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Pan American
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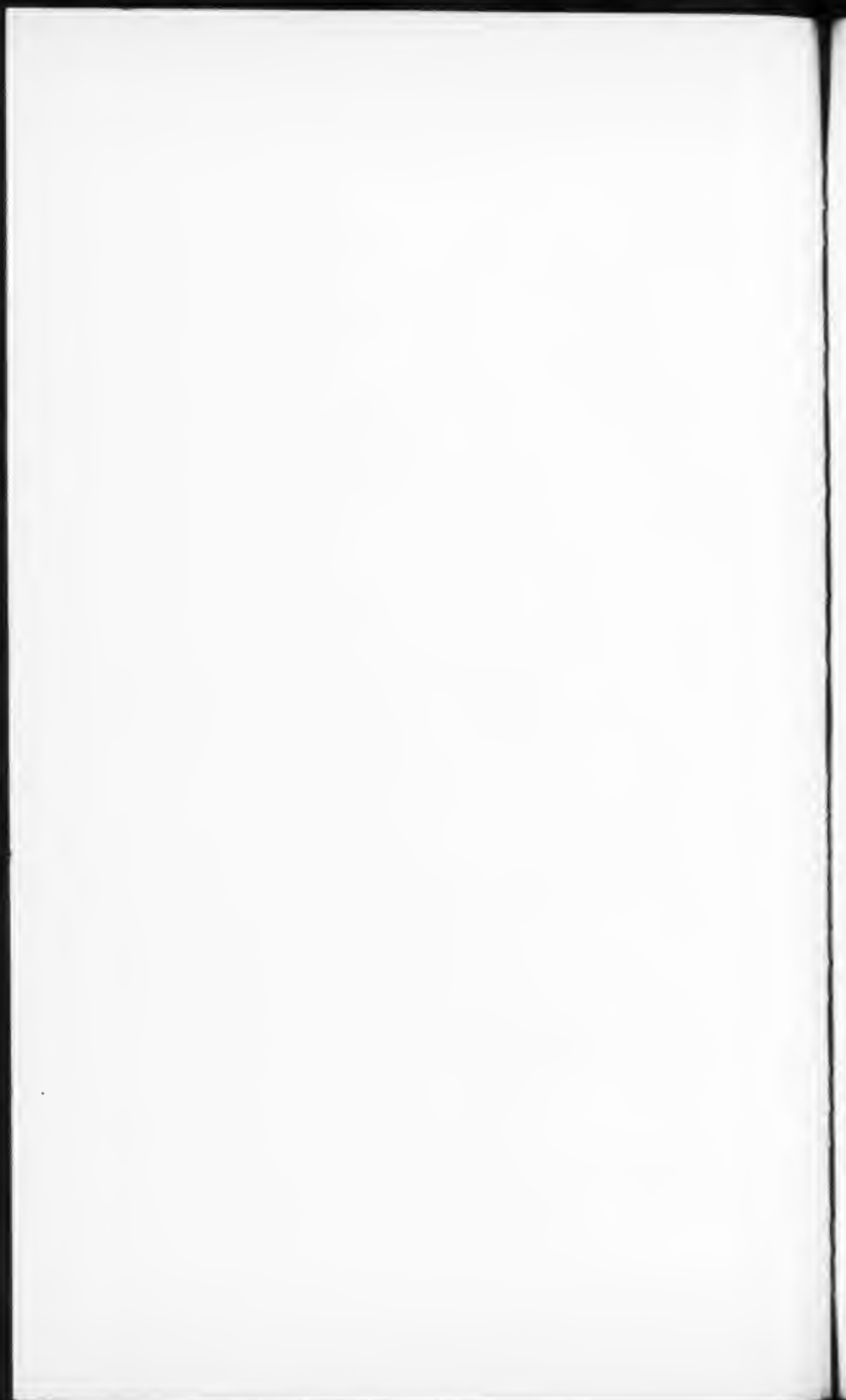
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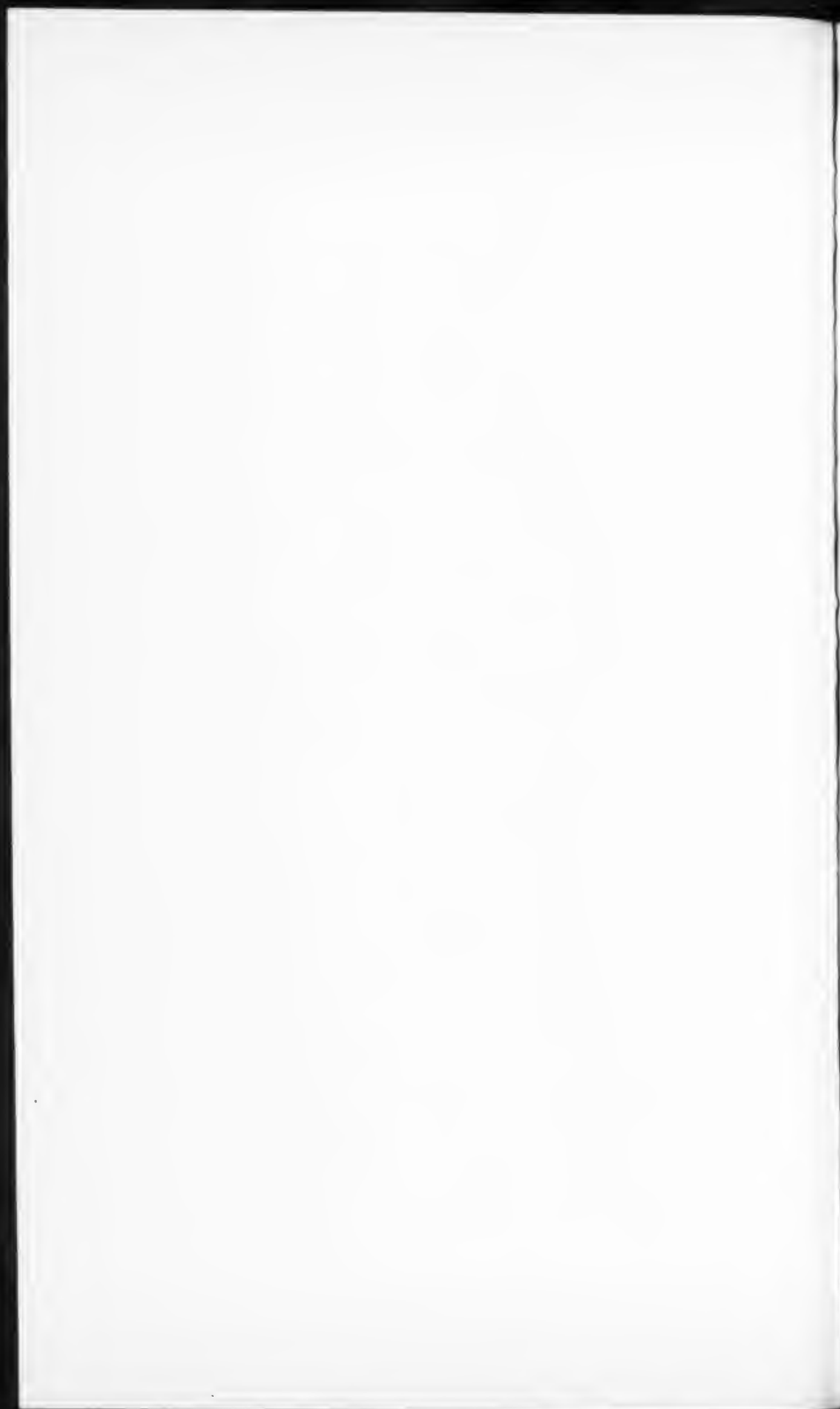
