REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1964

Buenos Aires
1964
Summary.

The Torcuato Di Tella Institute: its Purpose and Means.

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The Center for Comparative Sociology of the Torcuato Di Tella Institute.

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Appendix: Personnel.
The Torcuato Di Tella Institute; its Purpose and Means

On the 22nd. July 1958, the tenth anniversary of the death of Torcuato Di Tella, the Institute which bears his name was created. Shortly afterwards, the Institute obtained legal status as a non-profit institution devoted to public work.

Purpose

The fundamental purpose is the promotion of creative work and research at a high level in as much as this furthers the scientific, cultural and artistic development of the Country without losing sight of its Latin American context.

Means

The Institute works towards these ends by means of various specialized Centers. The action of organized nuclei around fundamental disciplines permits an adequate operative flexibility and optimal conditions for high level work. The Institute strives for communication with similar national and foreign institutions, as well as the training for high level research and creative work. The Institute provides, moreover, for social and economic support for its Centers.

The Centers which integrate at this moment the Institute are the following:

Arts

a) Center of Audiovisual Expressive Arts: This Center will be devoted to research on new communication and expression systems based on shows combining image and sound and using mechanical-electronic techniques.
b) Latin American Center for Advanced Musical Studies: This Center intends to support musical research and composition especially in the area of contemporary music, American and Argentine in particular, and further the communication with similar national and foreign centers. Both an extensive and up to date library and a specialized record library are functioning and being enlarged.

c) Visual Arts Center: The purpose of this Center is to cooperate in the promotion and knowledge of the visual arts and to intensify communication with similar national and foreign centers.

Medicine

Center for Neurological Research: The purpose of this Center is the development or research in the varied disciplines of Neurology and the improvement of the scientific and patient care level of Neuropsychiatry in this Country.

Social Sciences

a) Center for Economic Research: The main objective of this Center is to conduct scientific research in the field of economics and to contribute effectively to the understanding of the economic reality of Argentina. It is composed of fourteen permanent researchers, residing in Argentina or studying abroad. It owns a library constantly brought up to date, which is open to the specialized public.

b) Center for Comparative Sociology: A full description of the activities of this Center follows.
The Center for Comparative Sociology of the Torcuato Di Tella Institute

1. Background and Purposes

1.1. The establishment of a center specifically devoted to sociological research had been included in the earliest plans for future development of the Di Tella Institute; concrete projects in this respect were prepared at the end of 1961, and subsequently discussed with Argentine and foreign social scientists.

The material organization of the new center began in the last months of 1963, and its activities were formally initiated in January 1964.

In the following paragraphs we summarize the main considerations which led to creation of the new center, and which also define its purposes and nature.

1.2. In the first place it was recognized that the development of the Social Sciences placed more and more emphasis on the need for comparative social research. The problems presented by the new and less developed nations, and especially the process of rapid change which is taking place in these areas, have demonstrated that cross national studies are basic to the advancement of knowledge in this field. But while there is certainly a wide recognition of the need for comparative research, the human and material resources actually devoted to such purposes are scarce and insufficient to say the least.

In Latin America this need for comparative research was considered especially important, especially in view of the situation of reciprocal isolation of the different countries within the region. In this respect one must remember not only the scarcity of social research in the area but also the lack of communication among the few Latin American social scientists and research centers existing in the area.
1.3. In the second place the need was emphasized for a close cooperation between the Social Sciences, especially when studying social structure, social change, modernization and economic development. In this sense, the new sociological center was conceived as the most adequate answer to the need for interdisciplinary integration, in close cooperation with the Center of Economic Research, which had been created by the Di Tella Institute several years earlier.

1.4. Another set of considerations took into account the requirements of a general strategy in the development of Sociology in Argentina and in Latin America.

In this respect it was agreed that an optimal solution should be found between two contrasting needs emerging in the first stages in the establishment of a discipline: on the one hand the need to avoid duplication and dispersion of the scarce human and material resources, and on the other the need to secure a minimum of pluralism, to avoid monopolies and to offer institutional bases for the stable research activities of a number of scholars and social scientists adequate to the research requirements of country and region.

At the moment of establishing the new Center, the need for such creation seemed quite evident: while on the one hand intensive training programs in Sociology had been successful, and the number of trained sociologists was on the increase, on the other, the existing organizational framework for social research was clearly insufficient both to satisfy the research needs of the country and to support the personnel available for research in Sociology.

