our scientific foundations could do their part for hemisphere solidarity by increasing aid to Mexican universities and by making available funds for the construction of hospitals and special laboratories.

In the past, our American scientific foundations have brought to the United States young Mexican scholars for graduate study. That work has been highly effective, and some of the leading Mexican intellectuals have profited by the plan. Such men need further help after their return to Mexico. They should be given the facilities necessary to carry on the proper teaching of their subjects and for carrying out research in their chosen fields.

Our government and the various scientific foundations can further Mexican education greatly by making available to the Mexican government and to the universities American lectures of broad scope. Many of our scientists are sufficiently well to be able to lecture in this language. The

universities would welcome lecturers from the United States who are acknowledged leaders in their fields of study. Not only could these men do useful work through their lectures, but they could discuss research plans with their Mexican colleagues and work for the establishment of joint programs. Similarly, we should encourage regular visits from Mexican scholars to our universities.

Cultural relations, however, need not be limited to the universities. In the field of education there is demand for help in projects related to adult education. In the state of Puebla, Governor Gonzola Bautista told me of the fine work that the local government is doing in adult education. The interest in lectures in popular science, philosophy, literature and other subjects is fully as great in the city of Puebla as in any American city, and we of the United States can do much to support the Mexican movement. The Mexican public is interested in modern science. One feels that it would be a great thing if Latin America could receive a Spanish edition of our American Science News Letter, the news releases from Science Service and translations of our best popular scientific books.

I have largely confined my remarks so far to matters of scientific cooperation, since this happens to be the subject on which I can speak with some authority. It is, however, clear that our efforts should reach into many other fields. Mexican culture is beginning to affect our artistic tastes, but too few of us realize the beauty, charm and expert workmanship of native Mexican handicrafts. Mexican music, painting and dances have only just begun to exert an influence on our own national culture. We of the United States have in return much to offer to Mexico. The literate Mexicans, who are becoming more and more numerous through the government's program of education, are great readers and they would welcome more translations into Spanish of the best of our American literature. The Latin American editions of *The Reader's Digest* and the daily column in Spanish of *Time* are steps in the right direction.

If we sincerely wish to establish better cultural relations with Mexico we should treat the Mexicans as our equals. One of the most severe existing handicaps for permanent friendship with Mexico is the unfair treatment accorded to Mexicans and American citizens of Mexican descent in our border states.

During my stay in Mexico I encountered very few signs of Nazi activity. The Mexican government today is clearly anti-fascist and pro-United States. That in this stand it has the support of the Mexican people was shown by the way in which all but the few obviously fascist papers hailed the closing by the Mexican government of the German consulates in Mexico. On August 31, I had the good fortune to witness a labor parade in Mexico City in which 300,000 people took part. The anti-Nazi placards that were carried in this parade left no doubt about the attitude of Mexican labor. The people of the new Mexico realize that most of the social gains of the Mexican revolution would be lost should Mexico turn fascist.

The establishment of better cultural relations between Mexico and the United States represents probably one of our most urgent problems. By doing a good job now we would not only be making a wise political move, but would help our own culture gain in the act.

Anales de la UNAM

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PANAMERICANISMO

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Temperamental Differences Between Latin Americans and North Americans

(Continued)

In considering temperamental differences the age-old discussion of romantic differences must arise. Is the Latin American man more romantic, more gallant? Probably so. Not only is he more adept at compliments—and his language allows him more expression of approval of the opposite sex—but the Latin American woman is more used to receiving them. The North American woman is uncomfortable about being complimented and showed attention. She dreams about it, plans for it, dresses for it, works on it, and yet when it comes does not know what to do with it. Many American men complain that it is difficult to "pay attention" to their women because they object to being flirted with or "having passes made at them". The truth of the matter is that the North American woman has been raised in a prudish society and she is far from feeling comfortable about her deepest feelings. The Latin American woman is much more accustomed to and comfortable with male flattery and attention and, while she may realize that it has an element of insincerity at times, she can deal with it. Her North American sister wants romance, but has not yet learned how to deal with it when it is presented to her.