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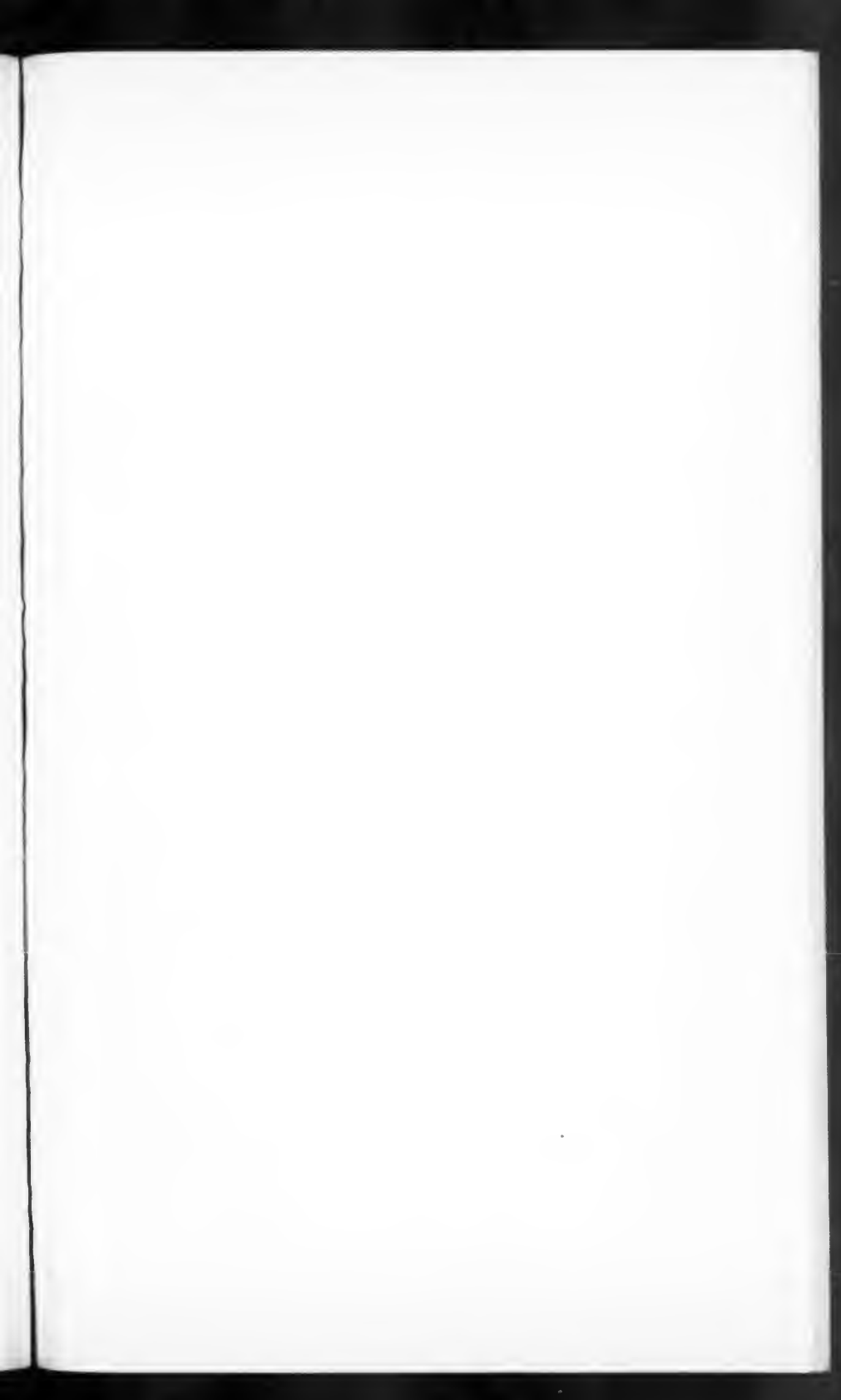
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