

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ALBERTO LLERAS, *Director General*

WILLIAM MANGER, *Assistant Director*

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, now 57 years old, is an international organization created and maintained by the twenty-one American Republics: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Originally known as the International Bureau of the American Republics, it was established in 1890 in accordance with a resolution passed April 14 of that year by the First International Conference of American States, which convened at Washington in October 1889. April 14 is celebrated annually throughout the Americas as Pan American Day.

The work of the Union was greatly expanded by resolutions of the Second Conference, held at Mexico City in 1901-2; the Third, at Rio de Janeiro in 1906; the Fourth, at Buenos Aires in 1910; the Fifth, at Santiago, Chile, in 1923; the Sixth, at Habana in 1928; the Seventh, at Montevideo in 1933; the Eighth, at Lima in 1938; and by other inter-American conferences. The creation of machinery for the orderly settlement of inter-American disputes is one of the outstanding achievements of the Pan American system, but more important still is the continental public opinion that demanded such procedure.

PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION

The purpose of the Pan American Union is to promote friendship and close relations among the Republics of the American Continent and peace and security within their borders by fostering constructive cooperation among them. The Union is supported by annual contributions

from all the countries, in amounts proportional to population, and its services are freely available to officials and private citizens alike. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and an Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board composed of one member from each American Republic.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

The administrative departments of the Pan American Union are organized to carry out the purposes for which it was created. There are special offices dealing with foreign trade, statistics, economics, intellectual cooperation, music, juridical matters, agricultural cooperation, travel, and labor and social information. All these offices maintain close relations with official and unofficial bodies in the countries members of the Union. The Columbus Memorial Library contains 138,500 volumes and 2,400 maps. The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, published monthly in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, is the official organ of the institution. For a list of other publications of the Union, see the inside back cover.

PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCES

The Pan American Union also serves as the permanent organ of the International Conferences of American States, usually referred to as the Pan American Conferences. In addition to preparing the programs and regulations, the Union gives effect to the conclusions of the Conferences by conducting special inquiries and investigations and by convening or arranging for special or technical conferences in the intervals between the International Conferences.



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(The contents of previous issues of the BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION
can be found in the "Readers' Guide" in your library)

ILLUSTRATION AT SIDE: SKI HUT IN THE CHILEAN ANDES (Photograph
by Enrique Forestier)



Courtesy of United Nations Information

OPENING THE 1947 ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Standing: Oswaldo Aranha, of Brazil, President of the Assembly; seated, Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations. At their invitation the Director General of the Pan American Union addressed the Assembly on September 30, 1947.

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The Pan American Union and the United Nations

*Address delivered at the General Assembly of the United
Nations, September 30, 1947*

ALBERTO LLERAS

Director General of the Pan American Union

MR. PRESIDENT, HONORABLE DELEGATES:

It is a special honor for the Pan American Union to have its Director invited to the Plenary Session of the Assembly of the United Nations by your President, Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, and your Secretary General, Mr. Trygve Lie. Recently, when the American nations met at Rio de Janeiro to study a treaty of collective self-defense in accordance with the provisions of article fifty-one of the Charter, they invited the eminent statesman who is Secretary of the United Nations to attend the conference, and they had the pleasure of hearing him speak there. When Mr. Lie had to return to his duties, Mr. Cohen remained as United Nations observer.

The purpose of our invitation, unprecedented in the American regional system, was to make it clear to the world that the American States are a regional association within the framework of the United Nations; that they have the same aims and are actuated by the same principles as the world organization, and that they cannot be bound by any agreement that goes beyond the provisions of the Charter.

Nevertheless, it is possible that some members of this Assembly who are unfamiliar with our American regional organization are wondering why, since there is the United Nations, two powerful instruments should be necessary and

desirable for the effective attainment of the same purpose and the defense of the same principles. I am availing myself of the Assembly's generous hospitality to mention some of the fundamental bases of a regional system that is the oldest modern example of an international system of law, and, unquestionably, one of the most successful.

Those of us who had the privilege of being present when the United Nations was founded at San Francisco will not be surprised when I say that, during the drafting of the chapter on regional arrangements, due recognition was given in the Charter to one time-honored accomplishment, a bulwark of world peace and security, and that the provisions for regional arrangements took the existence of the Pan American System very much into account. As a matter of fact, twenty-one of the fifty nations that met at San Francisco could not have permitted the world organization to destroy their regional organization. Why was this? Many who witnessed the fervor and energy with which the American States, especially those of Latin America, defended our system could not understand why Pan Americanism—which they had thought of as an effective instrument of imperialism, whereby the continent would be subjugated by its most powerful nation, the United States—was the object of so much admiration, so much devotion, and so much zeal on the part of the States that were supposed to be shackled by it. The explanation is obvious: The American system is a system of law, based on strong juridical principles and on noble ethics, and although it was merely a structure of words, with no binding force, it counteracted imperialistic tendencies on the American continent and thwarted forever the impulses of some leaders of the United States who had come to think it

was the manifest destiny of their people to direct the hemisphere and make it conform to their needs and convenience. That is the only explanation of the fact, which history shows to be little short of a miracle, that twenty-one nations live together, completely independent and autonomous, although one of them ranks among the foremost world powers, and some of the others might be counted among the smallest. This is mainly because the regional system, which is being gradually perfected, has influenced the thinking of the people throughout the continent, and, of course, public opinion in the United States. Now, at Rio de Janeiro, we have gone further. We have obligated ourselves to adopt certain important defense measures by a vote of two-thirds of the American States, and these measures will be binding upon all, even upon those that dissent. This principle is the basis internationalists have always advocated for a democratic world government. It is not easy to apply, to be sure. But a stable peace, free from anxiety or worry, will be attained only when all nations accept this principle as the inevitable consequence of the juridical equality of States.

The evolution of the American system and of the Pan American Union, which personifies it, has not been easy. During the Union's fifty-seven years there have been wars between American States, and also wars of conquest, and imperialistic acts. But the system has prevailed. Every five, every ten years, progress has been made. The most recent advances, since the Good Neighbor policy was made effective at Montevideo in nineteen thirty-three, have been spectacular. Therefore, no one was better prepared at San Francisco than the American States to accept the obligations of the Charter in good faith. They well know the value—to the

member states—of a juridical system as a substitute for unrestrained force. No American state would think of living alone, internationally, and all understand that nations, like men, must live in a community if there is to be peace and security. What sort of a community? One in which all the States are equal, for there is no peace among men, either, when black and white, poor and rich, worker and employer, are not equal before the law, and when the law accepts any discrimination imposed by hatred, prejudice, or economic interest as a fixed rule of community life. It is evident that inequality does not disappear just because the law condemns it; but if the law upholds and approves it, it surely will last longer and be more monstrous.

Our American system has always been, and will continue to be, a system of peace. Since the Charter of the United Nations requires the member States always to seek peaceful procedures and warns them to solve their conflicts peacefully, yet offers no procedure for so doing, the American regional system must exist, to maintain peace and provide such a procedure for its twenty-one republics. But then too, since article fifty-one recognizes the right of self-defense, in cases of armed attack despite the international machinery, the American system provides for collective self-defense until the Security Council takes the necessary measures to reestablish peace and security. If at San Francisco the States, foreseeing the difficulties of the voting system adopted for the Council, had not feared that there might be armed attacks without pacification by the Council, article fifty-one would not have been written, and naturally we should not have signed the Treaty of Rio de Janeiro. In practice, that instrument may never be invoked, and even in theory it will disappear when every State can count on the fact that there will not be a single act of

aggression that the Council cannot prevent, eliminate, or suppress quite effectively. Now that we have the Rio de Janeiro Treaty, we can guarantee to the United Nations that, in this hemisphere and among the American States at least, there will be no war. And this contribution alone makes the existence of the regional system well worth while.

But all States and all peoples fear that there may be another world war. And all are agreed that the United Nations offers the only hope of preventing it, the last hope of humanity. Not this United Nations in its present form, however, but a United Nations in continuous evolution toward a world international government. The San Francisco Charter is only a point of departure: it was created by circumstances, as a pragmatic instrument to include all that could be done at the time it was drafted. To claim that each State should entrench itself behind the advantages granted then, in the special conditions of nineteen forty-five, is to say that history has no other course than to break the Charter. The dilemma that exists is much simpler than this: the choice is between a world government by all States, or an abominable world government by a single nation, after it has suppressed all opposition. It is the same dilemma faced by prehistoric man, which was solved, through the centuries, by creating rules of law and forms of government. The individual transfers his prerogatives to the government in exchange for protection against anyone who can hit harder than he can. But government imposes penalties on the stronger, if he keeps on hitting: in other words, there should not be any one who is stronger than any other, juridically speaking.

After the First World War many vigorous powers emerged. After the Second, only two—the others lost ground or struggled

against severe depression. After a Third, only one can prevail. That power, whichever it is, would be the world government—the most arbitrary, the most intolerant, and the most oppressive that mankind has ever known. But the alternative is for the government of the world to be exercised by all the States, and that alternative means peace. There can be no one who believes it right for any one nation to place its private interests above the needs of the whole human race.

The American States represented in our regional system have succeeded in living in peace and dignity by balancing the disproportionate might of one with the independence of the others. It is possible, then, for great and small nations to live freely in peace and security, under a system of law. The test for the United Nations is harder: is it possible for great nations, too, to live together in peace? To enable them to do so, there is only one formula: they must be

willing to live as if they were small, or as if every nation, by the mere fact of being a nation, were great. That should be the final goal of this high body, if it aspires to govern the world. But the San Francisco Charter, which limited itself to uniting the nations, is not designed for that end. It should continue to be perfected. It will never be too late to complete that process.

Please accept, Mr. President, my sincere thanks for your generosity in making it possible for this Assembly to hear the small voice of one who happens to represent a system of peace serving the same aims as the United Nations, and aspiring to be an increasingly better regional society, at the service of the United Nations and of humanity. In the name of the Pan American Union I want to express our gratitude and offer the assurance that we follow your discussions eagerly, in the conviction that they will bring about world peace and security.



Gonzalo Carnevali

Representative of Venezuela on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union

DR. Gonzalo Carnevali of Venezuela was welcomed as the new representative of his country on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union at a special session of the Board held on July 21, 1947. The following day he was received at the White House, where he presented to President Truman his credentials as Venezuela's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary before the United States Government.

The new Ambassador entered the service of the Venezuelan Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1936. His first post was that of Counselor of the Venezuelan Legation in Spain. He later served as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, and, most recently, as Ambassador to Colombia.

Born in La Victoria in the State of Aragua, he studied at the Universities of Caracas and Bogotá and won a doctor's degree in the field of political science. In his early twenties he fought against the dictatorship of President Juan Vicente Gómez of Venezuela, for which he was imprisoned and exiled. During his exile in Colombia he practiced law and served on the editorial staff of several Colombian newspapers. He is the author of a book



of poems entitled *El Alba de Oro* (*The Golden Dawn*), and is now preparing another book of poetry for publication. In addition to his other accomplishments Dr. Carnevali is an able linguist, speaking fluent English and French, besides his native Spanish.

A President to His People

President Batlle takes office in Uruguay

"GOVERNMENT is action; it must always go forward. It must face problems and take steps. It must always choose a course instead of remaining stationary and vacillating. I would rather make mistakes in the course of progress than to stop progressing." With these challenging phrases Luis Batlle, Uruguay's new President, spoke to his countrymen on August 14, 1947, soon after replacing the late Tomás Berreta.

President Batlle, who was Vice-President before Dr. Berreta's death on August 2, will finish the four-year presidential term ending in March 1951. Like the former chief executive, he is a leader of the Colorado Party, besides being one-time president of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. He is the grandson of an earlier Uruguayan president, General Lorenzo Batlle, and the nephew of another, José Batlle y Ordóñez, one of the most progressive leaders in the country's history.

The new President's speech was in the nature of a "fireside chat." "I have never paid much attention to rhetoric during my public career," he began. "Therefore, why should I now? I want to talk to everyone in the simple and unaffected speech that I am accustomed to using with my family." Then he paid tribute to Dr. Berreta, "the indefatigable fighter" whose activities were always directed to the service of his country. To continue an administration of which so much was expected, the new President added, "makes me feel more strongly than ever the responsibility that falls on my shoulders."

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PRESIDENT LUIS BATLLE

He went on to assure his listeners that he would work, fight, and dream—"because to govern is to dream, also"—and that he was ready to transform into reality "everything that presupposes improvement and progress."

Turning to international affairs, President Batlle said: ". . . Democracy, peace and liberty are synonymous terms which are merged in one continent and which demand only loyalty and energy to improve them." Asserting that these principles must be applied to international affairs, he explained that the Uruguayan delegates to the Rio Conference were instructed

maintain the highest principles of international brotherhood. Speaking of the Americas, he said: "We honor the same heroes, we have received the same education, and we are guided by the same moral principles. Nothing separates us and everything unites us; any breach that might occur would be neither rational nor useful. Union of man; common obligations which affirm peace and democracy in international matters; reciprocal and understanding action among the press of the continent; unity of peoples. That is what America wants!"

President Batlle then called for close study of the Uruguayan electoral laws by all political groups, since "there are hundreds of thousands of citizens who have not been able to register at the polls because of various deficiencies in those laws." Despite their excellent record, he pointed out that the prestige of these laws can only be maintained by changing them to conform to the times.

Decrying violence, he emphasized that justice must triumph over force. ". . . Humanity is living in the midst of a violent social and political revolution which convulses all nations," he continued, discussing the present state of the world. "No one can pretend, in order to decry and destroy this movement, that we can remain on the sidelines. The hour demands that we enter it in order to orient it and direct its forces even though it may be necessary to accelerate its evolution. . . ." The President then called attention to the privileged position of Uruguay: "And this is not a reference to our wealth, since we are not rich; nor to our size, since we are small; nor to our people, since we are a single race"; but a reference, he said, to Uruguayan legislation, which has resulted in a better social organization. Thus he exhorted his people to continue in the same direction.