1.5. In accordance with these general considerations the main purposes of the Center were defined as follows:

a) Research activities with a special emphasis on comparative studies in the social structure and in the process of change in Latin American societies and on interdisciplinary cooperation.

b) Cooperation with other institutions in Argentina, in Latin America and elsewhere, for joint research projects and other forms of scientific collaboration, with the purpose of fostering a closer and more efficient integration of research activities in the study of Latin American societies.
Promotion of advanced training through research. Cooperation with other institutions, both in Argentina, Latin America and elsewhere should focus not only on substantive knowledge, but also on advanced training.

The cooperation with individual scholars and research institutions was envisaged to include the organization of a series of services mostly needed for social research in Latin America, such as a Documentation Center, specialized in the region, a Data Bank, and a Computing Center, specially fitted for sociological, economic and other social sciences research needs. These services will be jointly organized by the Center for Comparative Sociology and the Center for Economic Research, of the Di Tella Institute.


2.1. As indicated in the preceding section, the material organization of the Center begun practically in the last quarter of 1963 and was continued during all the year 1964. The initiation coincided with the return to Argentina of the first social science graduates who had spent several years abroad completing their advanced training. Other young social scientists joined the Center in 1964 and the personnel is expected to be enlarged in 1965 with the addition of other Argentine graduates arriving from foreign universities after completing their training. The policy of the Center will be to recruit its staff among Argentines and other Latin Americans who have graduated in the country and have spent some years of advanced research training in important foreign universities or other scientific institutions (*).

The initial tasks of the group of researchers which constituted the Center included the organization of the indispensable physical and administrative facilities for research, the formulation of a concrete program,

(*) Such foreign institutions have been so far: the University of California (Berkeley), the University of Michigan (Ann Arbor), the London School of Economics (London), the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes (Paris). Graduates from Princeton University and other institutions are expected to join the Center in 1965.
the initiation of individual research projects, within the program, and the organization of an international conference.

As headquarters of the center a house, conveniently located near the Economic Center of the Di Tella Institute, was rented. This location was considered important because both centers share several services, including a Social Science library. Such location, however, must be considered provisional because the Di Tella Institute is planning to build its own campus, where all its centers and departments will be located.

2.2 During the planning stage a general research program had been formulated. The program was part of a broad plan of research on Demographic and Social Structure Change in Latin America, prepared jointly by Professor K. Davis and Professor G. Germani at the International Population Research Center, University of California (Berkeley). Within such plan the Center for Comparative Sociology selected a number of aspects of a more sociological and psychosocial nature, while the IPUR Center took care of the demographic sections. According to the purposes stated in the first part of the present report, the CCS reached an agreement with the Institute of Sociology, University of Buenos Aires, and with the Institute of Social Sciences, University of Montevideo, to bring about its part of the general plan, as a joint research program. Specific research projects were formulated under such program, and allocated to the participant institutions and to its research staff. Other research projects not included in the mentioned program were added during the year. A description of the "Joint Program" and of other individual projects is included in section 3 of the present report.

2.3. An important part of the initial administrative and organizational effort of the staff during 1964 was absorbed by the planning and the organization of an international meeting: The Buenos Aires Conference on Comparative Social Research on Developing Countries (a summary information is included in section 6).

It was estimated that the foreseeable results of such a meeting, in terms not only of purely scientific exchange, but also in possibilities of institutional contacts between the new Center and an important cross-section of social scientists in North and South America and Europe, most of whom are quite highly placed at universities and research institutes in the field in their respective countries, amply justified the investment in time and effort that the Conference required. The real its to-date confirm that such a decision was a sound one, and the above referred contacts are
already at work in a series of multi-sponsored projects. Such international contacts are useful for any scientific institution, but in the case of a center devoted to comparative social research, they are particularly indispensable.

On the other hand both the substantive and the methodological content of the conference were fully relevant to research programs of the Center: in this sense the papers and the discussions were extremely useful to the research staff.

2.4. Other activities of the Center included a short seminar on "social mobilization", the initiation of a Data Bank, the organization of a Sociological Journal, the publication of papers and other materials, and contacts and agreements with other scientific institutions. A summary report of these activities will be found under the proper sections.

2.5. The present structure of the Center follows the pattern established for the other scientific centers of the Di Tella Institute. Administrative work is mostly centralized by the Institute, but the Center is autonomous from the point of view of its scientific activities. A "Scientific Secretary" maintains the contact with the central administration and represents the Center vis-à-vis of other institutions. The scientific activities are directed by the "Program Directors" who supervise the specific research projects assigned to the researchers of the Center. According to the nature of the project, the researchers may have one or more research assistants.

3. Research Activities

The research activity at the Center includes a general research program which is integrated by specific inter-related projects. In addition to this there are other individual research projects. We give here a summary of the program followed by a short description of the specific projects included in it, and of other individual projects.