Lastly, there is the somewhat delicate subject of temperamental differences in approaches toward politics and political leaders, and their strivings toward achieving their democracies. To understand this, I feel we have to go back a considerable distance and realize that there was a difference between the underlying needs of the people who settled North America and of those who settled South and Central America. Those who settled North America were people who were dissatisfied with the religious and economic situation in their country and they set out for North America leaving their past behind them, determined to settle and make a new world. In contrast, those who left Spain and Portugal for the New World came to conquer, to gain riches, to aggrandize themselves and to return to the Old World again. In short, they came to exploit rather than to settle and to build. Consequently Mexico, Central and South America were subjected, for many years, to a domination which was exploitive in nature and for which there may be still remnants in the psychology. As a result, force and exploitation by political leaders still seem to enter into political activity in the Latin American

(Continued on page 4, column 1)



¿POR QUE VIAJAR A MEXICO?

Shortly before taking our first trip to Mexico, some years ago, we spent an evening with some friends who had visited the country several times; in fact, they had but recently returned from a stay of nearly a year. We were aware that they knew and loved Europe and were curious to learn wherein lay, for them, Mexico's appeal.

"First of all," they said, "there's the scenery, the fact that almost nowhere in Mexico are you out of sight of mountains. Not only the tall perennially snow-capped ones like Popo, the Sleeping Lady, and Orizaba, but the multitude of lower though equally thrilling ranges like Mil Cumbres and the Eastern and Western Sierra Madres, to say nothing of hundreds of lesser ones." They went on to speak of the magnificent cloud effects, the blue sky, the rolling plains, the deep barrancas and the picturesque lakes.

Then they mentioned the people, especially the numerous indigenous elements, many of whom, like the Otomi, the Huastecans, the Tarascans, to name only a few, have preserved their own languages, costumes and dress. They said we would not need to travel to the hinterland to see these and many others, for they frequently made pilgrimages to the large shrines within the capital and made colorful the market places of Toluca, Taxco, Oaxaca and many another city.

Next they referred to the architecture, the marked contrast between the colonial and the ultra-modern, so often to be seen side by side. Mexico's superb climate, its infinite variety of native arts and crafts, its exciting art (including the flamboyant murals of Rivera, Siqueiros and Orozco)—all of these came in for their share in the conversation.

The remarks of our friends were liberally interspersed with wistful references to Mexico's food and drink, and long before the evening ended we knew we would have to go and see for ourselves. We did!

Everything that our friends had told us proved to be true, and in addition we discovered many things to admire which they had neglected to mention. Chief among these were history, archeology and botany. By history I refer only to the period since the Conquest. We had read our Prescott, of course, and were familiar with the events and personalities of those early years. Our knowledge of the intervening centuries, however, was sketchy.

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

MEXICO (Continued)

to say the least, and we began at once to remedy the defect. With Mexican historians like Vasconcelos, reinforced by American writers like Hudson Stroda and Stuart Chase, we proceeded to close the gap between the sixteenth century and the present. Once fortified with even a superficial understanding of colonial history, a visit to Chapultepec or a stroll through the back streets of Mexico City became meaningful. And as we widened our scope and traveled to such centers as Morelia, Guanajuato, Cuernavaca, and Oaxaca we began to absorb some sense of the tremendous sweep and infinite variety of the historical scene.