As for economic questions, President Batlle pointed out that it is natural that the war upset the economic equilibrium, resulting in long queues for daily marketing. "There is no country in the world—without exception—where the people do not have to form lines every day to obtain what they desire." Yet, he said, Uruguay is one of the countries that suffers the least in this respect. However, he promised that his Government would continue the struggle to relieve shortages.

At a cost of some 26 million pesos this year, the State is providing subsidies to lower the price of wheat, meat, milk, potatoes, sugar, and certain essential animal fodder. "It is clear," the President admitted, "that this solution is artificial, since it would be better to intensify production, for lagging production requires the State to grant subsidies. Yet to produce efficiently requires preparation and time. Therefore it becomes necessary in the meanwhile for the State to try to lower the high prices of basic foods, a move which in the end benefits the people."

To the former President's exhortation "to produce and produce more," the new President added the plea that the people economize wherever possible. In making a bid for their cooperation, President Batlle stressed its importance in the economic battle.

"Because of the war, which closed our borders to imports, our industries have developed rapidly so that we now manufacture here what formerly reached us from abroad," continued President Batlle. Certain industries developed, others were created, absorbing investments of some 600 million pesos and giving employment to more than 130,000 workers. This in turn has afforded the country a better standard of living, bringing about an economic and social evolution which must be maintained and defended. Here again,

President Batlle said, the Government must step in to help develop industrial wealth and also to give the workers social and economic independence.

Touching briefly on immigration, President Batlle said that although he had not yet studied the problem deeply, he knows there is a need for increasing the rural population. He called for a plan "which will permit us to bring in a strong nucleus of working people, men chosen with careful consideration of their occupations. . . . Without people Uruguay cannot aspire to strong industries and a well-developed agriculture; without people it cannot develop its natural wealth. . . .

"As you know," the President continued, "the Senate is putting the final touches to a bill creating a National Colonization Institute." He then urged the early passage of this law. "Establishment of large fertilizer factories must constitute a special chapter of the colonization law, since to colonize is not only to subsidize the land but also to enrich it. . . . If we continue in this direction in the future, in the course of a few years we shall see our country transformed into one immense farm, offering excellent and varied products."

The Government has already created an advisory commission to study the installation of small refrigerator plants throughout the country to conserve agricultural products, the President reminded his audience. "I would encourage, by all the means at my disposal, the decentralization of industries, channeling them toward centers of production in line with an elementary principle of industrial economy," he went on. "At the same time I would try to avoid the exodus of the rural population and to improve its standard of living."

"Cattle-raising," he said, "will be the object of the Government's special atten-

tion. It is already in direct contact with all the representative groups of the livestock industry, which can be assured of my diligent collaboration to develop this important pillar of the national economy."

Then President Batlle told his people that professional men would be provided with every opportunity to serve their country. "Agricultural experts, chemists, and veterinarians are today, more than ever, useful and necessary to direct agriculture and cattle-raising scientifically. Under my government, engineers will build more bridges, roads and highways; [they will carry out] irrigation projects and take advantage of waterpower to stimulate industry, commerce and culture. Architects will apply themselves to public works and good housing to create wealth, health, and work. Doctors, distributed throughout the country, will assure permanent health care and by modern techniques of immunization will provide collective prevention of infectious diseases. Finally, experts in the economic sciences will have an opportunity to advise the government on concrete plans directly affecting the national economy." . . . Even the rivers and the sea must be exploited to the fullest, the President added.

Pointing to his past record, the President called on public employees to look on him as a friend respecting their just rights, but at the same time demanding that they fulfill their duties loyally. The Cabinet Ministers, he told them, are now "formulating a project of administrative classification, with progressive salary schedules, not only as a protection but to guarantee a fair increase in salaries."

"Fellow citizens," President Batlle concluded, "I will work with the greatest zeal and give the best that is in me. For I have always been taught to subordinate everything, even life itself, to the welfare of our country."

The Museum of Colonial Art in Quito, Ecuador

HELEN PARKER

Head, Department of Education, The Art Institute of Chicago

BEHIND the façade of a fine Colonial house in Quito, Ecuador, is one of the most delightful museums in South America. Pass through the arched doorway, where overhead the stone is carved capriciously, and where underfoot black and white stones are laid in intricate pattern, and you come upon a patio flower-filled and -scented, where trickling water makes music as it falls into the fountain's basin.

This Museo del Arte Colonial is housed where the Marqués de Villacís once enjoyed the luxurious life of a Spanish grandee in New Spain. He built well for himself in what was then the center of Quito. An imposing staircase colorfully tiled leads to the second floor, where spacious, lofty-ceilinged *salas* open upon wide corridors around the patio. Walls three feet thick ensured a long life for the



Courtesy of Helen Parker

MAIN ROOM, MUSEUM OF COLONIAL ART, QUITO

The works shown belong to the 17th and the 18th century.



Courtesy of Helen Parker

ENTRANCE, MUSEUM OF COLONIAL ART
A 17th-century mansion is used to display the country's collection.

house, for it is well preserved today. One wall of each room is slightly curved; why, no one knows. The Marqués had his private chapel, too, as befitted a nobleman who had the privilege of celebrating mass in his own house.

It is not difficult to guess the subsequent history of such a house, as it passed from one owner to another, fading a little, decade by decade, until two centuries later it stood dignified and noble still, even if tarnished and shabby within.

Under the directorship of Señor Nicolás Delgado, the Museo del Arte Colonial was inaugurated in the old mansion on May 24, 1944. It contains a splendid collection

of paintings, sculpture, and decorative arts, mostly of the Quito school. Quito under Spanish rule was a flourishing art center and exported many paintings and sculptures to other parts of Latin America.

Before the museum acquired a permanent home, it exhibited its collections in the lobby of the Sucre Theater; as its importance was realized and greater support was given by the government, the idea of acquiring a colonial house was considered. Of the few fine houses of that period remaining in Quito, Señor Delgado selected this one as an appropriate setting for the



Courtesy of Helen Parker

THE PATIO, MUSEUM OF COLONIAL ART, QUITO
An imposing staircase colorfully tiled leads to the second floor.

Museum. It is his intention eventually to restore the interior to its original appearance, using the museum collections to furnish the great *salas*, chapel, bedrooms, and kitchens, so as to show how the Spanish noble and his family lived two hundred years ago. "You have your Mount Vernon," commented Señor Delgado; "we shall have this."

To take care of other aspects of art in Ecuador, there are plans to construct a building for a general museum, which will house collections other than Spanish colonial and contemporary arts as well.

The collections of the Colonial Museum had their nucleus in two private collections of colonial arts bought by the government. These are gradually being augmented by gift and purchase. Quite properly they emphasize the artists of Quito. Installed

with taste and sensitivity, the objects (not too many) are placed against the white walls of the spacious rooms, so that they are seen to advantage. To a visitor from the United States, used to the efficiently illuminated modern museum, the light may not always seem adequate as it filters in through door or deeply recessed window, but it is the light in which the artists created their works and the light in which their first owners saw them.

Among the most important objects are those illustrated. Caspicara, the 17th-century Indian who carved so many of the altars and saints to be seen in the churches of Quito, is represented by a particularly fine *Lady of Sorrows*, extremely expressive in face and hands, delicately polychromed and dressed in the rich fabrics of that baroque period. *Santa Rosa de Lima* by



OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY, BY MIGUEL DE SANTIAGO (17TH CENTURY)

The border of flowers is thought to have been added by nuns.

Courtesy of Helen Parker



Courtesy of Helen Parker

OUR LADY OF SORROWS,
BY CASPICARA (17TH CENTURY)

The figure is dressed in brocade and velvet, like many Spanish religious images.

Legarda illustrates the change of taste evident in the Quito of the 18th century.

A painter the Quiteños admire is Miguel de Santiago, who painted many religious pictures in the 17th century, when Flemish influence is apparent. The figure is broadly handled, but the wreath of roses was meticulously done by nuns at a later

date, no doubt. (See plate, page 597.)

It need hardly be said that the preponderance of objects in the museum, save of course the furniture, is ecclesiastical in subject, for secular subjects were seldom considered in those days. The portrait is rare. A suggestion of folk art is to be seen in a comprehensive collection of tiny

SAINT ROSE OF LIMA,
BY LEGARDA (18TH CEN-
TURY)



Courtesy of Helen Parker

figures carved from the tagua nut, but even these are mostly religious, as they once formed parts of crèches. It is a pity that more of the folk art, which must have existed, has not been preserved.

Although the museum confines its permanent collections to colonial art, it holds temporary exhibitions of considerable

variety. In the two years of its existence it has held nine exhibits, as follows: two of national modern art; the National Fine Arts Salon; the Watson International Business Machines exhibit; Brazilian modern art; works by Jan Schroeder, a Dutch painter living in Quito; works by Lloyd Wulf, an American painter also resident



Courtesy of Helen Parker

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, BY
MANUEL SAMANIEGO (18TH CENTURY)

there; an exhibition of murals by Ecuadorean painters; the works of Carlos Díaz, a Colombian painter, and of Eudaldo Morales, a Chilean painter.

The museum is open every day except Monday from 9:30 to 12:30 and from 2:30 to 6:00, and has an average attendance of 1,000 a month. It offers frequent free lectures on art and encourages visits from school children and college students.

Señor Delgado is the quiet force behind the patent worth of the museum. A native of Quito, he studied art both there and abroad. He spent six years in Europe, studying museum collections. He has visited the United States three times to make a study of art museums and their methods, once at the invitation of the Department of State, and was Ecuador's official commissioner to the San Francisco Fair. His outlook is modern, though his chief concern appears to be with colonial art. One can sense his scholarship even in a brief encounter, and one can see generous evidence of his taste and sensitivity in the museum he directs.

The Museum of Colonial Art has its own special flavor, unlike the museums of the United States. We have fountains in patios, but we do not have simple folk of the neighborhood sauntering in with their water jars to fill them at our fountains. We have guards, but they are not women, sometimes very pretty women, dressed as they please, sitting about embroidering as they "guard." They really do guard, nevertheless, following the visitor about with vigilance. We seem to care so much about how "big" our museums are and how "big" is our attendance. Perhaps we have to, in our country; but in Ecuador the peaceful, uncrowded charm of the old house lends much to one's enjoyment of the collections.

There are social implications aplenty in the foregoing remarks, of course. The

museum has women guards because they are "cheaper," Señor Delgado explained ruefully. He would prefer men in uniforms. And it is obvious why boys and girls visit the museum's fountain. These aspects will pass, no doubt, when the reasons for them pass. But the museum will remain outstanding in South America as an example of what South Americans can do to preserve their heritages.

Not far from the museum, inside the open doorway of his windowless shop, sits a sculptor; all day long the chips fly from the wooden saints he is carving. All about him are saints, some old ones that he treasures, some half-fashioned, some garish

in their finished polychrome. One wonders a little what the museum means to this untutored craftsman of 1947. Could he with a little help have been another Caspicara? The Indians who trot along the streets of Quito bending under heavy burdens—what does the museum mean to these who are so numerous in the population of Ecuador? What could it mean?

These are questions the museums of South America have not answered. However, people in the United States live in glass houses. There are parallel problems in every city in our country, and we are only beginning to solve them.



Courtesy of Helen Parker

CHRIST ON THE CROSS, BY PADRE
CARLOS (?) (18TH CENTURY)

Teacher Travelers

PAUL H. KINSEL and NADINE GOLLADAY

National Education Association Travel Service

A POSITIVE program for creating international good will between the American Republics is found in the educational tours conducted by the National Education Association of the United States for its members.

The NEA realized the importance of teachers in the formation of international attitudes when it created the Division of Travel Service a little more than two years ago. The major objectives of the travel program include: providing the means by which our teachers and the host teachers in each country may come together under conditions that will result in mutual respect and a better understanding of the problems, economy, traditions, and cultural patterns of each other's nation; offering the teachers important educational, recreational, and social experiences in the regions or countries visited; and giving the teachers the greatest travel values (as well as a good time) at the lowest possible cost.

Last summer the Travel Service operated sixteen tours to Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and the New England states and Canada. More than 450 members of the NEA made up the groups. They represented forty-two states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

In effect, these tours are extended field trips planned especially for teachers.

To insure the greatest benefit from travel the program starts long before the tours actually begin. As soon as a teacher makes an inquiry regarding a particular tour, a

selected bibliography of the tour area is sent. A Latin American bibliography is also enclosed in appropriate instances. Hence a knowledge of the life and the history of the tour area and of the problems and achievements in Latin American relations may be gained before the traveler leaves home.

The preparation of the traveler does not rest here. Orientation sessions are held by the experienced tour conductor in the city from which the trip starts. He discusses the mores and traditions of the country to be visited and explains accepted behavior on the part of visiting foreigners.

Once the group arrives in the foreign country another series of orientation sessions is held. At these meetings native professors and specialists interpret not only the historical background of the country but also geographic features and influences as they contribute to current conditions and problems.

For instance, on the tours to Cuba, Dr. Herminio Portell Vilá, director of the Instituto Cultural Cubano-Norteamericano, discussed the geography of Cuba with emphasis on the major agricultural products of the island, and correlated this subject with the life and problems of the Cuban people. At another meeting he spoke to the groups on the history of Cuba, and related points in his talk to the historical monuments and buildings which the tour members were to see. He developed the history of United States-Cuban relations, particularly the changes in these relations following the adoption of the



Courtesy of NEA

ORIENTATION LECTURE AT THE CUBAN-NORTH AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN HAVANA

Special lectures on the history, geography, and customs of the countries visited greatly increase the value of the tours. Here Dr. Portell Vilá, eminent Cuban historian, professor, and journalist, addresses an NEA group in Habana.

Good Neighbor policy, and stressed the influence of United States policies on the every-day life and economy of Cuba.