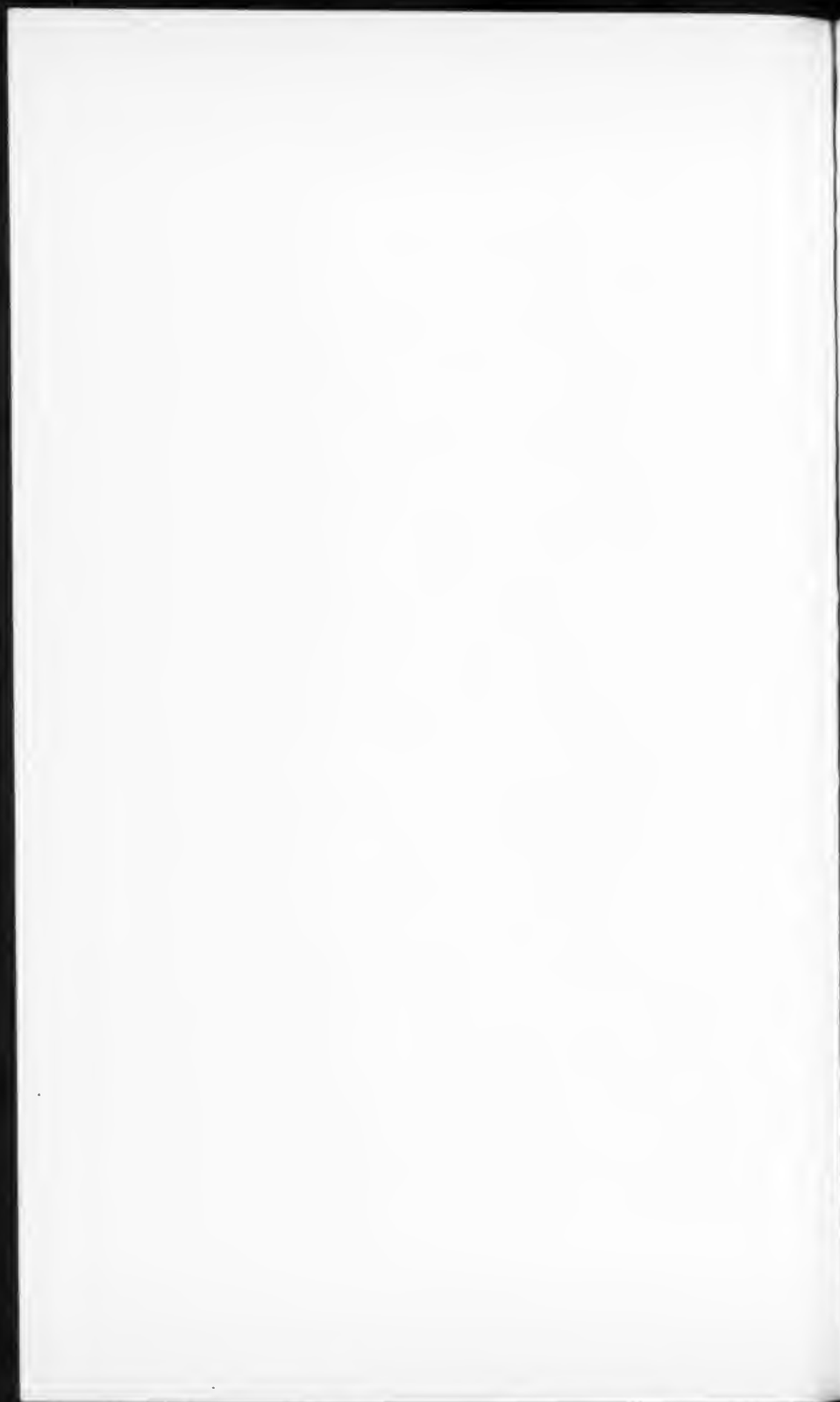
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JANUARY 1936