3.1. General Research Program on the Changing Social Structure in Selected Latin American Countries. This is the "Joint Program" mentioned in paragraph 2.2. of the present report. Participating insti-
tutions are, in addition to the CCS, the Institute of Sociology, University of Buenos Aires, and the Institute of Social Sciences, University of the Republic, Montevideo. The program covers four main areas selected within the research plan formulated by Professor K. Davis and Professor G. Germani. The four areas are the following ones:

I Population distribution and internal migration;
II Urbanization and mobilization of new groups into the emerging industrial structure;
III The changing pattern of social stratification;
IV Education and economic development.

Within these areas, specific research projects have been assigned to each participating institution: a study on "Education and Economic Development" has been undertaken by the Institute of Sociology; a research on the "Extension of Political Participation" (same as project 1 below) and a study of changing demographic structure of Uruguay (same as project 8) will be initiated by the Institute of Social Sciences.

At the CSC the following eight projects have been initiated:

.1 The extension of political vote in Argentina;
.2 The process of change in the amount and forms of political participation of the working class: the case of the working class of the Greater Buenos Aires at the beginning of Peronism.
.3 Economic development and the changing structure of social stratification in Argentina;
.4 A comparative analysis of community studies in Latin America;
.5 Social stratification in Latin America according to the 1950 census;
.6 Mobilization and integration of new groups in Latin America: a formalized model for social change;
.7 A pilot survey on the psychosociological aspects of modernization and participation;
.8 The changing demographic structure of Argentine society (on the basis of the 1960 census).

While the projects No. 1 to No. 7 are under the complete responsibility of the Center and of its research staff (and under the general supervision and direction of the Program Director), project No. 8 is being conducted in cooperation with the Institute of Sociology, Buenos Aires University.
It is expected that before the end of 1965, when some of the current projects have been completed, the Center will initiate, under the present program, a comparative survey on internal migrations and another one on the formation of a modern working class (both projects will be closely related). These surveys, which are expected to cover some four or five Latin American countries, will probably be conducted in cooperation with other research institutions (see section 7). In connection with this new project, a seminar took place in August-September 1964, devoted to its theoretical and methodological problems. In addition to the research staff of the Center, Professor Alessandro Pizzorno, Research Director of the ILSE, Milan, and Professor of Sociology at Ancona University (Italy); Professor Gino Germani, Director of the Program; Professor Torcuato Di Tella, of the Institute of Sociology, Buenos Aires University; Professor Francisco Suarez, Director, Center for Sociological Research, Catholic University, and other sociologists participated in the seminar. The pilot study, number 7, is intended to provide basic orientation for the comparative surveys.

Director of the General Research Program is Professor Gino Germani; Associate Directors are Professors Aldo Solari (University of the Republic, Montevideo), and Professor Jorge Garcia-Bouza (Scientific Secretary, C.S.C.). During the absence of Professor Germani (October 1964 to May 1965) the direction of the program is in charge of Professor Torcuato Di Tella (Institute of Sociology, University of Buenos Aires). However, Professor Germani will maintain full contact with the Center during his leave, and will continue to supervise its progress.

A description of each project follows:

1 SUBJECT: The extension of political vote in Argentina.
RESEARCHER: Darío Canton.
OBJECT: To describe the development of voting participation starting with the period immediately previous to the passing of the Saenz Peña Act and the basic change which it brought about. Sub-stages will be characterized within its period of application. The purpose of the project is to relate that evolution with the more general development of the country, as reflected by various socio-economic indexes, according to the type of analysis carried out by Karl Deutsch, Stein Rokkan and others.
METHOD: Voting statistics of the Interior Ministry, various censuses, newspapers and periodical publications.
INITIATION: 1964.
PRESENT STATE: The data gathering is supposed to be finished by mid 1965. A preliminary report will then be available.
SUBJECT: The process of change in the amount and forms of the political participation of the working class: the case of the working class in the Greater Buenos Aires at the beginning of Peronism.

RESEARCHER: Miguel Murmils.

OBJECT: It is intended as a study of a case of "mobilization". The study starts with the period immediately previous to the increase of participation; it then deals with the beginning of the process and its first major expression in the growth of the organized labor movement (1940-45). In the description and analysis of this process an attempt is made to establish which tensions and appeals acted upon the urban working class, thus promoting the increase of its participation, and to explore the respective role played by mobilizing factors internal to the social section under study and by factors connected with the action of other social groups.

METHOD: Analysis of written material of the period (newspapers, union and political periodicals, official publications) and of statistical material and interviews.

INITIATION: 1964.

PRESENT STATE: The data are being gathered.

SUBJECT: Economic development and the changing structure of stratification in Argentina.