Had there been no other reason for going to Mexico, our interest in its early civilizations alone would have been sufficient. Beginning, as it does for most tourists, with a visit to the Pyramids of the Sun and Moon at Teotihuacán, our ardor was ignited, and during the course of six trips south of the border we have visited a score or so of fabulous ruins. These include Tenayuca, Santa Cecilia, Texcotzingo, Cuicuilco (all within a short radius of the capital), Cholula, over near Puebla, Calixtlahuaca, a few miles north of Toluca, the marvelous monuments at Tula (the old Toltec center), Teopanzalco near Cuernavaca, and the ruins of Xochicalco in their incomparable setting in the hills north of Taxco. Never to be forgotten is our desperately exhausting climb to the tiny Aztec pyramid of Tepozteco nestling near the top of those formidable cliffs near Tepoztlán, and equally memorable is our roughest of all jeep rides to visit the Totonac Pirámide de los Nichos of El Tajin near Papantla. Oaxaca with its superb twin attractions of Monte Alban and Mitla was, of course, a "must" and we have visited both on four separate occasions.

We had earlier gained our introduction to Mayan civilization through visits to Quirigua in Guatemala and Copán in Honduras, so now it was time to travel to Yucatan to follow in the footsteps of John Lloyd Stevens. Uxmal, Kabah, Chichén Itzá left us so breathless on the first trip that a year later we were back again to assimilate their grandeur in a more leisurely manner. This was the same year that included a "perilous" trip by small boat from Cozumel to inspect the walled city of Tulum, on the shores of Quintana Roo, as well as overnight train rides to and from Campeche to visit Palenque in its jungle fastness.

If to some we seem to behave like a couple of frustrated archeologists, I fear there is no denying the accusation. The wonderful thing is that there are still scores of other temples, pyramids and pelota-courts scattered about the Mexican countryside and that there appears to be no end to our travels.

Finally, I, as a botanist, have found in Mexico a hunting ground of almost inexhaustible variety and excitement. From the hot steaming plains of Vera Cruz or Tapachula to snowy slopes of Nevada de Toluca (which we climbed with the Langmans a few months ago) there is almost every conceivable type of vegetation. This extremely rich flora is still incompletely known, and the joy of exploring a segment of the earth's crust where there are

still new things to be found adds yet another to the many reasons for wanting to go again and again to Mexico. When we left Mexico in January of this year my wife and I turned to each other and said, "How soon can we come back?"

JOHN M. FOGG, JR.

MEXICAN CONSULATE

During recent months, there have been a number of changes in the Mexican consular staff in Philadelphia. The popular Señorita Hilda Corzo was transferred to the ministry in Mexico City and was succeeded by Señora Dolores Carraza who had just begun to become acquainted with Philadelphia when an emergency transfer took her back to Mexico for major surgery. Both left so soon after receiving their travel orders that it was not possible to say personal farewells to their Philadelphia friends. But they have asked the Pan American Association to do this for them. Later, Señor David Franco left the staff.

It is pleasant to report, however, two attractive additions to the staff of Consul Juan Acosta Dourel. Vice-Consul Señora Laura Alvarez-Morphy recently arrived from the consulate general in Los Angeles, a busy office where her undoubted talents as a lawyer and consular official were put to much use. The new chancellor, Señor Martin Brito Hernández, is reputed to have a fine baritone voice and he expects to take advantage of some of the good facilities for study which are offered to voice students in Philadelphia. Señor Brito's mother, who is in Philadelphia with him, is a notable pianist.

Student Activities Committee

The Pan American Association held its first function at the Commercial Museum on Tuesday, July 9. The fiesta was given under the auspices of the Student Activities Committee and was a complete success, with more than seventy people in attendance.

Dick Eberle acted as chairman of the Student Activities Committee. Pearl Freedman, Aurora Malfitano, Dorothy Spencer, Peggy Thomas, Lucila Ospina and Tullia Márquez acted as hostesses. In addition to members of the Student Activities Committee, quite a few of the Board of Directors of Pan American Association attended. The following consuls also were there: Frank Serrano of Ecuador, Guillermo Tinoco of Venezuela, and Xavier Edmundo Novoa of Uruguay.

Sandwiches and refreshments were served. The party started at 7 p.m. and ended at 11 p.m. because of the regulations of the Commercial Museum.