In Mexico there were two distinct types of orientation sessions. All groups traveled by bus over the Pan American Highway and spent their first night in the city of Monterrey. Here Professor Alfonso Mendoza, president of the Colegio Comercial Inglés, talked on the geography of Mexico, especially as revealed by travel over the Highway. He emphasized the geographic factors that help to form the lives of the people along this road and thus make their mark on the economy of the Republic. Dr. Andrés Osuna spoke on the history of Mexico as it relates to the country's current problems.

After the groups arrived in the capital there were other meetings during which

the trends, achievements, and policies of modern Mexico were discussed. The speakers included Professor Justino Fernández, a noted art critic and lecturer at the University of Mexico; his subject was modern painting and sculpture in the Republic. Then there were lecturers on the history of Mexico who emphasized the importance to the life of the people and to the history of the country of archeological remains and colonial buildings.

All the travel program is not lectures, by any means. Sightseeing is provided, but it is planned differently from that of the usual tourist, so as to add a comprehensive quality to travel which cannot exist in haphazard movement from place to place. The itineraries are so arranged that the major geographic sections in each country are traversed. The program of observa-

tion enables the teachers not only to see these diverse sections but to observe the indigenous plants and cultivated crops. The teachers get out of their chartered bus and actually see what is growing, perhaps picking some fruit new to them; they talk with local persons and visit typical homes. In this manner the teachers see just what the people have as natural resources and how they adapt themselves to their environment.

The observation of historical structures and sites is given a background by emphasizing those characteristic of the various historical periods. In Mexico the pre-conquest era is presented by visits to the Toltec and Aztec pyramids and to other remains of early cultures housed in the National Museum. The colonial period is revealed through visits to viaducts, churches, and homes built during colonial days. Features observed are explained in relationship to their effect on the people

of the respective period, and also in relationship to their effects on current living.

To gain an understanding of the ideals, policies, and patterns which determine contemporary living, the teachers visit government buildings, schools, housing developments, and major industries in both urban and rural sections. The travelers are invited to join local people in social activities.

Although the orientation sessions held early in the tour program give the groups a general background for understanding what is observed, interpretation at the time of observation gives meaning to details and highlights relationships. Such interpretation is made by the tour conductors, who know the area through which they are traveling, and by the national guides who accompany the groups. In some instances local professors, teachers, and other specialists add to the interpretation.



M. W. Lopez

ALONG THE INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

Scenery like this thrills teachers on the Mexico tours as their bus winds its way up to Monterrey from Laredo.



Courtesy of Mary Reynolds

PYRAMID OF THE SUN, SAN JUAN TEOTIHUACÁN

NEA groups in Mexico visit the ruins of the pre-Aztec city now known as San Juan Teotihuacán. Tour members with stout hearts and strong legs ascend the steep and narrow steps to the top of the 220-foot-high Pyramid of the Sun.

To complete the field trip plan, the follow-up program for the teacher-tourist is important. A detailed report of the program is sent to all participating members. In many instances this report serves as a source of information for writing papers, and from it many accrediting agencies evaluate the program and award credit toward degrees or salary increases.

In addition to these aspects of educational travel there are two other distinct features which are not found in the usual tour. Each group of traveling teachers is enabled to associate with persons of comparable educational and cultural level in the country visited. In this association, members of both national groups get to know each other, their work, their problems, their values, and their manner of living.

The Division of Travel Service, in cooperation with local committees of teachers in the countries visited, develops an association program which includes purely recreational and social functions as well as more serious activities, such as special lectures of interest to both national groups.

There are receptions, concerts, picnics, and special entertainments, including programs of folk dances and music. Usually the first contact with the host teachers is at a reception which the local teachers give the visitors. In Haiti the Honorable Emile Saint-Lôt, Minister of Education, entertained them. Many Haitian teachers, United States Embassy officials, and orientation speakers attended.

This association, this bringing together of United States teachers with the teachers and members of other professional groups

in the countries visited, is one of the most important phases of the travel program. It is a pleasure and a thrill to all participants.

Furthermore, many of the traveling teachers receive a new experience in human relations during the three-week period of living closely with a small group of persons representing almost every section of the United States, and almost every ethnic ingredient in the United States melting pot. The small incidents of travel provide entertainment, and the big experiences unite the group in a fellowship of understanding.

These tours are open to all members of the National Education Association, and this means that all ethnic groups are

eligible to participate in the program. There is no discrimination on the basis of color or creed. Teachers come from both urban and rural areas.

Such a combination of experiences—educational and cultural, international and intercultural—which are the fundamental characteristics of the NEA travel program, cannot be duplicated in any classroom or obtained from any book.

The results of the travel program are being reflected in the work done in many United States classrooms today, as well as in the work being done in the classrooms of countries visited by teachers from the United States.

Of the sixteen groups traveling last summer, six went to Mexico. All these



Courtesy of Mary Reynolds

INTER-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP IN ACTION

A high point of one of the Mexico tours was the hearty reception given its members by the teachers and pupils of a rural secondary school at Tecomitl near Mexico City. The visitors are shown here with the teachers of the school, some of the students, and musicians dressed in *charro* costumes who took part in the ceremonies.

groups started from San Antonio and traveled by chartered buses. The itinerary included stops in Monterrey and Valles and a week in the capital city and environs. A four-day trip was made to Puebla, Cuernavaca, and Taxco. During one of the tours the group went to Tecomitl, a suburb of Mexico City, where a Mexican and a United States teacher planted a "friendship tree." As a token of appreciation to the Mexican teachers, members of several tour groups contributed to a fund from which books were bought describing life in the United States and the collection was presented to the library of the Ministry of Education.

Four groups were in Cuba for eighteen days. Besides visiting Habana, the teachers drove to Pinar del Río and to Batabanó. From the capital, the groups traveled east over the Central Highway, stopping at Matanzas and Varadero Beach before reaching Santa Clara. Trips from Santa Clara included a day each in Trinidad, Cienfuegos, and Caibarién.

Teachers on the air tour to the West Indies went to Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico. Although their headquarters were the capital cities, visits were made outside the cities and in each instance the teachers were able to view a cross-section of national life.

Since all groups are limited to thirty-five persons, there is an opportunity for each one to receive individual attention and to ask questions which will make the trip meaningful.

The National Education Association believes that this type of travel for teachers is one of the most important and one of the

most definite activities toward the realization of "one world."

The teacher not only needs broader personal experiences, but also needs first-hand knowledge of the countries and the people about whom she is teaching. Furthermore, she needs to feel, personally, an obligation to contribute to the creation of better international and intercultural understanding. These teachers do not immediately become specialists on the country visited, but they can obtain a general introduction to the region making possible the development of attitudes which create better relationships.

International good will is more than mere words to these travelers. They are imbued with their responsibility to teach the facts from which will evolve attitudes and convictions conducive to respect and to understanding among peoples of different countries and cultures.

It is expected that within two years the NEA Travel Service will be conducting tours to countries in both Central and South America. Furthermore, it is the hope of the Travel Service that within a short period it will be possible for teachers of other countries to visit the United States through a reciprocal travel program, and that they will win the understanding and appreciation that our teachers are gaining from their travel to neighboring countries.

"To travel is to change one's soul," said the Brazilian writer Olavo Bilac. And Edna St. Vincent Millay remarked:

The world stands out on either side
No wider than the heart is wide.

To the heart and soul must be added the understanding mind.

Mañana in Mexico

JEAN B. DECAMP

MORE than three score years ago, a great Mexican statesman, Don Matías Romero, who devoted his life to the promotion of understanding and friendship between Mexico and the United States, wrote the following words, as pertinent today as they were in the 19th century: "The contiguity of our two Republics, the peculiarities of each, and the special advantage which, in certain respects, each possesses over the other, are such as to promote and preserve in the near future the strongest ties of interest, respect, and friendship. My experience in dealing with two people of different races, speaking different languages, and with different social conditions, has shown me that there are prejudices

on both sides, growing out of want of sufficient knowledge of each other. These could be dispelled, thus securing a better understanding."

The uninformed are frequently beguiled into an assumption that Mexico and the Mexicans have charm but lack perseverance. This comes from the exotic quality of the country's climate, the seductive rhythms of its music, and a deceptive gentleness of manner in its people—all characteristics, but by no means representing the composite character of the country or its people. The fact is that Mexico as a whole has long since displayed a zest for action that is transforming the country into a cauldron of enterprise and achieve-



MONTERREY

Photo by M. M. 1948

The smoke of the steel plant, one of the most important undertakings in this industrialized city, is seen rising in the distance.

ment. President Miguel Alemán is the country's leader in its practical program for tomorrow—*mañana*.

It is in Monterrey, the Pittsburgh or Chicago of Mexico, that one first senses the wave of activity upon which the Mexicans have launched themselves with an enthusiastic intensity of purpose. That one-time Indian settlement and Spanish military base, from which the conquistadors sallied forth to acquaint the Indians with the forceful arguments of a compulsory Christianity, has become the third largest city of the Republic, a highly industrialized metropolis of the modern world. Yet, with the true Latin American flair for making the practical palatable, much of Monterrey's economic energy is concealed behind a Spanish colonial façade.

Statistically speaking, the Mexicans share the American passion for figures. Thus they are proud of the projects that will open up 3,500,000 acres of irrigated land. The desired improvement in the basic diet of the Mexican people will come nearer realization with the increase of land on which to raise vital food crops. At present, only a relatively small percentage of Mexico's farms is mechanized. The picturesque oxen and wooden plow still turn up to the warm sun much of Mexico's rich black earth. The importation of tractors and agricultural machinery is regarded as a necessary step in the modernization of farming by General Joaquín de la Peña, President of the Chamber of Industry and Transportation, for Mexico is not yet equipped to manufacture such machinery or tractors on a scale commensurate to its needs.

Electrification should mean a new life for the millions who dwell in darkness, except for the flicker of a torch or a feeble oil wick, from the moment the sun drops behind the high horizon of their mountain-



A DAM IN THE STATE OF COAHUILA

The Mexicans are building many dams for irrigation and electric power.

rimmed homes. The Papaloapan version of our TVA promises to become more than a dream on paper, now that the Papaloapan Commission has been formed. Under the able administration of Engineer Reynaldo Shega, who has supervised the execution of various irrigation projects, among them the Angostura dam in Sonora and the Valsequillo dam in Puebla, the plans for this tremendous project will materialize speedily. Associated with Engineer Shega is the equally eminent Ednardo Chávez, planner and director of

the work for the development of agriculture in Matamoros, Tamaulipas, utilizing the waters of the Río Bravo—called the Río Grande in the United States.

One hundred million dollars is the approximate quota for the improvement and extension of the Mexican railways. Under the newly adopted system of technical education, a program which was set up with the assistance of the United States Railway Mission to Mexico in 1946, a trained personnel is being developed, and one of the greatest obstacles to the operating efficiency of the Mexican railways gradually will be overcome.

The National Laboratories for industrial development, with a purpose similar to that of the United States Bureau of Standards, will be housed in buildings costing an estimated \$2,000,000, and will perform a service which has long been needed in Mexico.

It is obvious that industrial development

is much stressed by the administration of President Alemán, and a planned stimulus to the desire and demand for Mexican products is a part of the industrialization campaign. In this field the dominant figure is Antonio Ruiz Galindo, Minister of National Economy, whose metal furniture and equipment plant in the Federal District is a million-dollar investment not only in industry but also in social experiment.

The Mexican worker too long was "expensible." His horizon seldom extended beyond the limits of a routine task, poorly paid, without promise or even hope of development or promotion. Merely increasing wages, however, did not assure a greater efficiency, and Senor Ruiz Galindo realized that skilled workers could be developed only through systematic training. A well organized training program was introduced into his factory, with results exceeding the most optimistic expectations.



"THE INDUSTRIAL CITY"

Courtesy of D. M. Nacional

The name given by Antonio Ruiz Galindo to his large metal furniture and equipment plant suggests his interest in social experiment as well as in production.

MODERN EQUIPMENT

A well-organized training program has given excellent results in Señor Ruiz Galindo's factory, D. M. Nacional.



Courtesy of D. M. Nacional



Courtesy of D. M. Nacional

LIBRARY OF "THE INDUSTRIAL CITY"

Two of the extras at this plant are the library and the lunch room. A good meal is served to the workers at noon.

Poor nutrition, which accounts for so much of the inefficiency among workers, is being combated by Ruiz Galindo in a practical manner. A nutritious, well-balanced meal is served at noon to the workers, in a lunch-room resembling the Colonial Room in Schrafft's Fifth Avenue shop. The shrewd owners have surmised that by acquainting the workers with some

of the better things of life, a desire for them will be created, and this desire is a basic factor in the law of supply and demand.

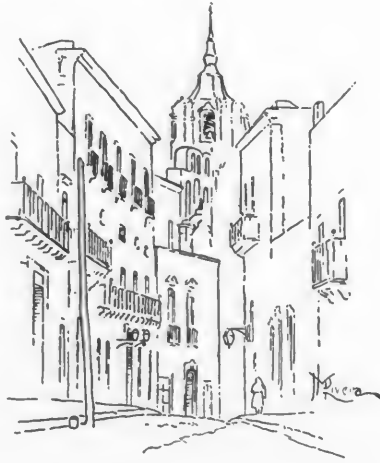
Hospitals, schools, housing, and highways are tumbling out of blueprints into actuality with the startling rapidity of a Disney animated cartoon, but in a far more orderly fashion.

Feminine Mexico has long been present

in many fields of endeavor. The Mexican male never has been guilty of underestimating the power of a woman, and his sister has persuaded him that she loses none of her charm by utilizing her great talents outside as well as inside the home. There

are many women deservedly prominent in the professions and in government service.

These are but a few of the sign-posts along the road of progress; proofs rather than mere assertions that *mañana*—tomorrow—has a vital meaning in Mexico.