RESEARCHER: M. A. R. Sautu.

OBJECT: To analyze the relationship between the economic development and changes in the structure of stratification in Argentina. The historical analysis is based on the changes through time of the ranks held by the several occupational groups. Economic stratification is analyzed in terms of the relative ranking of individuals holding economic positions as measured by: occupational position within the economic unit; 2. rank of the economic unit within each economic sector and subsector; and 3. rank of sectors and subsectors within the whole economic process.

Preliminary analyses of the economic sectors and subsectors have been performed for every historical period. The correlative social and political aspects of stratification have also been examined in order to establish a synchrony of change and its consequences on further economic development.

METHOD: Analyses of censal data, particularly economic, and other secondary sources, including qualitative ones.

INITIATION: 1964.

PRESENT STATE: The theoretical framework and the classification
subject have been completed. All empirical data have been collected. The first draft of the research report is expected to be finished by March 1965.

SUBJECT: A comparative analysis of community studies in Latin America.
RESEARCHER: Silvia Sigal.
OBJECT: The object of this research is to make use of the considerable amount of existing studies of rural Latin American communities, which are mostly of an anthropological type, as a source of data on the rural structure of Latin America. Correlations will be established among a great number of cases, in order to formulate a certain number of general propositions and some basic types of community forms. This material can later on be used, together with a statistical information, with the object of evaluating, as far as possible, the utilization of census data as indicators of sociological variables.

METHOD: Formulation of a system of categories covering the relevant data. These categories—defined in the most operational form—will then be used to codify the existing material.

INITIATION: August 1964.
PRESENT STATE: Initial stages of the codification.

SUBJECT: Social stratification in Latin America according to the 1950 census.
RESEARCHER: Torcuato S. Di Tella.
METHOD: Analysis of censuses of the Latin American countries of about the year 1950.

OBJECT: To obtain stratification profiles for each province or a similar subnational unit, on the basis of occupational data. These data should, in some cases, be corrected by the use of specialized censuses (agriculture, commerce, industry). Other relevant data will also be obtained: average size of land holdings, of commercial and industrial units, types of production, illiteracy, family size.

INITIATION: September 15, 1964.
PRESENT STATE: Censuses have been located, and work started on some countries.

SUBJECT: Mobilization and integration of new groups in Latin America: a formalized model for social change.
RESEARCHERS: Torcuato Di Tella, Ezequiel Gallo and Oscar Cornblit.
OBJECT: This project is part of a more general one which tends to
the formulation of a model of social change for Latin America.
It will try to determine the evolution and the socio-economic
characteristics of the most significant groups of the major
Latin American countries since 1850.

METHOD: Classification and analysis of published material (which
includes censuses of several Latin American countries) and,
ocasionally, of official and private files.

INITIATION: September 1964.

PRESENT STATE: Location, reviewing and classification of the re-
lelevant material has been undertaken. The official censuses
have been located for several countries, covering the 1850-
1930 period. The same work is now being done with official
publications such as presidential speeches, ministry bulletins,
etc.

SUBJECT: A pilot survey on psychosociological aspects of modern-
ization and participation.

RESEARCHER: Jorge García-Bouza.

OBJECT: A pilot survey directed to obtain basic material for the
design of a comparative research on the same subject, to be
taken up in Argentina and other four Latin American countries.

METHOD: Survey by sampling, on the basis of non-structured inter-
views.

INITIATION: 1964.

PRESENT STATE: Work is being done on the design and testing of
the interview guide.

SUBJECT: The changing demographic structure of Argentine society
(on the basis of the 1960 census).

RESEARCHER: Gino Germani.

OBJECT: By the use of a special sample taken from the National
Census of Population and Housing of 1960, as detailed below,
the information codified by the Dirección Nacional de Estadís-
ticas y Censos has been enriched in order to enable more de-
tailed analyses, and, specially: (a) studies taking the family
as a unit of analysis; (b) studies referent to family housing;
(c) studies on occupational structure; (d) studies on school-
ing; and (e) studies on internal migrations.

METHOD: A sample of 40,000 individuals (10,000 families) has been
taken from the National Census of Population and Housing of
1960. The family unit was preserved, and families were
categorized according to census and natural family. The
information which allows coordination between data on each

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family and on its respective household was also preserved. A re-elaboration of census data permitted a new occupational classification of individuals, who were also classified according to origin (by local community) and residency (by country).

INITIATION: October 1963.

PRESENT STATE: All the codes have been completed, and cards corresponding to the 40,000 individuals have already been punched, including all the above detailed characteristics.

3.2. Other Research Projects.

In addition to the general program, the Center has initiated other projects, some of them in cooperation with other institutions.