It is hoped that the Association will be able to use the very attractive facilities of the Museum for many future events.

The second party was held on Tuesday evening, July 30. We expect to have an even better attendance at all the future affairs.

PAUL AGUILAR

DUELO

We grieve to report the death on June 1st, of Miss Imogene Cook of Wynnewood, Pa.



2^{do.}



CONGRESO
MEXICANO
DE
BOTANICA

Archevestro

15:00 - 19:00 SEGUNDA SESION DE TRABAJO

Aula A, planta baja de la Escuela de Medicina.

Comprenderá las secciones 1 (Historia de la botánica y bibliografía botánica) y 3 (Botánica fanerogámica).

Presidentes de debates:

Helia Bravo Hollis (México, D. F.)
Bernice G. Schubert (E.U.A.)

Secretario:

Javier Valdez G. (México, D. F.)

- 15:00 - 15:20 McVAUGH, Rogers.—Sessé y Mociño y la flora mexicana. No. 1
15:20 - 15:40 DIAZ DE LEON, Anibal.—Índice preliminar de los colectores botánicos en el Estado de San Luis Potosí. No. 2
15:40 - 16:00 FLORES OCHOA, Ma. de los Angeles.—Primeras fichas para una bibliografía botánica potosina. No. 3
16:00 - 16:20 LANGMAN, Ida K.—Datos bibliográficos que puedan servir como base en la preparación de una flora del Estado de San Luis Potosí. No. 94
16:20 - 16:40 DOMINGUEZ, Xorge A.; ROJAS MENDOZA, Paulino y VILLARREAL, Elva E.—Técnicas químicas útiles en la clasificación botánica. No. 9
16:40 - 17:00 SANCHEZ MEJORADA, Norberto.—El *pinus durangensis* Martínez en el Estado de Michoacán. No. 10
17:00 - 17:20 SCHUBERT, Bernice G.—Notas preliminares sobre algunas categorías subgenéricas en *Desmodium* (Leguminosae). No. 11
17:20 - 17:40 BRAVO HOLLIS, Helia.—Estado actual acerca de la clasificación de las Cactáceas. No. 12
17:40 - 18:00 FERREYRA, Ramón.—Revisión de las especies peruanas del género *Barbadesia* (Compositae). No. 13
18:00 - 18:20 RUDD, Veiva E.—Las especies mexicanas de *Dussia* (Leguminosae) y su posición en la distribución geográfica del género. No. 14
18:20 - 18:40 DIAZ PULIDO, Celina I. y HERNANDEZ XOLOCOTZI, Efraim.—Estudio taxonómico de las gramíneas de Jalisco. No. 15
18:40 - 19:00 MATUDA, Eizi.—Clasificación de las especies mexicanas del género *Ipomoea*. No. 85

15:00 - 18:20 TERCERA SESION DE TRABAJO

Aula B, planta alta de la Escuela de Medicina.

Comprenderá las secciones 2 (Botánica criptogámica) y 6 (Paleobotánica).

Presidentes de debates:

Agustín Ayala-Castañares (México, D. F.)
Jean Langenheim (E.U.A.)

Secretario:

Evangelina Pérez Silva (México, D. F.)

Segundo Congreso Mexicano de Botánica

SAN LUIS POTOSÍ, S. L. P.

17 a 21 de Septiembre de 1963



RESUMENES DE LOS TRABAJOS

América H. 79

No. 93.—BUCIO ALANIS, Lauro y TRUJILLO, Rafael. Profesor y Alumno respectivamente, del Colegio de Post-Graduados, Chapingo, México.

ESTUDIO DEL CONSUMO Y UTILIZACION DEL AGUA POR LAS RAZAS DE MAIZ EN EL ESTADO DE PLANTULA

Se estudió la velocidad de consumo de agua en plántulas de las 25 razas mexicanas de maiz cuando éstas se encuentran en un suelo que se mantiene siempre con humedad disponible o sea entre la capacidad de campo y arriba del punto de marchitamiento permanente. También se estudio la cantidad de materia seca formada tanto en la parte aérea como en la radicular; y la eficiencia del gasto de transpiración.