Vacation in Haiti

ANTOINE BERVIN

Chief, French Section, Pan American Union

IN EARLY June of this year, the time when the Washington heat is particularly oppressive, I began to think, not without a certain sadness, that at that very minute, down in the tropics, people were stretched out in hammocks under shade trees, while the ocean breeze eased the heat of the summer days. At such a moment, you know, one is indisposed to work; but it was just at that time that I received a visit from an American lady. She was young and attractive, she introduced herself with a smile. She had come from her home in

Bethesda, just outside of Washington, with the idea of having the Pan American Union plan a detailed program for a year she intended to spend in Haiti. It was thought best to direct her to the Haitian Section in the hope of filling her needs.

The lady from Bethesda wanted, in brief, to leave without delay for Haitian shores with her two children, a boy of seven and a little girl of five; she wanted to learn first of all about local conditions in Port-au-Prince—primarily, her chances of finding a furnished apartment, and how to go about renting one; and secondly, if there were in the town an English school for children like her own.

That was only the prelude to a long list of questions that the lady asked. But she put so much charm into asking that one



Courtesy of the Embassy of Haiti

PORT-AU-PRINCE

In this aerial view of the center of the city, the Presidential Palace and the Ministry of Finance stand out against a background of the mountain called "Morne de l'Hôpital" and the Gulf of Gonâve. The tourist shops which dot the waterfront feature objects made of the native mahogany, gay sisal bags and shoes, and other pleasing souvenirs.



Courtesy of the Embassy of Haiti

STREET IN PORT-AU-PRINCE

Trees shade the streets of the tropical city against the sun. On the hill is the new Hotel Citadelle.

could not help replying with the utmost courtesy.

It was clear that this trip to Haiti was for her like the realization of a beautiful, long-cherished dream. Anyone could understand such an attitude who was at all familiar with the flood of literature written in the United States in the past few years—evocative mainly of the fantastic tales of the island, of voodoo, of zombies, and of jungle drums; of the Toussaint-Louverture revolution; of the legendary memories of the royal court of Henri Christophe and his glorious Citadel. She gave me the impression of a person methodical, a trifle meticulous, in whatever she did. Therefore, she wanted to know the principal means of transportation in the country—if the natives rode muleback, on horses, or in rickshas as in China, or if she would be wise to take her car along. Moreover, she

wondered about procuring milk for her children, whether American newspapers circulated in Haiti, if American money were legal currency there, and so on.

From domestic and general questions, the lovely lady passed directly to Haitian social activities, winter and summer, and not forgetting those of fall and spring. Actually, what she expected of my patience and knowledge of my country was a complete and detailed program of what she was to do during the 365 days she was going to spend on the West Indian isle. But before bowing to the somewhat amusing questions of my interlocutor, I wanted to show her the Pan American gardens, and so we went to the rear balcony of the Palace of the American Nations. There the Garden of the Americas, a permanent floral homage to the people of our continent, extends in all its splendor, with great

TRAIL TO THE CITADEL

The frowning Citadel, high on a promontory, is reached on muleback from the village of Milot, along a mountain pass of jungle-like beauty. An excursion from Port-au-Prince is made by car or plane to the colonial town of Cap-Haïtien, and from there by car to Milot.



Courtesy of the Embassy of Haiti

conical evergreens at the end, and water lilies in the pool. At the back, the Aztec god of flowers, looking into infinity, dominates the magnificent panorama like Zens enthroned on Olympus. A sudden breeze blew from the Potomac. I turned to my distinguished companion with a quick renewal of enthusiasm for speaking of Haiti and its beauties.

"Madame," I said with feeling, "you have been chosen by fate! My personal experience with travel in Haiti allows me to classify visitors in two groups: those who are chosen by the gods, and those who go by what I would call free will. You belong, I assure you, to the first category. So your journey will be uninterrupted enchantment, like that of the privileged visitors in the Land of the Lotus. Madame, all the gods of the Haitian Olympus will protect you. In the manner

of the poets, they are generous in dispensing forgetfulness, which after sleep is the most beautiful thing in the world. You will be suspended from the outside world and its unpleasant complications. Spread your wings, and fly to the isle of your dreams."

"Alas," replied the lady from Bethesda, "that is very beautiful, monsieur; I don't dispute what you tell me of the gods and the poets; but I am an American, I do not live in abstractions and poetry. Please tell me how things are in your country. I have the responsibility of two small children. I know neither French nor the customs of Haiti. You will oblige me by answering my questions specifically."

"In that case, madame," I answered, "allow me to tell you that the urban population of Haiti does not travel about on muleback, or on donkeys. Like most peo-



Courtesy of the Embassy of Haiti

CHAPEL OF SANS-SOUCI PALACE, MILOT

King Henri Christophe built eight other palaces and eight castles, but Sans-Souci, the most splendid of all, was his favorite. It faces a cool green valley, and was lavishly decorated in the style of Louis XIV. Here the king, his reign tottering, shot himself with a golden bullet in 1820.



Courtesy of the Embassy of Haiti

SUMMER HOMES IN KENSCOFF

A fine, even climate and a countryside that blends mountain scenery and tropical luxuriance attract more than five thousand vacationers during the season to this resort town less than an hour's drive from Port-au-Prince, but almost a mile higher.



Courtesy of the Embassy of Haiti

THE CITADEL LAFER-RIERE

Fear of re-invasion by Napoleon's armies, threatening Haiti's newly won independence, inspired the building of this enormous fortress. Henri Christophe, president (later king) of the North of Haiti, conceived an impregnable stronghold, with walls ten feet thick, rows of bronze cannon pointing toward the valley, and provisions and quarters for a garrison of ten thousand. The French never returned, but the ruined Citadel still dominates the northern countryside. The ill-starred Henri Christophe lies buried in the courtyard.

ple, Haitians have a sense of comfort and beauty; and having no contact with China they have not adopted the picturesque custom of the ricksha. If you would like to take your car, you may do so; but you will find in the country all the makes of cars used in the United States. As for your children, you may send them to the Union School, an excellent American school on the Champs de Mars, one of the most beautiful public squares in the Antilles. The Damien National Dairy, just like any dairy in Washington, will serve you daily with pasteurized milk in sterilized bottles. Ordinary commercial transactions can be carried out with American money at the rate of five gourdes, Haitian money, to the dollar—a favorable rate of exchange, you see. Have I answered all your questions, madame?"

"Just one more, and I am finished, mon-

sieur," said the lady with her most gracious smile. "What is the situation in regard to sailings?"

"You raise there, madame, a really important question. It is the only present difficulty between our two countries. While ships sail all the oceans of the world, the Americans have not resumed their prewar schedules with Haiti. The tourist crossings are not as frequent as they used to be; which is an irritating handicap, for not everyone likes to fly. But import and export services are not as bad as during the war, and from time to time a ship with the starry standard of the United States may be seen in the harbor of Port-au-Prince.

"For help with social activities, and with finding an apartment, I am going to give you two names. They are keys which can open for you all doors, official and private, Haitian and American. First, M. Jean

Brierre. M. Brierre is one of our best poets. He is in charge of the Tourist Bureau, and sings of the rustic beauties of Haiti like Mistral singing of Provence. M. Brierre is well placed by his social and official position to resolve, if need be, any embarrassing problems. Next I recommend to you M. Sylvio Cator, well known all over the world, for he was a great athlete. M. Cator has studied all matters relating to tourist travel, and will be useful for you to know.

"They will help you arrange your stay at Kenscoff, a place unique in the Antilles. It is one of our finest resorts, situated fifteen miles from the capital at an altitude of 4750 feet. Its mean temperature is 59° at night and 68° during the day. Its surroundings, Robin, Godet, Bois d'Avril, which are high and beautiful mountains, will certainly delight you.

"I do not think it would be good taste,

madame, to influence your impressions of sights¹ that you will better appreciate when you arrive; but I am sure that some day you will be among those illustrious visitors who have expressed their enthusiasm by calling Haiti 'Little Spain,' 'The Magic Isle,' 'The Enchanted Isle,' 'The Earthly Paradise.' And I should never forgive myself for delaying even a moment your departure for the isle of your dreams. Go, madame, and may the gods go with you."

¹ Nevertheless, the author has kindly suggested to readers the following points of interest: Trip from Port-au-Prince to the Citadel Laferrière and to the Palace of Sans Souci (round trip by plane, car, and mule, about \$30); in and near Port-au-Prince: Museum of Ethnology, City Hall; National Museum, Champ de Mars; Gallery of National Heroes, Presidential Mansion; Haitian Congress, when in session; Palace of Justice; Leconte Park, which contains a soccer stadium; Thorland Club (swimming pool, tennis, Haitian dances, and music); Military Academy; School of Medicine; National Bureau for Adult Education; Popular Art Center; Haitian-American Sugar Mill, Chancellerie; Agricultural Institute, Damien; and M. Alfred Vieux' distillery, Prince, Arcahaie.



Courtesy of the Embassy of Haiti

SQUARE IN PÉTIONVILLE

A broad promenade, lined with modern villas set in gardens, leads from the capital to this attractive residential suburb. Cool in summer, it is a popular resort.

The Convention on the Regulation of Inter-American Automotive Traffic

FRANCISCO BANDA C.

Director, Department of Latin American Affairs, A. A. A.

THE most constructive step taken so far to eliminate present restrictions on the free movement of motorists in the Western Hemisphere was the adoption of the Convention on the Regulation of Inter-American Automotive Traffic at the joint meeting in Mexico City on September 21, 1941, of the IV Pan American Highway Congress and the II Inter-American Travel Congress. The Convention was opened for signature by the American nations at the Pan American Union on December 15, 1943.

The provisions of this important convention are intended to stimulate motor travel on the highways of all the Americas by eliminating obstacles encountered in crossing the frontiers of neighboring countries. It thus fulfills the wish of the peoples of the Western Hemisphere for a uniform and standardized set of traffic regulations which has been expressed not only by automobile and touring organizations throughout the continent but also by our countries' delegates to various Pan American conferences.

Seventeen republics have so far signed the convention, namely:

Argentina	Guatemala*
Bolivia	Haiti
Brazil*	Honduras*
Costa Rica*	Nicaragua*
Cuba	Panama*
Chile	Paraguay
Dominican Republic*	Peru*
Ecuador	United States*
El Salvador*	

The ten countries marked with an asterisk have both signed and ratified the treaty. Colombia will probably have signed and ratified before this article appears, and Argentina's ratification is also under way.

In spite of the fact that the regulation of motor traffic in the United States is under state jurisdiction, the Senate, at the request of the American Automobile Association, ratified the convention in July 1946, and the Federal Government authorized the American Automobile Association and the American Automobile Touring Alliance to issue the international documents provided for in the convention to facilitate motor travel among the American republics.

The American Automobile Association succeeded in obtaining the approval of the convention by some of the Central American countries and by Panama. In recognition of the contribution of the Association in this matter, the President of the United States presented to it on November 1, 1946, the pen with which he signed the proclamation making effective the provisions of the convention in the United States.

It is the object of the convention to encourage the movement of motor traffic among the American republics on a *reciprocity* basis. It assigns certain responsibilities to citizens of the United States and of the other American nations in the use of motor vehicles in countries other

than the country of their own residence.

A United States applicant for motoring privileges in Latin America presents his state motor vehicle registration certificate and state driver's license at one of the offices of the American Automobile Association or of the American Automobile Touring Alliance. If these documents are in order, the following vouchers will be issued to him, together with the *Carnet de Passage en Douane* (customs guaranty) when this is required by the country or countries in which he plans to motor:

1. Vehicle Identification Marker
2. International Automobile Certificate
3. International Driving License

These international documents will have no validity for travel by United States residents within the United States, but will be recognized by the authorities in the Latin American countries that have already ratified the convention.

All the automobile and tourist associations of the Western Hemisphere are expected to urge their respective governments to sign and/or ratify the Convention on the Regulation of Inter-American Automotive Traffic at the earliest possible moment. This will further the growth of the tourist movement among the American republics, with consequent economic benefits.



Reviving Peruvian Crafts

FLORENCE ARQUIN

AN assignment to photograph in color the remarkable culture of Peru—ancient, colonial, and modern—took me to Lima. I had been there only a few days when, like all strangers, I was attracted by the many curio stores which line the busy down-town streets. Here I was shocked, disappointed, and depressed. Many shops were filled with shoddy, cast-silver objects in bad imitation of old hand-made silver, and with cheap, gaudy, badly designed blankets! What had become of the fine tradition of ancient weaving in Peru— weaving so exquisite that the best examples have as many as 270 threads to the inch? Where was the infinite variety of soft glowing colors for which those textiles are famous?

I complained bitterly to all who would listen and one day was told of a "studio" on the outskirts of Lima where I would probably find what I sought. There was a United States citizen there—Truman Bailey—who was working with Indians and producing beautiful textiles, silver, and articles of wood which were available for purchase. I was skeptical. Not many months earlier I had seen some of the disastrous results of "outside teaching" upon the arts and crafts of our own North American Indians in the Southwest. But I was also curious.

We drove through the winding streets of Miraflores, lost our way several times and finally pulled up before a high wall and a wide open door leading into a busy, sun-lit patio. Everywhere people were working. Many were weaving; others were dyeing wool; in the rear, around a large table, a

group was making baskets. Through another open door we caught a glimpse of an even larger patio where men were tooling leather, carving wood, casting sculpture and working in silver. There was the pleasant hum of activity, a sound that to anyone with teaching experience can mean only one thing—these people were occupied and interested, happy, doing something they enjoyed doing. This was no "studio" in the commonly accepted connotation of the term. Here was a true workshop.

I forgot that I had come to buy gifts to take home. Here was something so far beyond all expectations, so alive and vital, so significant, so completely in accord with the country's traditions, that I felt it had to be documented as much as possible and photographed in color. This would be a much more valuable gift to bring back to the United States than anything I had planned.

Both Truman Bailey and Grace Escardó, his Peruvian artist associate, were most gracious and kind. Enthusiasm kindled enthusiasm. Everyone cooperated to make my photography possible.