This survey belongs to the comparative study on fertility in seven Latin American countries, sponsored by CELADE (Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía, Santiago de Chile). The Buenos Aires survey is a joint project with the Institute of Sociology, University of Buenos Aires.


RESEARCHER: Alejandro Dehollain.

OBJECT: Measure the fertility of all urban women 20 to 50 years old, considering the number of pregnancies and their results. To assess the relationship between different levels of fertility and other non-demographic variables such as: family income level, education, type and size of household, attitudes towards the family, distance between the "ideal" and the "real" family, women's level of information, occupation, knowledge and use of anticonceptives, place of birth and of residence.

METHOD: Simple survey. The sample is the same one which was used by the Institute of Sociology of the University of Buenos Aires in the research on Stratification and Social Mobility. It consists of 78 sampling areas: 40 in the Federal Capital and 38 in districts of the Greater Buenos Aires.

INITIATION: June 1964.

PRESENT STATE: The codification is being finished.

10 SUBJ ECT: Data Bank on Latin American Societies.

RESEARCHER: Torcuato S. Di Tella, with the collaboration of José Luis Moreno.
OBJECT: To obtain comparable data for several structural indicators and periods within the last eight years, data for the 1950's have been already obtained and published in an earlier work by Professor Torcuato S. Di Tella. Historical series for these and other variables will be obtained, including stratification profiles on the basis of occupational data, size of land holdings, of commercial and industrial units, illiteracy, family size. Data will be presented at the "Departamento" (County) level. In a near future, comparable framework will be applied to Latin American data.

INITIATION: November 15, 1964.

PRESENT STATE: Some historical data have already been obtained and recorded from the censuses.

An analysis of the professional role of the engineer.

Joint project with the Center of Economic Research of the TDTI and the Center for Sociological Research of the Catholic University, Buenos Aires.

SUBJECT: An analysis of the professional role of the engineer.

RESEARCHER: Francisco M. Suarez, with the collaboration of Julio Aurelio and Luis A. Rigal.

OBJECT: To examine the fundamental characteristics of the professional role played by the engineer, taking into account: 1. process of institutionalization of the profession; 2. stratification and intraprofessional mobility; 3. social origins; 4. professional subculture; 5. recruitment and socialization of the members of the community of engineers; 6. professional career patterns; 7. role-set and status-set; 8. alienation and professional frustration. Within the framework, a typology will be set up and the relationships among several of the relevant variables will be explored.

METHOD: A descriptive, exploratory design is expected to result in an interview form, which will be applied to a stratified sample of engineers in the city of Buenos Aires. Previously a number of interviews will be conducted with key informants within the professional community.

INITIATION: May 1964.

PRESENT STATE: A number of interviews with key informants have taken place, as well as the conceptual analysis of the relevant variables. The selection of the indicators is being concluded. The design of the sample has been started.
4. The Buenos Aires Conference

4.1. The Conference on Comparative Social Research on Developing Countries: Intracountry Discontinuities in the Process of Economic and Social Development in Latin America took place in Buenos Aires from September 8th to September 15th 1964. The meeting was organized by the Center for Comparative Sociology with the cooperation of the International Social Science Council (Paris) and the Comisión Nacional Argentina para la U.N.E.S.C.O. (Buenos Aires). Professor Gino Germani, of the Institute of Sociology of the University of Buenos Aires, was the Scientific Coordinator of the Conference.

The meeting was part of a series organized by the International Social Science Council, on the social aspects of economic development and technical change (e.g. ISSC: Les Implications Sociales du Progrès Technique, Paris, 1962; B. Hoselitz, W. E. Moore (Eds): Industrialization and Society, UNESCO, Mouton, 1963; BIRISPT: Social Economic and Technological Change, ISSC, 1958, etc. See also Information sur les Sciences Sociales). At the same time the ISSC sponsored other meetings and activities of a more methodological interest, focused on comparative studies, cooperation among different researchers, problems of indicators and data gathering, exchange of information, international surveys, secondary analyses, and so forth.

The Buenos Aires Conference was closely related to both lines of interest; on the one hand it continued the series of substantive meetings on the social aspects of economic development; on the other it included special sessions devoted to the theoretical, methodological and practical problems of studies within that field, and it was an effort to promote international cooperation and exchange among social scientists. In this sense a special feature of the Conference was the fact that perhaps for the first time European, North American and Latin American social scientists participated in a meeting to discuss theoretical, methodological and organizational problems concerning social research in Latin America. Forty-eight social scientists of the three continents participated in the Buenos Aires Conference.