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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, originally known as the International Bureau of the American Republics, was established in the year 1890 in accordance with resolutions passed at the First International Conference of American States, held at Washington in 1889-90, and presided over by James G. Blaine, then United States Secretary of State. Its work was greatly expanded by resolutions of the Second Conference at Mexico in 1901; 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, Cuba, in 1928; and the Seventh, at Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1933. It 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. Its purpose is to promote friendly intercourse, peace, and better understanding between the Republics of the American Continent. It is supported by annual contributions from all the countries, in amounts proportional to population. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and the representatives in Washington of the other American governments.

The administrative divisions of the Pan American Union are organized so as to carry out the purposes for which it was created. Special divisions have been created on foreign trade, statistics, finance, agricultural cooperation and travel, all of which maintain close relations with official and unofficial bodies in the countries, members of the Union. Particular attention is devoted to the development of closer intellectual and cultural relations among the nations of the American Continent, and an administrative division exists for this purpose. The Columbus Memorial Library contains 90,000 volumes and many maps. The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, published monthly in English, Spanish and Portuguese, is the official organ of the institution.

The Pan American Union 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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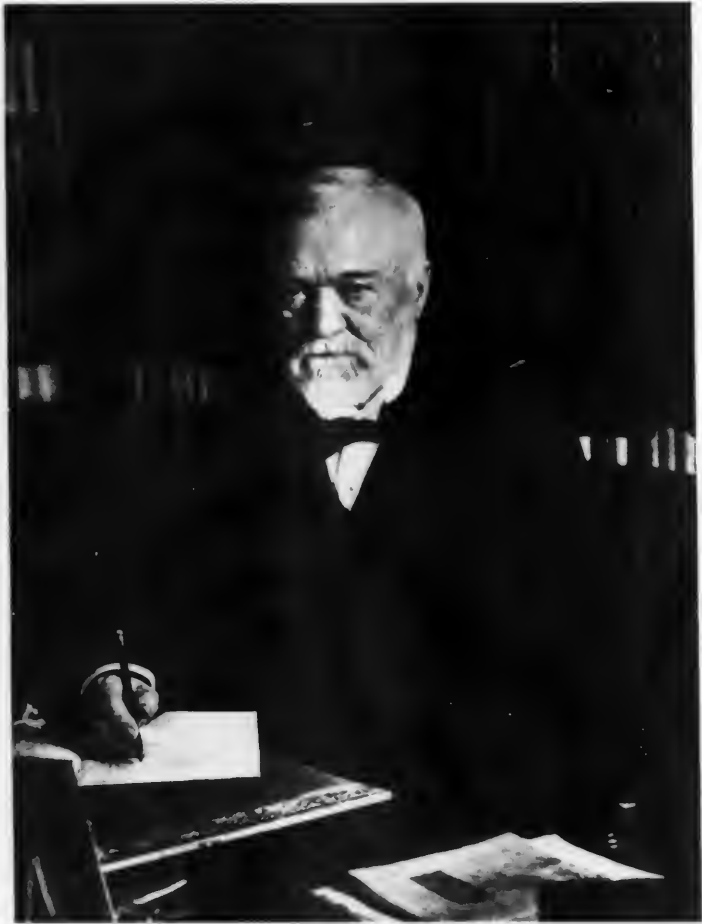
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ANDREW CARNEGIE.