The next morning I was invited to accompany the group to the Botanical Gardens where after studying forms, shapes and colors in nature, the workers planned designs to execute in various media and techniques. I shall never forget that visit, nor those people—their earnestness, ambition, pride in their work, and the remarkable results they achieve.

The gold medals presented a year ago by the city of Lima were a tribute to three years of honest, serious, and intensive re-



Photographs in this article by the author

SKETCHING CACTUS DESIGNS

In Lima's Botanical Gardens members of laboratory-workshop produce patterns from nature for textiles, leather tooling, carving, and ceramics.

search on the part of Truman Bailey, his charming Peruvian colleague, and their staff of personally trained craftsmen, and indirectly honored the United States. The story behind it is an unusual and fascinating one.

In 1942, at the invitation of the Peruvian Government, the Inter-American Development Commission sent widely traveled Truman Bailey to Peru as a uniquely suited specialist to direct a survey of native arts and their potential role in the development of specific material resources in that country. He was already experienced in the field of Latin American handicrafts from study during a previous trip in 1939, which included Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Chile. He had only recently re-

turned from a long expedition to the Pacific Islands and Eastern Asia.

Now he had a threefold purpose. He was to explore the possibilities of reviving traditional Peruvian handicrafts and adapting them to modern requirements and tastes; to rediscover and reaffirm the esthetic values inherent in the indigenous artistic heritage of the people and the land; to conserve and recapture Peruvian cultural identity (without retarding natural cultural growth) by creating a national crafts industry to compete with the machine and to gain economic security for its workers. This program, if successful, would eventually provide new markets for postwar trade and accomplish for Peru what similar industries have accomplished for Czechoslovakia and for Switzerland. It took knowledge, leadership, courage, tireless effort, enthusiasm and a sincere desire to understand the problems of his neighbors for Truman Bailey to build this experiment into a monument to United States-Peruvian cooperation.

After much preliminary research, a plan was formulated. The first nine months were to be devoted to study, to a search for lost techniques and lost arts. This pil-



BLENDING OF THE OLD AND NEW

Modern interpretation in wood (left) of ancient Peruvian Indian pottery vessel.



DYEING WOOL BY AN ANCIENT FORMULA

Grace Escardó (left) helps worker dye wool in rich, red-violet dye made from cochineal insects that live on cactus plants.

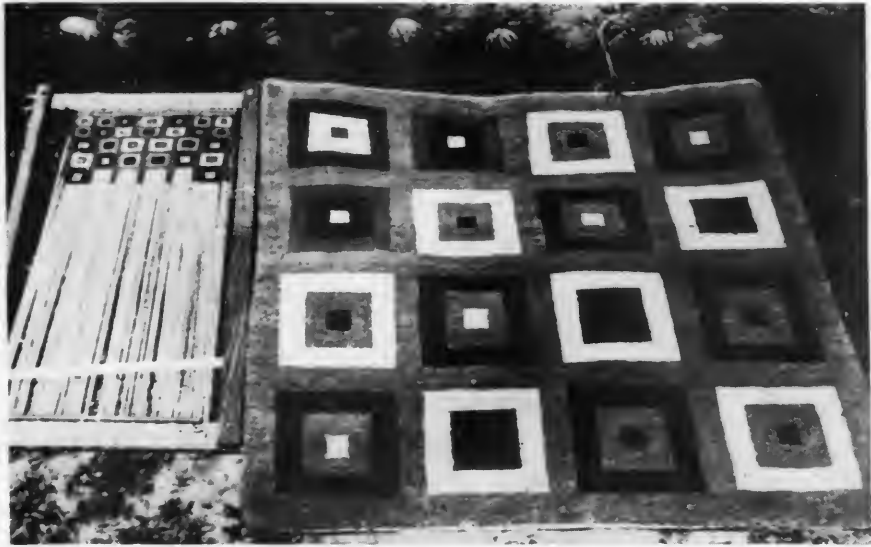
grimage led from library to museum; from old musty manuscripts to older musty shrouds; from Indian thatched huts in the jungles to Indian stone huts on the high, cold, snowy altiplano. It meant collecting samples of contemporary materials and documenting witch doctors' tales and legends about ancient ones. It meant searching for the sources and formulas of the dyes which constitute the incredible range of permanent colors for which the ancient textiles of the highland civilizations are justly famous. It meant endless experiments with herbs, barks, roots, wildflowers, berries, and insects. Some five thousand tests of about 1,500 different materials were executed in this search, which finally produced 325 permanent, tested, natural dyes.

Ancient textiles and motifs as well as modern weaving fibers were examined with the same thoroughness. One result of great importance was the rediscovery of the value of the ancient primitive Indian hip loom and its suitability for use in modern production.



REVIVAL OF ANCIENT HIP LOOM

Truman Bailey's "rediscovery" program makes use of the hip loom for modern manual production.



PRECONQUEST INDIAN TEXTILES

Some are adapted to modern production. Rug on loom at left is a copy.

The forests of eastern Peru disclosed an infinite variety of colored woods suitable for carving. The land itself provided an equally rich variety of ceramic materials. The very people, with their latent talent and inherent skill, rooted in the tradition and art of the past, proved the most challenging and probably the most valuable of Peru's national resources to be conserved and developed.

After these first nine months, a laboratory-workshop was set up in Lima to serve as a practical demonstration and to place the project on a commercial footing. Almost from the start the experiment proved financially successful. Little by little its reputation grew among artists and the other cultured groups in the cosmopolitan city of Lima. By the mysterious grapevine, it reached out into the small towns, attracting craftsmen as well as untrained people in need of work. Here,

under the enthusiastic and intelligent direction of Truman Bailey and his Peruvian colleague, workers discovered that they were encouraged to develop their own arts, using Peruvian materials, Peruvian methods, and Peruvian tradition, to recapture their legitimate pride in their own racial identity. They learned to make their own tools and looms—a training which enabled many to return to their own communities and make their own equipment.

To accomplish all this, \$45,000 was invested by the Inter-American Development Commission in the course of years to cover research and experimentation. Tools were made by the workmen and machinery was purchased from the project's earnings. When production and sales proved that a market existed for these goods, the Peruvian Government offered to take over. It proposed first, to



PERUVIAN CRAFTSMAN AT WORK

In the shop of the National Institute of Manual Arts, which is helping to build a national craft industry based on lost techniques and lost arts.

relieve the Commission of further financial burden, and second, to insure the permanence of the project by creating a National Institute of Manual Arts in Peru. This was done by supreme decree of the Government on June 28, 1946.

The Inter-American Development Commission transferred the property of the project to the Peruvian Government. The latter placed \$29,000 in the Institute treasury, selected a board of directors and provided for the continued growth of the Institute by permitting assistance from outside individuals and agencies who be-

come honorary members. Finally, it contracted with Truman Bailey and Grace Escardó to remain with the new organization and continue their remarkable work as Director and Assistant Director of the Institute.

It is hoped that under the Peruvian Government this experiment will expand rapidly and that similar laboratory-workshops will soon be functioning in Cuzco, Huancayo, and other cities. This is one "Good Neighbor" program that worked. It should be an inspiration and example for others.

In Our Hemisphere—XI

Three South American Rivers

First Voyage Down the Amazon

EARLY in the year 1541 Gonzalo Pizarro (brother of Francisco Pizarro, conqueror of Peru) led an expedition out of Quito bound for the mysterious region beyond the Andes known as the land of El Dorado. With Pizarro, as right hand man of the expedition, went Francisco Orellana, lieutenant-governor and captain-general of the cities of Santiago de Guayaquil and Puerto Viejo. Both men, in keeping with the spirit of the times, were looking for riches and glory. The unfortunate Pizarro found neither, and returned to Quito after a year and a half of futile suffering and hardship with only 80 of the 220 Spaniards and none of the 4,000 Indians who had started out with him. Fate dealt more kindly with Orellana. He found no riches, but he did find an unexpected pathway to glory—a wide, liquid pathway, now known as the Amazon, which he was the first to explore in practically its entire length, from its headwaters in eastern Peru to the sea.¹

It all happened like this. Seven or eight months after leaving Quito Pizarro reached the Coca River, which flows in a southeasterly direction into the Napo, a great tributary of the Amazon. His men were so weary and weak from hunger that he had a boat constructed and sent Orellana with 57 of the men downstream to look for food. The boat was carried along rapidly by the current for nine days through un-

inhabited regions and finally arrived at the Indian village of Aparia where food was plentiful. Instead of turning back with the food, however, Orellana decided to continue on his way downstream.

For centuries historians have debated the question as to whether Orellana in not turning around at this point was a despicable traitor or a courageous man who honestly felt that a return was impossible because of the strong current and took the only alternative course. José Toribio Medina, a Chilean scholar, made out a plausible case for the latter belief in his *Descubrimiento del Río de las Amazonas*, but no one will ever know for certain which theory is right. The answer lies buried with Orellana beside the restless waters of the Amazon.

In any case, as Medina says, if we consider the trip from Aparia on, Orellana's "steady endurance of hardships, his qualities as a prudent and watchful leader, his firmness and energy, the courage with which he met trials in that perilous and daring voyage of discovery, entitle him to indisputable glory."

Leaving Aparia on February 2, 1542, Orellana sailed down the Napo River, receiving help from friendly Indians along the way, and entered the main stream of the Amazon on February 12. At the village of an Indian overlord whom Friar Carvajal (who accompanied Orellana and wrote an eye-witness account of the voyage¹) calls the Aparia the Great, they

¹ Friar Carvajal's account may be read in full in Bertram T. Lee's English translation of Medina's volume, *The Discovery of the Amazon River*, published by the American Geographic Society (New York, 1934).

¹ The mouth of the Amazon had been discovered by Vicente Yáñez Pinzón in 1500, but the river had never been explored beyond its estuary.

SOUTH AMERICAN RIVERS



The numbered rivers are as follows: 1, Caroní; 2, Apurí; 3, Meta; 4, Negro; 5, Paraná; 6, Uruguay; and 7, Paraguay. The Napo, down which Orellana commenced his journey, is one of the northern tributaries of the Amazon; it rises in Ecuador on the eastern slopes of the Andes. There is a connection, the Casiquiare River (not shown here), between the Orinoco and the Negro, which unites the Orinoco and Amazon systems.

stopped to build a bigger and stronger brigantine that would help them resist the attacks of unfriendly Indians farther down the river and would serve for the sea voyage after they reached the river's mouth. Orellana took advantage of their stay in the village to claim possession formally of the Indians of that region in the name of the King of Spain, and to have Friar Carvajal preach to them.

From there on the going was harder. They passed through more uninhabited

regions where, says Friar Carvajal, "the river led from one wooded section to another wooded section and we found no place to sleep and much less could any fish be caught, so that it was necessary for us to keep to our customary fare, which consisted of herbs and every now and then a bit of roasted corn." Then they ran into the territory of the hostile Machiparo Indians and were forced to fight for their lives with their arquebuses and crossbows without rest for four days and four nights.

Farther on they came to the lands ruled over by Chief Paguana where the Indians were friendly and they were able to lay in food supplies. But this was a short-lived respite, and on May 24 they were again engaged in combat by hostile Indians and some of Orellana's men were wounded or killed by poisoned arrows. They had to proceed as rapidly as possible, avoiding all settlements even though the store of provisions acquired in friendly regions was diminishing rapidly.

Some of the unfriendly Indians they encountered were subjects of a tribe of women warriors. Friar Carvajal called them Amazons, after the women warriors of antiquity, and the river eventually came to be named for them. In one battle some of these women led their subjects, "doing as much fighting," says Carvajal, "as ten Indian men."

In the early days of August, when they were beginning to feel the rise and fall of the tide, they stopped to prepare the boats for the open sea, making rigging out of vines and sails out of the blankets in which they had been sleeping. Finally, on August 24, eight months after leaving Pizarro and starting down the tributaries of the "mightiest of rivers," they reached its mouth. They had come some 3,000 miles. On the 26th the two home-made brigantines spread their sails and put out to sea without benefit of pilot, experienced sailors, or compass. They sailed along what Carvajal called "the most dangerous coast that has ever been seen" until, in the second week of September, they reached the port of Nuevo Cádiz on the Island of Cubagua, off the coast of Venezuela. Thus ended one of the most dramatic adventures in the history of exploration.

Three years later Orellana led an expedition back to the Amazon with the intention of establishing Spain's claim to the region. But the King had refused him

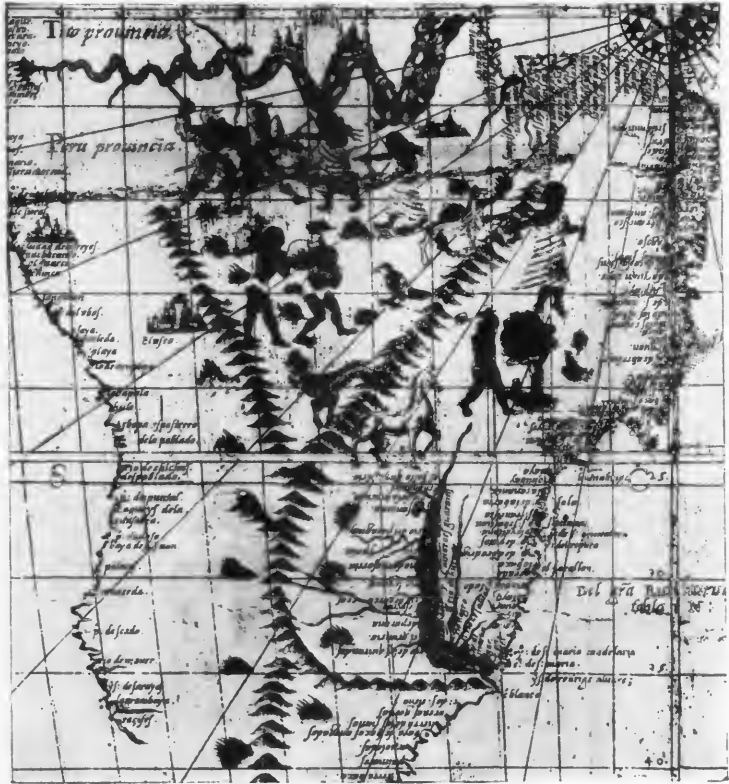
adequate support and the project was doomed from the start. Before they got beyond the estuary of the Amazon, the majority of Orellana's men were dead. Orellana himself died of grief and illness on the banks of the river while on a side trip in search of food. "Buried at the foot of one of those aged trees of the always verdant forests bathed by the current of the majestic river which he had discovered," says Medina, "he at last found rest from his toils and sufferings in the midst of that luxuriant nature which was a sepulcher worthy of his imperishable name."—M. G. R.