4.2. The Conference was divided into three working groups, dealing with the following topics:

1. Bases for international cooperation and exchange in social research on Latin America.
II Methodology of comparative social research on Latin America. Sources of data, indicators, secondary analyses, etc.

III Intra-country discontinuities in socio-economic development in Latin America.

While the work of the second and the third group was based on the discussion of a series of papers, the first working group, although also including the discussion of some prepared papers, centered on the personal experience of the active participants. In each case, (a) the discussion was opened by specific participants, previously designated, (b) "prepared discussants" commented on each paper and/or the particular topic, (c) general discussion followed by the members of the group.

As the meetings of the three working groups took place successively, participants to the Conference who were not members of a given group were invited to attend its proceedings, and intervened actively in the second part of each session.

4.3. As most scientific meetings of this type, the Buenos Aires Conference was not only a public forum for the presentation and discussion of preliminary results of current research, plans for future investigations and quite unrestrained criticism by top level world social scientists, but afforded also an excellent opportunity for contacts among them, on and off the floor. This implied also a series of institutional contacts (since most of the participants have high positions in the institutions for social research of their respective countries). Such contacts were not only of the individual, colleague-to-colleague type, but took several times the form of semi-formal, two-to-three hours meetings of seven-to-ten researchers interested in a given area, research project or topic and resulted in either (a) the inception of a joint project or the establishment of an area of joint interests and future specific cooperation among researchers, or (b) the formal setting of a working group which in each case drafted one or more proposals which later were approved by the Conference as a resolution.

4.4. As another mean of furthering the progress of social studies on Latin America (especially in Europe) the plans for the Buenos Aires Conference included visits by the European participants to different countries in Latin America, so as to make possible new contacts with local social scientists and institutions of social research. After asking each participant about his preferred itinerary, schedule and institutions which he wished to visit, the necessary arrangements were made in the corresponding countries.
The following participants took part in this program:

Professor Erich Bliesener: Perú, Chile, Bolivia, Colombia, Venezuela, México.
Professor Michel Debeaufrais: Perú, Chile.
Professor Johan Galtung: Brazil, Paraguay, Chile.
Professor Sjoerd Groenman: México, Brazil, Chile.
Professor Alessandro Pizzorno: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Perú, Venezuela.
Professor Alain Touraine: Chile, Brazil, Colombia.

4.5. It has been the unanimous impression of all involved, expressed both formally and informally, that the Buenos Aires Conference fulfilled successfully its scientific organizational and institutional objectives. To a certain extent, the recent meeting at Villa Serbelloni in Bellagio, Italy, constituted a follow-up of the Buenos Aires meeting, and the many references in the Bellagio reports to the proposals, resolutions and plans coming from Buenos Aires seem to confirm such impression.

A selection of the papers discussed at the Buenos Aires Conference will be published by the Revista Latino Americana de Sociología, issued by the Centro de Sociología Comparada of the Di Tella Institute and by América Latina, of the Centro de Pesquisas em Ciências Sociais (Rio de Janeiro).

The proceedings and the papers will be edited in book form, in English and Spanish. A report of the Conference, including the list of participants, the list of papers and a summary of debates, will appear in the Spanish Latin American Journal of Sociology, and in the official journal of the ISSC (Social Sciences Information).

5. The Latin American Journal of Sociology and other Publications.

5.1. The main purpose of the Latin American Journal of Sociology is to represent the discipline at its highest level in Latin America. It will publish original works, both theoretical and empirical, by sociologists of the region. It will contain, moreover, the other sections normally included in specialized journals (research notes from the different institutions of the region, information on and analysis of works by Latin American sociologists, and by sociologists of other regions specially relevant to
Latin American problems).

The Latin American Journal of Sociology will be published three times annually in April, July and October. The first number will appear on March 30.

It will be devoted to a series of papers selected among those presented at the "International Conference on Comparative Social Research in Developing Countries".

The Journal will be run by an Editorial Board formed by the following sociologists of the region: Luis A. Costa Pinto (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil); Orlando Fals Borda (Colombia); Florestán Fernandes (Sao Paulo, Brazil); Gino Germani (Argentina); Peter Heintz (FLACSO, Chile) and José Medina Echavarría (CEPAL, Chile). Professor Gino Germani will be the Editor. A list of permanent collaborators of different countries of the area has been made up and a Publishing Committee will also be appointed. Professor Eliseo Verón, as Editorial Assistant, will hold immediate responsibility for the scientific and technical aspects of the publication and for the coordination of the tasks of the Publishing Committee.

The technical aspects of the Latin American Journal of Sociology (lay-out, printing, etc.) will be in charge of the Di Tella Institute Press.