Se encontró que en las primeras 6 semanas de edad las 25 razas tienen consumos diferentes de agua variando éstos desde 887 gr. en Palomero toluqueño hasta 1186 en Olotón.

En lo que se refiere a materia seca producida también se encontraron diferencias significativas entre las diferentes razas las que produjeron menor cantidad de materia seca son las que también consumieron menos agua y las que produjeron mayor cantidad de materia seca consumieron también mayor cantidad de agua.

Se calculó la correlación entre consumo de agua y producción de materia seca, encontrándose un valor de $r = 0.8$ que es significativa, la regresión indica que los maíces que consumen mayor cantidad de agua tienen una mayor capacidad para sintetizar materia seca; hay un incremento de 1 gr. de materia seca por cada incremento de 100 cm³ de agua consumida en el estado de plántula (6 semanas de edad) en que se hizo el experimento. Se concluye que las razas con mayor capacidad para absorber agua son las que tienen también en general una mayor capacidad para sintetizar materia orgánica.

Los resultados del estudio del gasto de transpiración muestran que en general las razas que consumen más agua tienen un gasto de transpiración más pequeño o sea que necesitan menos agua para sintetizar 1 gramo de materia seca y las razas que consumen menos agua tienen un gasto de transpiración más alto, esto concuerda con lo encontrado anteriormente al hacer la regresión de agua consumida en materia seca formada.

> No. 94.—LANGMAN, Ida K. Universidad de Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

DATOS BIBLIOGRAFICOS QUE PUEDEN SERVIR COMO BASE EN LA PREPARACION DE UNA FLORA DEL ESTADO DE SAN LUIS POTOSI

Se presenta un resumen de unos 60 trabajos en que se encuentran listas de plantas del Estado, algunos con datos generales, otros con localidades específicas.

No. 95.—BUCIO ALANIS, Lauro. Profesor del Colegio de Post-Graduados, Chapingo, México.

EVALUACION DE PRODUCCION DE FORRAJE CON OPUNTIA ROBUSTA

El experimento se realiza en terrenos de temporal de la Escuela Nacional de Agricultura, que tienen una capa de suelo entre 10 y 20 cms. de profundidad estando abajo una capa de tepetate de cenizas volcánicas.

Se estudian tres densidades de población:

a). 866 plantas por hectárea.



Segundo Congreso Mexicano de Botánica

San Luis Potosí, S. L. P., 17 a 21 de Septiembre de 1963

Organizado por la Sociedad Botánica de México, A. C.
con la Colaboración de la Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí



San Luis Potosí, S.L.P., a 3 de octubre de 1963.

PRESIDENTE HONORARIO
DR. FAUSTINO MIRANDA

PRESIDENTE HONORARIO
DEL PRIMER CONGRESO
PROFR. MAXIMINO MARTINEZ

PRESIDENTE
ING. EFRAIM HERNANDEZ XOLOCOTZI

Sra. Ida Kaplan Langman,
248 Harvey Street,
Philadelphia 44,
Penn. U.S.A.

Muy estimada Sra Langman:

Muchas gracias por su amable carta del 9 de los corrientes, así como por los buenos deseos que nos expresa en ella. No le había contestado antes, porque como ya se podrá imaginar, durante los días de celebración del Congreso estuvimos un poco recargados de trabajo.