Photograph by Ynés Mexía

ALONG THE AMAZON

"The river led from one wooded section to another wooded section and we found no place to sleep and much less could any fish be caught . . ."



MAP OF THE RÍO DE LA PLATA REGION

This is a portion of a map (reproduced from *Frontières entre le Brésil et la Guayane Française* by Baron Rio Branco, Paris, 1900) said to have been made by Sebastian Cabot in 1544.

The Silver River

Between 1520 and 1530, the Inca Empire was the goal of a race from two directions—from Panama on the north and from the Atlantic coast to the southeast. Because Peru was finally conquered from the north, the southeastern approach is a phase of the Spanish conquest that historians are inclined to neglect, if not ignore. It is a story of hardships and frustrations, but not without an element of romance. It turned upon the discovery and explora-

tion of a vast river system—the Río de la Plata and its affluents.

Today the Río de la Plata is one of South America's main river highways, traveled by steamships going to three of its ten capitals. Two of them—Buenos Aires and Montevideo—lie on the broad, shallow Río de la Plata estuary, which receives the waters of the Paraná and the Uruguay Rivers. The third capital, Asunción, is 1,000 miles upstream from Buenos Aires on the Paraguay River, the largest tributary of the Paraná.

Juan Díaz de Solís, chief pilot of Spain, discovered the *Mar Dulce* (the Sea of Sweet Water) as he called it, in 1516, when he was searching for a westward passage to the Spice Islands. But his attempts to explore it ended in catastrophe. When he somewhat naïvely went on shore unarmed with a small group of followers, the party was massacred by the fierce nomadic Indians that inhabited what is now Uruguay.

Some of Solís' men who escaped found refuge on an island off the coast of Brazil. Eventually making their way westward with Indian guides, they were the first Europeans to enter the Empire of the Incas. On their return journey, however, all but three of them met with disaster when their native allies turned on them and killed them.

Ten years after Solís' death, Sebastian Cabot was commissioned by the Spanish king to sail westward and discover "the Moluccas, Tarsis, Ophir, Cipango, and Cathay." Sailing down the east coast of South America in 1527, he came upon the renamed Río de Solís. The three survivors of the overland expedition into the Inca Empire told him tales of fabulous wealth in the interior. Their stories, together with the silver trinkets which Cabot found among the Indians, were enough to decide him. Ignoring his instructions, he determined to explore the drainage system of southeastern South America in search of the "Great White King." Once again the river was renamed, becoming the Río de la Plata—the Silver River.

Cabot proceeded up the Paraná and Paraguay Rivers. Somewhere between present-day Rosario and Santa Fe, he founded a settlement called Sancti Spiritus. But Cabot himself never got closer to the Inca Empire than a point near present-day Asunción.

He did, however, send an expedition that

adventurously crossed the Andes into part of the Inca realm. The leader brought back to Sancti Spiritus both metal objects and fine fabrics, for a friendly chief showered him with gifts. Cabot himself return to Spain in 1530 to explain his explorations to the great Charles V.

The fate of Sancti Spiritus, the colony he founded, involves a tale that may or may not be apocryphal. In any case the tragedy was chronicled in verse by the Archdeacon of Buenos Aires, Barco de la Centenara, who wrote within fifty years of the events he describes.

It seems that a young Spanish captain called Sebastián Hurtado had brought his beautiful wife Lucía with him to the frontier fort of Sancti Spiritus. During a feast attended by a friendly tribe of Indians, Mangora, the chief, saw the fair Spanish lady and fell in love with her. Immediately he began to devise a plan to get her into his power.

One day when Hurtado had been sent out on an expedition, Mangora appeared at the fort laden with much-needed provisions as proof of his friendship. Since he had come a great distance, he was offered hospitality within the fort. During the night Mangora's followers ambushed the little settlement. Although Mangora was killed in the melee, his brother fled with Lucía.

Meanwhile, Hurtado returned to find Sancti Spiritus in ruins. Going in search of his wife, he also was captured and tied to a tree to watch her burn at the stake. Then the Indians shot him with their arrows while he "with his eyes turned to heaven, besought our Lord to pardon all his sins, and by whose mercy we may believe that he and his wife enjoy celestial glory. All of which happened in the year 1532."

In Spain, meanwhile, Francisco Pizarro had arrived from his voyage down the

west coast of South America from Panama, and had already convinced the king that Peru should be conquered from the north. Cabot was thrown into disfavor and banished for awhile. But it was only a few years later—in 1536—that Buenos Aires was founded for the first time.—K. W.

The Orinoco River and El Dorado

The Orinoco River stretches for about 1,500 miles through northern South America, flowing now peacefully, now as raging rapids, from its headwaters to the sea. Rising in the Parima Mountains in the southeastern tip of Venezuela, it flows first to the northwest, then north, forming part of the present-day boundary between Venezuela and Colombia. It then turns eastward along the Venezuelan plains, and spreads into a great delta as it joins the sea. Intrepid explorers once fought its currents, suffering untold hardships and privations as they searched for the fabulous Manoa—the city of the Gilded Man, El Dorado—the site of great treasures of gold. Manoa was the objective of the avaricious, the adventurous, the glory-seeker. Its location might have been questioned, but its existence was accepted as truth, and indeed had a basis in fact.

High in the Colombian Andes there is a lake called Guatavita, and long ago, "so long," says Kathleen Romoli in *Colombia, Gateway to South America*, "that names are forgotten," there was a Lord of Guatavita who once every year covered himself with gold dust and in an elaborate ceremony threw dazzling offerings of gold and silver into the lake. His gifts and similar ones brought by all his subjects were for his lovely bride who had drowned herself in the lake and who came to be regarded as a kind of goddess. This was

the origin of the legend of El Dorado, but the stories became so distorted as time went on that when the Spaniards finally reached the province of El Dorado, they did not recognize it.

In 1499 Alonso de Ojeda, using a map drawn up by Columbus himself, may have been the first white man to see the great Orinoco delta. Of the many to probe the mysteries of the great river the first was Diego de Ordaz; another, and the most familiar in the United States, Sir Walter Raleigh.

Diego de Ordaz was the first European actually to penetrate the Orinoco country. When he set out in 1531 to battle the currents of that mighty river, he had an inkling of the difficulties that lay before him, for he had explored with Cortés. After many difficulties, including large and small rapids to be passed, he reached Carichana, hundreds of miles upstream near the mouth of the Meta, a large tributary flowing from the west. Here he and his men rested, repaired their boats, and replenished their provisions. Here, too, they heard tales of the rich peoples who lived on the Western slopes of the Andes. Again they set out up the Orinoco, but the Atures rapids forced them to turn back. They then attempted to go up the Meta, but the dry season had come, and the stream was little more than mud in many places. Ordaz returned downstream to the Gulf of Paria, determined to reach the "Province of Meta" by an overland route, but he had not reckoned with revolt. By his constant and unnecessary cruelty to the Indians he had alienated his men, and by his extravagant claims he had come into conflict with certain Spanish authorities at Cubagua, an island off the coast of Venezuela. He was arrested by the Alcalde of Cubagua and the two set out for Santo Domingo to have their quarrel settled by the authorities there.



RALEIGH AND THE KING OF ARROMAIA

In his extravagant account of his voyage up the Orinoco, Raleigh tells of being visited by an Indian king, who, in spite of his hundred years, traveled on foot for 14 miles to see him. The king's subjects brought provisions, including venison, pork, chickens, fish, and an abundance of pineapples, which Raleigh calls "the princess of fruits."

They continued to Spain; Diego de Ordaz died on the way and legend has it that he was poisoned by the Alcade himself.

Next to dare the Orinoco lands was Alonso de Herrera, Ordaz' campmaster—a man adored by his followers and hated by the Indians. In spite of the extreme hardships suffered along the way, Herrera and his men made their way up the Orinoco and turned into the Meta. Again it was the dry season and the water was often so low that they were forced to wade waist-deep in mud, pushing their boats before them, or to struggle through deep thickets along the banks. But was not Manoa just ahead now? A day's journey? A week's? Alonso de Herrera never knew, for he was killed by a poisoned arrow, and his men, lacking a capable leader, turned back.

Antonio de Berrio must not be forgotten. Working from Bogotá, he made several expeditions to the Orinoco, and finally, starting down one of the uppermost streams of the Orinoco system in March 1590, he came out at the mouth in September 1591—"a superb achievement," says Means. He too was in search of El Dorado, or Manoa, and by a strange chance an account of his plans fell into the hands of Sir Walter Raleigh.¹

In March 1595 that Englishman of history and legend arrived in the New World to try his hand at finding El Dorado. He stormed a town on the island of Trinidad, where he encountered and captured Antonio de Berrio himself. Raleigh and his

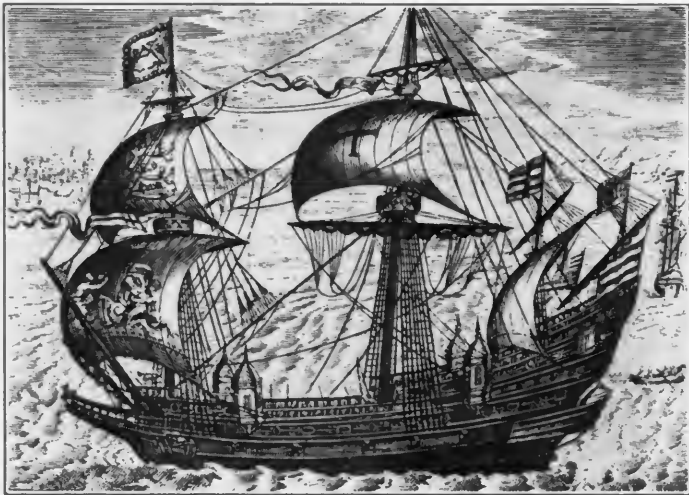
¹ Raleigh had sent unsuccessful colonizing expeditions to the coast of present-day North Carolina in 1585, 1586, and 1587.

men proceeded up the Orinoco to its juncture with the Caroní, on which formidable falls blocked their way. After various operations on the mainland, in the course of which Berrio was released, Raleigh returned to England and gave glowing accounts of the lands he had seen.

In 1603 Raleigh was arrested and thrown into the Tower of London, where he was imprisoned off and on for 13 years. Released in 1616, he prepared a fleet of ten or more vessels and set sail the next year for the Orinoco, with the expressed intention of going to "a gold mine in Guiana," reportedly near the place he had reached on his previous journey. Raleigh stayed in Trinidad—some accounts say he was ill—while his lieutenant Keymis, with young Walter Raleigh and about 400 men,

went up the river and attacked a little Spanish fortress called San Thomé. They managed to take the town but could not hold it. Young Walter Raleigh was killed, and Keymis and the survivors returned to Trinidad. Keymis committed suicide; Raleigh sailed for England and was beheaded in 1618, on the old charge of treason.

Although other explorers followed Raleigh, "the Orinoco," as Kirkpatrick says in *The Spanish Conquistadores*, "third of the great South American rivers, was the last of the three to yield its secrets; and the country traversed by its countless tributaries remained little known until the Spanish missionaries of later generations established their posts and gathered their Indian neophytes into villages."





Courtesy of the Embassy of the Dominican Republic

NEW PRESIDENTIAL PALACE, CIUDAD TRUJILLO

On August 16, 1947, Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo was inaugurated President of the Dominican Republic for a term of five years. This is his fourth term.

Legislation for the retirement of the foreign debt marked the closing month of President Trujillo's third term. September 1 and October 1 were the dates scheduled for the retirement of the bond issues of 1922 and 1926, respectively, of which bonds in the amount of about \$10,000,000 were outstanding.

The opening of the Presidential Palace and new buildings on the university campus were inaugural events.

Pan American News

President Bustamante of Peru delivers his annual message

ON July 28, 1947 President Bustamante went before the Peruvian Congress to give an account of Government activities during his second year in office.

ECONOMIC POLICIES.—The essence of Peru's economic problems, according to the President, is the failure of production to keep up with the ever-growing demand for goods and services. In an effort to increase production, the Government has lifted many of the wartime restrictions on the sale and transportation of agricultural and mineral products and has guaranteed farmers fair prices for their goods. Ceiling prices have been kept on all essential articles to protect the public from the speculation that is usually occasioned when demand exceeds production. A new decree, promulgated only a few weeks before President Bustamante's speech, re-organized and strengthened the whole system of price controls.

Confronted with a serious shortage of foreign exchange, the Government has carefully regulated its distribution, limited imports, and made every effort to increase exports.

The President pointed out the need of attracting more foreign capital to help transform the country's hidden natural resources into "active public and private wealth." He devoted considerable time to the key problem of increasing petroleum production. If the petroleum industry can be expanded in spite of the keen competition from other countries that has developed in these postwar years, President Bustamante feels that an important step will have been taken toward getting a

favorable balance of trade and balancing the budget. He urged the Congress to pass the new petroleum law and the contract with the International Petroleum Company that have been drawn up with this end in view.

Government efforts to discover new sources of coal have been crowned with success in the Paracas area. Plans are now being made to step up gold production through granting more concessions to domestic and foreign firms and getting more labor to gold-producing areas by means of a carefully planned colonization program.