5.2. The publication of a series of "Working Papers" (Documentos de Trabajo) has been initiated during 1964. The series will include mostly materials required by or relevant to the research activities of the Center, or originated by them. Research projects, provisional and final reports, codes, instructions, questionnaires and other research instruments, bibliographies and the like. Published in "rotaprint", the purpose of the series is to contribute to communication among researchers within and outside the Center, by means of a relatively unexpensive medium. Certain papers, specially relevant for the research programs of the Center have been included in the series. The following titles have appeared during 1964:

1. Gino Germani  ASIMILACION DE INMIGRANTES EN EL MEDIO URBANO (E).

2.  CENSOS NACIONALES DE PAISES DE AMERICA LATINA; GENERALES Y DE POBLACION (S).

3.  JOINT PROGRAM OF RESEARCH ON SOME ASPECTS OF THE CHANGING SOCIAL STRUC-
TURE IN SELECTED LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES (E).

4. Torcuato Di Tella

UNA TEORIA SOBRE EL PRIMER IMPACTO DE LA INDUSTRIALIZACION (S).

5. Peter Heintz

RESEARCH MODEL FOR PROVINCIAL POLICY (E and S).

6. Kingsley Davis

PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS IN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE PURPOSES (E and S).

7. Pablo González Casanova

THE MEASUREMENT OF INTRACOUNTRY DISCONTINUITIES THROUGH COMPOSITE INDEXES OF THE DEGREE AND RATE OF DEVELOPMENT (E and S).

8. Bruce M. Russett

THE PROBLEM OF IDENTIFYING REGIONS (E and S).


SOCIAL STRATIFICATION AND VALUES IN METROPOLIS AND PROVINCES: BRAZIL AND MEXICO (E and S).

10. Johan Galtung

DEVELOPMENT AND INTELLECTUAL STYLES (E).

11. Irving L. Horowitz

PARTY CHARISMA: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL PRACTICES AND PRINCIPLES IN THIRD WORLD NATIONS (E and S).

12. Torcuato Di Tella

POLITICAL EFFECTS OF INTRACOUNTRY DISCONTINUITIES (E and S).

13. Alain Touraine

SOCIAL MOBILITY, CLASS RELATIONSHIPS AND NATIONALISM IN LATIN AMERICA (E and S).

14. Alessandro Pizzorno

NOTES ON THE TERMINOLOGY IN STUDIES OF SOCIAL PARTICIPATION (E).

15. Wilbur Schramm

URBANIZATION AND THE SPREAD OF INFORMATION (E and S).

(E) English version; (S) Spanish version.
5.3. Another initiative of the Center is the project of sponsoring the publication in microfiche of all the existing Latin American censuses. This project is co-sponsored by the Ecole des Hautes Etudes (VI Sécion), Paris. It is well known that perhaps only one or two institutions have a complete collection of these censuses. Yet they are probably one of the most important sources of data for social research in Latin America. It is expected that the cost of edition will be covered by the sales; but the investment required is relatively large, and the project depends now on the possibility of obtaining additional outside support.

6. Organization of the Latin American Social Science Research Council.

6.1. The Buenos Aires Conference approved a recommendation asking the Di Tella Institute to organize the Latin American Social Science Research Council. For several years the possibility and the need of creating this institution had been discussed by Latin American and foreign social scientists. At a meeting in Mexico City in July 1962 concrete plans were formulated. However, no concrete steps were taken until now towards the establishment of this body. The Council will be integrated by prominent Latin American social scientists, and its primary purpose will be the promotion and development of social research in Latin America, by supporting individuals and institutions in the region. Its structure and statute, will be finally approved in an ad hoc conference to be held probably in 1965. The Institute T. Di Tella has accepted the task, and its Social Science Centers will have an important role in it.

7. Contacts and Exchanges with other Research Institutions.

7.1. As indicated above (see paragraphs 2.2. and 3.1.) an agreement was reached with the Institute of Sociology of the University of Buenos Aires, and with the Institute of Social Sciences, University of the Republic, Montevideo for a joint research program. The agreement has a duration of five years and includes exchange of information and data, use of facilities, allocation of specific research projects, and a common general direction and supervision of the program.
7.2. Another special agreement was made with the Institute of Sociology with regard to the survey on fertility.