COMITE ORGANIZADOR

PRESIDENTE
BIOL. ARTURO GOMEZ POMPA

VICE-PRESIDENTE
ING. EFRAIM HERNANDEZ XOLOCOTZI

SECRETARIO GENERAL
BIOL. FERNANDO MEDELLIN-LEAL

VOCALES
BIOL. ANTONIO GOMEZ GONZALEZ
BIOL. JULIO VILLA VEGA

TESORERA
BIOL. EVANGELINA PEREZ SILVA

Durante esta reunión tanto los Organizadores como los demás congresistas sentimos mucho no verla entre nosotros, pero su ausencia no fue total ya que su contribución al Congreso (que había sido recibida oportunamente) fue leída en la sesión correspondiente. Además, nos permitimos distribuir entre los asistentes la reproducción mimeográfica que le adjunto.

Como era su deseo, habíamos pensado pedirle a la Dra. Bravo que leyera el trabajo en su nombre; desgraciadamente la Dra. Bravo tampoco pudo venir a San Luis Potosí, por lo que fue leída por el Sr. Valdés, que fungía como Secretario de la Sesión.

Por lo que respecta al otro trabajo sobre Bibliografía Botánica Potosina, fue elaborado por la Srita. Ma. de los Angeles Flores Ochoa, Bibliotecaria de nuestro Instituto. No hubo problema

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Se ruega dirigir toda la correspondencia a: - All correspondence must be sent to:
Biol. Fernando Medellín-Leal, Secretario General del Segundo Congreso Mexicano de Botánica, Apartado Postal 458,
San Luis Potosí, S. L. P., México

de duplicación con el que usted nos envió, porque el tema que ella abordó tenía un enfoque más general, - que incluía fichas sobre Anatomía Vegetal, Enseñanza de la Botánica, etc. La Srta. Flores Ochoa trabajaba en la Biblioteca General de nuestra Universidad en la época en que usted la visitó y guarda de usted un respetuoso y grato recuerdo. Por mi conducto le envía un afectuoso saludo.

Por último, tengo el gusto de informarle que con esta fecha pero en un sobre aparte, le estamos remitiendo toda la documentación distribuida durante el Congreso.

Sin más por ahora, me es grato expresarle las seguridades de mi mayor estimación.

Atentamente,

F. Medelín
Biol. Ferrando Medellín-Leal,
SECRETARIO GENERAL.

FML/and.

II CONGRESO MEXICANO DE BOTANICA
SAN LUIS POTOSI, S. L. P.

Del 17 al 21 de Septiembre de 1963.

DATOS BIBLIOGRAFICOS QUE PUEDEN SERVIR COMO BASE
EN LA PREPARACION DE UNA FLORA DEL ESTADO
DE SAN LUIS POTOSI

Por:

Ida Kaplan Langman
de la Universidad de Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, E.U.A.

SOCIEDAD BOTANICA DE MEXICO, A.C.
INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACION DE ZONAS DESERTICAS
DE LA
UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE SAN LUIS POTOSI.



Segundo Congreso Mexicano de Botánica

— San Luis Potosí, S. L. P., 17 a 21 de Septiembre de 1963 —

Organizado por la Sociedad Botánica de México, A. C.
con la Colaboración de la Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí



Ida K. Langman

PRESIDENTE HONORARIO
DR. FAUSTINO MIRANDA

PRESIDENTE HONORARIO
DEL PRIMER CONGRESO
PROF. MAXIMINO MARTINEZ

PRESIDENTE
ING. EFRAIM HERNANDEZ XOLOCOTZI

Tenemos el agrado de participarle que su trabajo intitulado:

Datos bibliográficos que pueden servir como base en la preparación de una flora del Estado de San Luis Potosí.

quedó incluido en el programa del Segundo Congreso Mexicano de Botánica, dentro de la Sección 1, que será presentada durante la Segunda Sesión de Trabajo, el día 17 de septiembre de 1963, en el Aula A de la Facultad de Medicina de la Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí.