OVER-ALL PLAN OF ACTION.—"One of the greatest evils of our national life," said the President, "is the lack of a plan of action that coordinates all types of activities and directs them gradually toward a common goal." The Government has drawn up such a plan of action for the next four years, and the Chief Executive proceeded to outline it for the Congress.

The plan calls for five broad sets of new laws. The first set will be designed to streamline public administration and protect the rights of the citizens; the second will govern relations between capital and labor and help raise the standard of living of workers; the third will provide for the material progress of the country in the form of new schools, railroads, highways, hospitals, housing units, etc.; the fourth will furnish the basis for a more efficient handling of the country's finances; and the fifth and last set will guide the development of agriculture, mining, and industry.

SOCIAL WELFARE.—In outlining governmental efforts to protect the nation's "human capital," the President spoke first of the all-important public health cam-

paign. The Government has installed water supply and sewage systems in a number of communities, and now hopes to interest private capital in carrying on such projects in towns and villages throughout the country.

A Department of Industrial Hygiene has been created in the Ministry of Public Health to help protect the workers from occupational hazards. Every effort is being made to alleviate the serious shortage of hospitals. Plans are being completed for a whole system of new ones distributed in accordance with population density and health conditions in the various areas.

Successful campaigns against malaria have been carried on in the city of Chimbote and in the Mala, Cañete, Camaná, Sama, and Locumba Valleys, with D. D. T. spearheading the attack on the mosquito. Tuberculosis is also being vigorously combated; highlights of the fight against this disease mentioned by the President are the construction of a new sanatorium near Lima and the study now being made of better methods of assisting the families of tuberculosis victims.

The Ministry of Public Health is trying to expand the country's facilities for training doctors and nurses and for sending them abroad for specialized studies.

Turning to the problem of housing, the President spoke of the model housing units being built by the National Housing Corporation in the nation's principal cities. He pointed out that in the furnishing of adequate housing, as in that of water supply and sewage systems, it is hoped that private capital will carry on where the Government has to leave off. "The work of the Corporation is intended more as an example than as a panacea."

EDUCATION.—One of the chief preoccupations of the Government at the present time is the education of the country's

Indian population and the incorporation of this group into national life. This task, said the President, requires the united efforts of the Ministries of Education, Public Health, Agriculture, Development, and Labor.

An important accomplishment of the year was the general reorganization of secondary education. Under the new plan the number of studies as well as the number of class hours per subject is considerably reduced. Provision is made for directed study during school hours and homework is eliminated.

As far as primary education goes, the chief problem is not one of setting up new plans and programs, but of getting the many inadequately trained teachers to understand and carry out the excellent ones already on the books. Therefore the Ministry of Education is preparing a Manual for the Peruvian Teacher, explaining the prescribed programs, which will be distributed throughout the country.

There is still a serious shortage of schools, school furniture, and educational supplies. Until plans are completed for the large-scale school construction program that is necessary, the Ministry is using its limited funds to build schools where they are most urgently needed.

Technical education continued to move forward during the second year since its complete reorganization. The location of technical schools is no longer governed by political motives but by the economic needs and aptitudes of the various regions of the country. About \$450,000 from this year's budget was used for the purchase from the United States of equipment for training purposes. There is still a great lack of teachers and materials in this field. Some 600 teachers have to distribute their efforts among hundreds of thousands of boys and girls. The President pointed out the need for more cooperation among

the various Government agencies concerned.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS.—In reviewing the activities of the armed forces during the year, the President spoke of the army's new policy of raising much of its own food, thus improving the nutrition of the troops, giving them practical agricultural training for civilian life, and relieving the strain on civilian markets. Another army innovation was the formation of a company of road workers which will cooperate with the Ministry of Development in making the Huánuco-Pucallpa highway an all-weather road. During 1948 the army will supply two battalions of road workers to construct roads in zones where there is a labor shortage.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Turning finally to foreign relations, President Bustamante said that Peru continued its close political, commercial, and cultural cooperation with other countries. "The Government went on lending its support to the Inter-American system and to the United Nations," he said, "convinced that both organizations (which are complementary and in no way mutually exclusive) are destined to safeguard the well-being and security of this hemisphere and of the world."

Message of the President of Mexico

With people throughout the nation gathered about radios in their homes or near specially installed loud-speakers in places of business and public meeting places, President Miguel Alemán of Mexico addressed the Congress on September 1, 1947, to review his first nine months in office. While the message was unusually short, it was noteworthy for its clear approach to the problems confronting the nation.

The President attributed voters' increased civic conscience and greater en-

thusiasm in the exercise of political rights to the Government's vigilance over electoral processes and its policy of non-intervention in the activities of political parties and groups. Among the most important legislative measures, the President included the granting of suffrage to women in municipal elections, increased ejidal rights, the creation of the Army-Navy Bank, the Federal Colonization Law, and the Irrigation Law.

He stated that clearance had been given to 5,000 immigrants, and that proper credentials were issued to 144,000 tourists. He also noted the creation of the National Motion Picture Commission to encourage production of good pictures of national interest.

The formation of an Interdepartmental Commission to regulate the emigration of Mexican workers and to make a working agreement with the United States Government has resulted in the transfer to the United States of 20,000 properly accredited workers and the registration of 25,000 already in the United States, the President said.

Mexico's participation in *world affairs* was governed by the fundamental Mexican standards—national dignity, respect for right, and international cooperation for human solidarity. The Italian peace treaty was signed, and Mexico participated in the discussion of the German peace. The country was active in the UN General Assembly, and continued its cooperation with the ILO. At the Rio Conference, Mexico stressed the fact that the meeting was of a juridical rather than a military nature. President Alemán spoke in particular of the importance of his exchange of visits with President Truman of the United States.

At the beginning of his administration, the President found the *economy* in a transitional stage, between conditions cre-

ated by the war and a return to normality, which has not as yet been attained. The volume of exports decreased in the period under discussion, affecting minerals, fibers, agricultural products, and manufactured goods. War industries discovered that their markets tended to disappear and costs to increase so that they were unable to compete with foreign industry. Thus, fewer exports and increased imports made an unfavorable balance of trade and decreased the reserves of the Bank of Mexico. High prices continued because the volume of money kept increasing while purchasing power remained static, and basic commodities entered into short supply. The situation was further aggravated by the fact that the volume of credit had been greatly expanded. The Bank of Mexico, therefore, restricted its loans to those to be used for productive purposes only.

To lower the cost of living is of primary concern, according to President Alemán, and he reiterated that the overhead of industry and agriculture must go down, if they are to compete with foreign products. In an effort to bolster the economy, the Government temporarily forbade the entry into Mexico of certain nonessential articles and in other cases raised import duties. (See BULLETIN, September 1947, p. 512).

An agreement stabilizing the peso at 4.85 to the dollar was reached with the United States, and the amount of stabilization credit granted to Mexico was placed at \$50,000,000 in four years, if necessary. To meet popular demand, the President said that it was hoped to allow coinage of one- and five-peso silver pieces.

A loan amounting to \$50,000,000 was received from the Export-Import Bank of Washington. President Alemán stated that the loan had been allocated as follows: agricultural machinery, \$5,000,000; construction of two large sugar refineries, \$5,000,000; hydraulic construction, in

Chapala, \$3,700,000; sulphate of ammonium plant, \$5,600,000; and highway construction, \$10,000,000. The rest is divided among railroad and refrigeration equipment, coal mining development, and other useful projects.

The Government met the payments on outstanding loans, the President said, and he quoted the external debt at 230,000,000 pesos; the railroad debt at 233,000,000 pesos; debt for revolutionary claims, \$21,500,000; balance of the compensation due United States interests for expropriation of oil claims at \$4,085,000; and the balance due on the purchase of the Mexican Railway at 21,500,000 pesos.

The President announced the reaching of a satisfactory agreement between the Mexican Petroleum Commission and the Eagle Petroleum Company (British) and its subsidiaries regarding payment for expropriated oil holdings. The indemnity amounts to \$81,250,000 plus three percent interest starting at the date of expropriation in 1938 with payment to be made over a period of 15 years. The pact would shortly be presented to the Congress for its approval, the President said.

The internal debt reached 1,064,500,000 pesos, the President said, and he added that payment on all issues was made promptly.

The Government proposes to provide legislation which will reduce the number of taxes in force and simplify their structure.

President Alemán defined the long-range economic goal of the country as a desire to realize a normal market in which fair prices, quality merchandise, and legitimate profits are the keynote.

The President stated that one of the most grave problems confronting the nation was the existence of the foot-and-mouth disease. This has been a blow to the economy both in the cost of the cam-

paign to combat the disease and in the loss of cattle necessarily slaughtered. Up to date, 170,000 head of cattle valued at 70,000,000 pesos and 200,000 hogs and young stock worth 8,500,000 pesos have been slaughtered, he said. The United States has given most valuable cooperation in the campaign, the success of which is anticipated.

The President mentioned important advances in the field of *education*. Three hundred kindergartens were established, and six hundred new teaching positions were created in the Federal District. In the states and territories there are now 12,459 federal schools with 935,000 students and 21,432 teachers. To increase the number of secondary and special schools is one of the main objects of the Department of Public Education. A new normal school building was opened in Mexico City, and conditions were improved in the rural normal schools. Sixty-seven cultural missions were opened, more than half of them being in rural areas. The National Institute of Fine Arts and Literature was established, and further work was done on the building of the National Conservatory of Music.

The Literacy Campaign in its third year published a primer to encourage reading among the newly literate. During the year ending November 1, the President said, the campaign will have taught 70,000 persons to read and write.

In the field of *labor relations*, illegal work stoppages have diminished considerably, President Aleman said, and he credited the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Board with settling 5,872 labor-management disputes.

Three branch offices of the Civil Retirement Pensions Office were opened, and construction of numerous dispensaries and hospitals under the Department of *Health and Assistance* continued, with var-

ious sanitation projects also in progress.

Public works progressed with the creation of two new ministries. (See BULLETIN, March 1947, p. 158.) The Department of National Property and Administrative Inspection met with marked success, the President said. The Department commenced an inventory of national property. It revised 867 contracts for new projects amounting to 276 million pesos and saved the Federal Government 15 million pesos. It implemented a Procurement Control agency and slashed costs by 20 million pesos. Further, its Inspection Division passed on construction jobs in ports and other cities. As a final function, the new Department has set efficiency experts to work to plan more efficient and economical government operations. The newly-created Department of Water Resources has a budget of 200 million pesos to be expended for irrigation. The President said that 37 projects were being continued and that four new large-scale and 21 small irrigation projects have been started. During the present year, about 440,000 acres of land will be irrigated, Aleman stated. The Papaloapan Authority (in the State of Vera Cruz) was formed and is already doing preliminary work for the project which will have as its purposes flood control, sanitation, irrigation, power, communications, and creation of centers of population. Likewise, the Tepalcatepec Authority is in operation.

Conference on Tourist Travel

The first Inter-American Conference on Tourism and Immigration met at Panama City, from August 4 to August 9, 1947. The conference, which had as its primary aim the simplification of travel between the nations of the Americas, was attended by delegates from all the Republics with the exception of Paraguay,

and by a representative of the Pan American Union. The chief recommendation of its resolutions was for a uniform tourist card for pleasure travelers, in place of the many visas, photographs, health certificates, and declarations now required by the various countries. This tourist card would be honored by all the countries of the hemisphere, and would be issued by the nation of the holder's citizenship. It would be valid for six months, and could be renewed. The conference requested the Pan American Union to prepare a convention embodying its recommendations, and to make every effort to secure signature and ratification by all American countries, including Canada.

Haitian financial liberation

October 1, 1947, was the date announced by the Haitian Government for the redemption of the outstanding Series A and C bonds of the 1922 and 1923 issues and the certificates of interest in Series C bonds. Most of these bonds were held by United States private financial interests. Haiti deposited \$6,000,000 in a New York bank early in July to cover redemption of the bonds.

Announcement that the bonds were to be paid off followed Haiti's request to the United States and receipt of permission to float a \$10,000,000 internal loan for this purpose. Only by a previous agreement between the two countries could Haiti increase her national debt. These bonds must be paid off, according to the law, by July 15, 1957. The old bonds were exchangeable for the new ones at a 2 percent premium. The redemption of the bonds removes long-standing United States vigilance over Haitian finances with the purpose of representing the bondholders.

Under an agreement signed by the two countries, three of the six voting members of the Board of Directors of the National Bank of the Republic of Haiti have been United States citizens and one of these has been Co-President of the Board. The Haitian Minister of Finance was ex officio Honorary President. This Board has had charge of the formulation of the budget, collection of customs and revenues, etc., and the sum necessary for the servicing of the 1922 and 1923 bonds has had preference over any other expenses.

The Haitian Government lists as a still outstanding foreign debt the Public Works contract of 1938; 11,350,000 gourdes as of June 30, 1947. (Five gourdes equal \$1.) There is also a contingent government obligation in connection with a 1941 loan of \$5,000,000 made by the Export-Import Bank to the Société Haitiano-Américaine de Développement Agricole, the entire stock of which is owned by the Haitian Government.

Chilean consumers and the cost of living

The Government of Chile and the nation's housewives have joined forces in an effort to anchor the soaring cost of living. Recent action began with a meeting of the Cabinet at the end of August, followed by personal visits of the Ministers to each section of the country to form provincial committees with power to prosecute offenders. These include merchants and manufacturers who ignore the legally fixed prices, housing speculators, and promoters of artificial scarcity in basic necessities. In the field of constructive action, the committees will attempt to promote production of scarce commodities, and conduct a radio and press campaign to make their work known to the general

public. It was noted that infractions of the price-control laws dropped sharply following the first newspaper reports of proposed government action.