7.3. As indicated in paragraph 4.3., during the Buenos Aires Conference exchange and joint programs of research were discussed with several foreign institutions. The Center has agreed with the Vfie. Section, Ecole des Hautes Etudes, Paris, to sponsor the publication of the micro-fiche edition of the Latin American censuses (see paragraph 5.3.); both institutions are studying the possibility for cooperation with regard to a survey on the formation of an urban working class in Latin America (see paragraph 3.1.). Analogous future cooperation was discussed with several North American institutions.
Appendix: Personnel

The personnel of the Center is composed by the following categories:

A. Program Directors
B. Researchers
C. Research Assistants
D. Secretariat

In previous paragraphs we have mentioned the directors of the General Program (see 3.1. and 7.1.): on the basis of an agreement with their institutions, Professor Gino Germani is Director, Professor Torcuato Di Tella, Acting Director, and Professor Aldo Solari, Associate Director of the Program. Within the permanent staff of the Center, Professor Jorge García-Bouza is Associate Program Director.

The research staff of the Center as of December 31st, was composed by 7 researchers and 10 research assistants. Professor A. Dehollain, in charge of project 9, belongs to the Institute of Sociology (University of Buenos Aires) and his collaboration has been subject of a special agreement within the joint project (see paragraph 3.2. and 7.2.).

With the exception, all the research staff is "full time". Some researchers are allowed to teach up to a maximum of a 3 hours course or seminar at the University, on a subject related to their field of research.

The secretariat is composed of three persons. The office is headed by the Scientific Secretary, Professor Jorge García-Bouza, who devoted part of his time to this task and is also a researcher and Associate Program Director. As mentioned before, most of the administrative functions are centralized at the main office of the Instituto Torcuato Di Tella.

A list of the personnel of the Institute is given below. A short curriculum is added for the research staff.
Program Directors and Researchers:

DARIO CANTON: Researcher, Professor in Philosophy, University of Buenos Aires, 1952; M.A. in Sociology (University of California, Berkeley). Author of "Argentine Parliamentarians in 1889, 1916 and 1946", (M.A. Thesis). Working at present on the project on "The extension of political vote in Argentina", at the CCS.

OSCAR ENRIQUE CORNBLIT: Researcher. Licenciado in Physics and Mathematical Sciences, University of Buenos Aires, 1954. Associate Professor at the Department of Mathematics at the Facultad de Ciencias Económicas, UBA and at the Department of Sociology, Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, UBA. Courses on Regional Programming: Program of Technical Assistance of Cepal for Argentina; Facultad de Ciencias Económicas, La Plata; Universidad Nacional de Cuyo. Various publications on Sociology, Social History and Economy in Desarrollo Económico, Ciencia e investigación, etc. Working at present on the project on "Mobilization and integration of new groups in Latin America: a formalized model for social change" at the CCS.

EZEQUIEL LUIS GALLO: Researcher. Studies at the Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Sociales and the Instituto de Sociología, Universidad de Buenos Aires. Professor at the Universidad Nacional del Litoral. Various publications on Economy and Social History in the journal Desarrollo Económico and in Anuario of the Facultad de Filosofía y Letras of the Universidad Nacional del Litoral. Working at present on the project on "Mobilization and integration of new groups in Latin America: a formalized model for social change", at the CCS.

JORGE GARCIA-BOUZA: Researcher, Associate Program Director, Lawyer, University of Buenos Aires, Ph.D in Social Psychology at the University of Michigan, 1963. Professor of Social Psychology and Sociology at the Facultad de Filosofía y Letras de la Universidad del Litoral, Rosario. Author of "A Model in Balance Theory and Its Application to Cognitive Dissonance" (Ph.D Thesis). At present Scientific Secretary of the CCS of the TDTI. Conducting the research on "A pilot survey on psychosociological aspects of modernization and participation" at the CCS.
MIGUEL MURMIS:  Researcher. Professor in Philosophy, University of Buenos Aires, 1958. Ph.D Candidate in Sociology at the University of California, Berkeley. Various studies on social change and political sociology. Professor of Systematic Sociology at the Department of Sociology, University of Buenos Aires. Conducting the project on "The process of change in the amount and forms of the political participation of the working class: the case of the working class in the Greater Buenos Aires at the beginning of Peronism", at the CCS.

RUTH SAUTU:  Researcher. Licenciada in Economy. Certificate of Sociological Studies University of Buenos Aires. M.A. Candidate at the London School of Economics. Published: "Basic Concepts of Economy"; "Methodological Report on the Experiences of Field Work in the Research on Stratification and Social Mobility". Direction of the field work of the research on Stratification and Social Mobility. At present conducting the research on "Economic Development and the changing structure of stratification in Argentina", at the CCS.


Research Assistants

Carlos Bastianes
Nestor Correa
Silvia Chejter
Lubomir Chomyszyn
Beatriz Fox
Norberto Litvinoff
José Luis Moreno
José A. Napolitano
Alberto Naso
Cecilio Zelicman

Secretariat

Susana C. Eichberg
Elena Alfaro
Luis Claudel