COMITE ORGANIZADOR
PRESIDENTE
BIOL. ARTURO GOMEZ POMPA
VICE-PRESIDENTE
ING. EFRAIM HERNANDEZ XOLOCOTZI
SECRETARIO GENERAL
BIOL. FERNANDO MEDELLIN-LEAL
VOCALES
BIOL. ANTONIO GOMEZ GONZALEZ
BIOL. JULIO VILLA VEGA
TESORERA
BIOL. EVANGELINA PEREZ SILVA

La lectura de su trabajo deberá iniciarse a las 16:00 hs. Le suplicamos estar presente en la sesión por lo menos 10 minutos antes de la hora señalada.

Así mismo, le recordamos que el tiempo máximo disponible para la lectura o exposición de su trabajo (incluyendo proyecciones y demostraciones) será de 15 minutos, a los que deberá Ud. ajustarse en forma estricta.

Atentamente:

San Luis Potosí, S.L.P., a 22 de agosto de 1963.

Biól. Fernando Medellín-Leal,
SECRETARIO GENERAL.

LOPEZIA LANGMANAE AND THE GENUS JEHLIA

FAUSTINO MIRANDA

Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional, México, D.F., Mexico

In a recent revision of the tribe *Lopezieae* (Onagraceae), Dr. P. A. Munz (Brittonia 13: 73-90, 1961) includes *Lopezia langmanae* Miranda (Anal. Inst. Biol. Méx. 24: 88 f. 9, 1953) as a synonym of *Lopezia grandiflora* Zucc. This is surprising, in view of the fact that Munz cites, among specimens examined, the isotype (Miranda 7330) on deposit at the Herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia.

I have already indicated in my work (l. c., p. 91) that *L. langmanae* "has some resemblance to the genus *Jehlia*," in which Rose (Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 12: 297, 1909) included *Lopezia grandiflora*. This similarity, however, is only superficial and only with regard to the flower buds of these plants. Actually, if one examines, in detail, specimens of these plants, one can quickly see wide differences. Aside from many other distinctive characters, the extreme reduction of the petals in *Lopezia langmanae* (Fig. 1, C) is unique in the genera *Lopezia* and *Jehlia*; the petals remain hidden by the upper sepal and the lateral ones, which in this species remain united (Fig. 1, B) when the flower opens. In the adjoining figure, one can observe the great differences between the flowers of *Jehlia grandiflora* (Zucc.) Rose (Fig. 1, A) and *Lopezia langmanae* (Fig. 1, B and C).

On the other hand, in my opinion, the genus *Jehlia* should be conserved as an independent genus distinct from *Lopezia*. The distinguishing characters of the genus *Jehlia* are: Its shrubby habit; leaves generally opposite, with small deciduous but quite distinct, stipules; large flowers (sepals 15 mm long or more); upper lateral petals (Fig. 1, A, psld) not clearly geniculate nor with distinct shiny glands at the junction of the claw and the blade; lower lateral petals with a very short inconspicuous claw; stamens clearly joined at the base (Fig. 1, A, ce) in a tube some 2-3 mm long, through which the style passes; blade of the staminode, when extended, of an oblong form (Fig. 1, A, e). The corresponding characters for *Lopezia* are as follows: Ordinarily herbaceous or sub-shrubby, rarely shrubby; leaves generally alternate without clearly defined stipules; flowers small (sepals, except in *L. langmanae*, about 8 mm long or less); upper lateral petals (Fig. 1, C, psld) clearly geniculate and with well defined shiny glands at the junction of the claw and the blade; lower lateral petals (Fig. 1, C, pild) with a long claw; stamens free to the base (Fig. 1, D); blade of the staminode, when extended, almost orbicular (Fig. 1, B and C, e).

For these reasons I cannot share the conclusion of Dr. Munz (l. c., p. 77) in considering *Jehlia* as a subgenus of *Lopezia*. The genus *Jehlia* seems to be, along with other *Lopezieae* (*Diplandra*, *Pseudolopezia*, *Riesebachia* and *Semeiandra*), a monotypic genus.

I am indebted to Mrs. Ida K. Langman for having translated this article from Spanish to English.

BRITTONIA 14: 46-47. Jan 1962.