Meanwhile, the women of Chile, who are finding it more expensive to fill their market baskets, organized on August 26 the National Association of Housewives—the aim of which is to make every Chilean woman an active fighter against inflation—under Señora Rosa M. de González, wife of Chile's President, and Señora Clara Williams de Yunge, of the Department of Labor. This organization, like the consumers' leagues in the United States, has for its primary purpose the education of the buyer. According to its first report, a housewife aware of all the ways in which she may be cheated, intentionally or unintentionally, will not fall a victim. Therefore, a pamphlet being distributed nationally by the association states briefly the price laws, cautions against short weights, and warns against paying above-ceiling prices, buying scarce articles unnecessarily, waste by spoilage, and hoarding. Inspectors have been appointed from the local chapters to lead these groups, check shops for adherence to the laws, and report infractions to the authorities and to the membership. A course is being given to the inspectors, both to familiarize them with their duties and to train them as efficient and militant leaders. It is hoped concerted action by all those who can be reached by the publications and the network of local chapters will have the effect of enforcing respect for the price-control laws of the nation.

The Association of Haitian Engineers and Architects

The School of Applied Science of Haiti, which has graduated over the years eighty-

five percent of the engineers now active in the country, has just passed from a private to an official status.

The school was founded in 1902 by three French-trained Haitian engineers, Frédéric Doret, Louis Roy, and Jacques Durocher. Three years later it obtained financial support from the State, which granted it a monthly subsidy and the use of government land and buildings. Most of the construction by the Ministry of Public Works—bridges, roads, public buildings, drainage and irrigation projects, and so on—has been carried out by graduates of this school. A bill presented to the National Assembly in August provides for the integration of the school with the University of Haiti, and changes its name to The Polytechnic School of Haiti.

At about the same time, graduates of the school organized a society called the Association of Haitian Engineers and Architects, under the presidency of Georges Cauvin. The association is composed of two hundred founding members, and its first activity was the publication of a journal with a rich collection of scientific material. The first issue of the *Revue de l'Association des Ingénieurs et Architectes Haïtiens* (July 1947) includes a survey of the electrification of Haiti by the use of water power, by Joseph Aubry, an engineer; a table of wage schedules for the building trades; and the results of a 1946 survey by the School of Applied Science on the problem of low-cost housing in Port-au-Prince. In general, the review will be devoted to science, industry, and technology. A yearly subscription costs \$7.00 in all American countries, and may be obtained by writing to M. Edner L. Pauyo, General Secretary, P. O. Box P-43, Port-au-Prince, Haiti. The review solicits the cooperation of all similar associations in America, for the exchange of technical documents and surveys.

TEPEXPAN MAN

(Right) The skull which Dr. T. Dale Stewart (left), of the Smithsonian Institution, and Dr. Javier Romero, of the National University of Mexico, are examining is that of a Mexican of almost 15,000 years ago—part of the earliest human remains so far found in America. They were discovered in a dry lake plain at Tepexpan, near Mexico City, by Helmut de Terra, an anthropologist sponsored by the Viking Fund of New York.

The belief that primitive man had lived in the area was strengthened by the results of a paleontological study made by Professor Kirk Bryan and Engineer A. R. V. Arellano. This survey had unearthed mammoth remains at a depth of four feet, and there were indications that the beasts had been led there by—and perhaps met their death at the hands of—human beings. With the general area of search defined, instruments were used to measure electrical resistance in the



Photograph by the Washington Post



Courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution

earth, a high spot indicating the exact point of excavation. At the same level as the mammoth bones, the remains were found. They proved to be those of a man, with a mesocephalic skull, from the end of the Pleistocene Period, bearing only a few primitive features.

(Left) A reconstruction from the bones, made by Dr. Romero and Dr. Stewart, with the face modeled by Leo Steppat, shows that Tepexpan Man probably looked something like this. Layers of a plastic material were built up over a replica of the skull according to certain established ratios of flesh thickness. While it is impossible to achieve an exact likeness of an individual by this method, the general appearance of the group to which he belonged can be determined. The resemblance between Tepexpan Man and the present inhabitants of the region proves that he was in most respects a modern man.

Panamanian airline

The Compañía Panameña de Aviación (COPA), the first national aviation company to be founded and operated entirely on Panamanian capital, began flights throughout the Republic on July 15, 1947, with stops at David and Puerto Armuelles on the Pacific, and Colón, Almirante, and Changuinola on the Atlantic. The National Ministry of Aviation is now studying the possibility of constructing fields at Santiago, Aguadulce, Chitré, Las Tablas, and Penonomé.

Sugar Labor Bureau for Cuba

A National Office of Sugar Affairs in the Ministry of Labor was created by the Cuban Council of Ministers on May 21, 1947 to supervise application and enforcement of all labor legislation connected with the sugar industry.

Panamanian plans for public health

Panama has announced four Government hospital projects for 1947—a 200-bed tuberculosis hospital in Chorrera, a 300-bed annex to the hospital at Santo Tomás, a National Police Dispensary, and a modern general hospital at Penonomé. In addition, a medical clinic and laboratory will be established in the Social Security Building at Panama City for use of those eligible for Social Security benefits. When completed it will contain the best and most modern equipment of any institution of its kind in the Republic. Besides this government-sponsored construction, plans have been drawn up for two complete, modern private hospitals, one in Panama City, the other in a suburb.

The Lions' Club of Panama recently held a dance and fashion show to raise funds for a children's hospital in Panama City.

Donations by various organizations and individuals comprise a large part of the fund. One of the largest contributors was the Inter-American Women's Club, which gave \$2,000 to be used for the construction of recreational facilities.

The Government has created twenty fellowships for obstetrical study at the Nursing School of Santo Tomás Hospital. These fellowships are open only to graduate nurses.

New quarterly on social sciences

To make known abroad developments in the social sciences in Latin America, a quarterly magazine in English has been launched in Mexico. Entitled *The Social Sciences in Mexico and News about the Social Sciences in South and Central America*, the new periodical is edited by Professor Laszlo Radvanyi of the School of Economics at the National University of Mexico. It began publication with the May 1947 issue.

Few of the published works in Latin America on advances in economics, history, sociology, anthropology, pedagogics, law and similar sciences have ever found their way into English. For the most part, only those foreign scientists specializing in Latin American affairs are acquainted with them. The new journal proposes to fill this gap by making available to English-speaking people the contributions of Latin American social scientists.

Many distinguished Latin Americans are collaborating in the venture, which carries articles, studies and essays on recent researches as well as those in progress or planned. The first number, for example, contains among others an article by Moisés Poblete Troncoso, head of the Latin American Section of the International Labour Office and former Director General of Labor in the Chilean Government; one by Alfonso Caso, eminent

Mexican anthropologist who directed the archeological exorations in Monte Albán, Oaxaca; another by Jesús Silva Herzog, professor of economics at the National University of Mexico and former Undersecretary of Finance in the Mexican Government. It also carries in its 143 pages a series of book reviews, notes on scientific meetings, and other news of publications and research.

The new quarterly is priced at \$3.50 per year in United States currency; \$1.00 for a single copy. Communications and inquiries should be addressed to the Editor: Laszlo Radvanyi, Donato Guerra 1, desp. 209, México, D. F., México.

We see by the papers that—

- *Argentina* was pleasantly surprised by the preliminary results of the census taken last May. According to the provisional figures, the country now has a population of over 16,000,000—2,000,000 more than had been estimated. When the last census was taken in 1914, the total population was less than 8,000,000. The Federal capital of Buenos Aires has grown from a city of 1,576,000 in 1914 to a city of 3,000,000. The census results are particularly gratifying to the Government, which has been trying to increase the population by encouraging marriages and larger families as well as immigration.
- Final figures for fruits and vegetables canned in *Cuba* during 1946 show a record pack of 111 million pounds—50 per cent above the previous record of 1942, reports the *Foreign Commerce Weekly*. Exports of 66,500,000 pounds brought in \$10,400,000.
- Pineapple—47 million pounds of it—tomatoes, and pimienta were among the principal commodities processed.
- Panama Pacific Lines, a subsidiary of the United States Lines, resumed sailings in August between New York and Baltimore, on the East Coast, and Los Angeles and San Francisco, on the West Coast, by way of the Panama Canal. These had been suspended because of the war.
- The S. S. *Chiriquí* and the S. S. *Talamanca* are again operating as cruise ships between New Orleans and Cristobal, after spending the war years as troop transports. Each of these two United Fruit Company ships, sailing fortnightly in alternate weeks, will accommodate 100 passengers.
- A recently formed vegetable-growing company in *Panama* estimates its 1947 crop at 300,000 pounds. This first crop of tomatoes and Great Lakes iceberg lettuce is being grown chemically by the hydroponic process in 60 cement beds outside Panama City, reports the *Foreign Commerce Weekly*. Future plans include the growing of many other vegetables and perhaps some flowers.
- Eleven new hotels in *Latin America*, built jointly by Intercontinental Hotels Corporation (a subsidiary of Pan American Airways) and local interests, will be the first of a large chain of resort hotels. They are now being built in Mexico City, Guatemala City, Caracas, São Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Santiago (Chile), Lima, Quito, and Bogotá. They are luxury-type hotels, but with some moderate-price accommodations. Native food and architecture will be attractive features.
- The Shepard Steamship Company has begun Boston-to-Buenos Aires passenger service, stopping at New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Baltimore, Recife, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Montevideo. Its boats will carry 10,000 tons of freight and twelve passengers.
- National revenues in the *Dominican Republic* for 1946 were \$43,900,600, instead of the estimated \$27,578,600, giving the

Treasury a favorable balance of \$6,276,360 after expenditures of \$37,624,240.

- Venezuelan oil production rose from 323,983,000 barrels in 1945 to 388,389,000 barrels in 1946, and the number of field and office employees increased from 31,000 to 44,000. *Venezuela* is the second country in oil production and the first in exportation.
- Samuel A. Lillo, *Chilean* poet, professor, and lawyer, has been awarded his country's National Literature Prize. The seventy-seven-year-old writer has already won many other literary awards, among them the Spanish American poetry prize of the Spanish Academy of Letters for his work *Cantos filiales*.
- At the invitation of the *Guatemalan* Government, Stuart M. Gross, assistant professor of Spanish at Florida Southern College, will spend a year lecturing in Spanish at schools throughout that country on the history, civilization, and current affairs of the United States. The invitation was extended by President Juan José Arevalo last summer while Professor Gross was in Guatemala as a faculty member of the summer school conducted there by the college.
- For the first time in the history of journalism, an air-mail edition of a Florida paper (the *Miami Herald*) is being delivered in Santiago, Chile, on the day of issue. This is made possible by a new 17-hour Pan American Airways-Panagra express service from Miami via Panama and the west coast of South America, cutting the former flying time by eight hours.
- The Inter-American Women's Club (Club Interamericano de Mujeres) of *Panama* celebrated the first anniversary of its founding on July 30, 1947. One thousand strong, this young organization has contributed generously to Panamian

charities, founded two branch units, one in David and one in Colón, established an Inter-American Library, and materially contributed to the spreading of inter-American cooperation and friendship.

- According to Luis Beltrán, *Venezuelan* Minister of Education, his country has spent more than \$3,000,000 since October 1945, on school equipment—more than was spent during the entire period from the turn of the century until that time. Besides the \$8,700,000 now being devoted to the university buildings at Caracas, \$12,000,000 is being spent to build schools in other parts of the country. Dr. Prieto also pointed out that because of nearly 1,400 new federally-paid teachers and a like number who are state-paid, school registrations and attendance have improved more than 40 percent.
- At the request of the Venezuelan government, Chile has sent a mission of its famed *carabineros* (national police) to Caracas for technical collaboration in building up a Venezuelan police force patterned along the same lines. The non-political Chilean *carabineros* have a continent-wide reputation for discipline and efficiency.
- The School of Law of New York University has established an Institute of Inter-American Law, the first of its kind anywhere in the world. It was felt that the ever-closer relationships between the American nations have made the need for such a program imperative. The curriculum consists of comparative-law courses dealing with Anglo- and Latin-American law, and includes an orientation course to acquaint foreign students with United States speech and way of life. Seventeen Latin American law graduates, representing eight countries, have been awarded fellowships for study during the institute's first year; and scholarships will also become available to American lawyers.

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ALBERTO LLERAS, *Director General*

WILLIAM MANGER, *Assistant Director*

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, now 57 years old, is an international organization created and maintained by the twenty-one American Republics: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Originally known as the International Bureau of the American Republics, it was established in 1890 in accordance with a resolution passed April 14 of that year by the First International Conference of American States, which convened at Washington in October 1889. April 14 is celebrated annually throughout the Americas as Pan American Day.

The work of the Union was greatly expanded by resolutions of the Second Conference, held at Mexico City in 1901-2; the Third, at Rio de Janeiro in 1906; the Fourth, at Buenos Aires in 1910; the Fifth, at Santiago, Chile, in 1923; the Sixth, at Habana in 1928; the Seventh, at Montevideo in 1933; the Eighth, at Lima in 1938; and by other inter-American conferences. The creation of machinery for the orderly settlement of inter-American disputes is one of the outstanding achievements of the Pan American system, but more important still is the continental public opinion that demanded such procedure.

PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION

The purpose of the Pan American Union is to promote friendship and close relations among the Republics of the American Continent and peace and security within their borders by fostering constructive cooperation among them. The Union is supported by annual contributions

from all the countries, in amounts proportional to population, and its services are freely available to officials and private citizens alike. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and an Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board composed of one member from each American Republic.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

The administrative departments of the Pan American Union are organized to carry out the purposes for which it was created. There are special offices dealing with foreign trade, statistics, economics, intellectual cooperation, music, juridical matters, agricultural cooperation, travel, and labor and social information. All these offices maintain close relations with official and unofficial bodies in the countries members of the Union. The Columbus Memorial Library contains 138,500 volumes and 2,400 maps. The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, published monthly in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, is the official organ of the institution. For a list of other publications of the Union, see the inside back cover.

PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCES

The Pan American Union also serves as the permanent organ of the International Conferences of American States, usually referred to as the Pan American Conferences. In addition to preparing the programs and regulations, the Union gives effect to the conclusions of the Conferences by conducting special inquiries and investigations and by convening or arranging for special or technical conferences in the intervals between the International Conferences.