THE GOVERNING BOARD PAYS HOMAGE TO ANDREW CARNEGIE

NOVEMBER 25, 1935, the centenary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, was commemorated in many cities of the Americas and Europe, where governments, organizations, and individuals took pleasure in recalling the manifold progress and benefits which have sprung from his noble thought and his "munificence not less modest and simple than . . . habitual and splendid," to use the felicitous words of Gladstone. The Pan American Union, of which Mr. Carnegie, as a delegate to the First International Conference of American States in 1889, was one of the founders, owes to his generosity its building in Washington, "the first of its kind—a temple dedicated to international friendship." He himself said upon the occasion of its dedication in 1910:

As one of the remaining members of the First International Conference of the American Republics, whose interest in the cause has increased with the years, no duty could be assigned me more pleasing than that I am now called upon to perform by the favor of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics—that of participating in the dedication of this beautiful structure to its noble mission of promoting the reign of peace and good will, and of progress, moral and material, over the Republics of this vast continent.

It was eminently fitting, therefore, that the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, representing the twenty-one American Republics, should gather in special session in the Hall of the Americas to pay tribute to the memory of a man who by ideal and deed is permanently identified with the existence of this institution.

After the members of the Governing Board had taken their places at the great table in front of the bronze bust of Mr. Carnegie, in the presence of a distinguished audience of diplomats and other officials, the Chairman of the Board, the Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States, opened the ceremony with the following address:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GOVERNING BOARD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

We are assembled today to do honor to the memory of a great servant of humanity. Andrew Carnegie embodied both in thought and action the highest



HOMAGE TO CARNEGIE IN THE PAN AMERICAN UNION.

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union met in special session November 25 in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie.

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

qualities of citizenship in a democracy, namely, service to his country and to his fellow men regardless of race, creed or nationality. Throughout the Americas his name has become a symbol; a source of constant inspiration to the younger generation.

His benefactions have had far reaching influence. The libraries which he founded have been important factors in the education of public opinion. The great centers of scientific research which he established, such as the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh, have been potent factors in the promotion of scientific research. The Carnegie Corporation and the Carnegie Foundation have become great centers of cultural influence.

Amongst the many high purposes to which Andrew Carnegie gave the best years of his life, the one which commanded his greatest enthusiasm and devotion was the maintenance of peace throughout the world but especially on the American continent. The establishment of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is the outward expression of his dedication to this great cause.

Andrew Carnegie was one of the delegates of the United States to the First International Conference of American States in 1889. He soon made his influence felt in espousing the cause of peaceful settlement of all disputes that might arise between the American Republics. With enthusiasm he welcomed the founding, by the conference, of the Bureau of the American Republics which was destined to develop into the Union of the American Republics.

During the years that followed the First Conference, Andrew Carnegie gave increasing attention to the fostering of closer ties between the American Republics. He followed with the deepest interest the development of the work of the Pan American Union. The generous gift of this building to the American Republics is one of the outstanding expressions of his devotion to the cause of peace.

We all owe him a deep debt of gratitude and on this, the hundredth anniversary of his birth, I am certain that I am voicing the sentiments of the Governments and nations of the Americas in paying tribute to an apostle of peace who deserves to be known as a great citizen of the Americas.

Dr. Felipe A. Espil, the Ambassador of Argentina and Vice-Chairman of the Governing Board, followed this address with an able account of Mr. Carnegie's activities on behalf of peace, and his special interest in promoting amicable relations in the Western Hemisphere. The Ambassador said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GOVERNING BOARD:

It is most fitting that on this, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Carnegie, the representatives of the American Republics should assemble to honor the memory of a great American.

The high reverence in which he was held by the nations of this continent was well expressed in the medal presented to him on May 5, 1911, by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, following a resolution unanimously adopted by the Fourth International Conference of American States which met at Buenos Aires in 1910.

A quarter of a century has elapsed since the American States paid this worthy tribute to Andrew Carnegie and in the meantime the light of historical judgment has been steadily illuminating the work of this great benefactor of humanity.

People no longer think of Mr. Carnegie as a man who amassed a great fortune and gave away large sums of money. They no longer regard this magnificent building which houses the Pan American Union as the mere result of a gesture of international good will inspired by the New Year.

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

In providing, to use his own words, "the forthcoming Union home, where the accredited representatives of all the Republics are to meet and, I trust, to bind together their respective nations in the bonds of unbroken peace", Mr. Carnegie was giving physical and permanent shape to an old ideal of continental brotherhood.

It is most becoming on this occasion to remember that Carnegie was an American delegate to the First Pan American Conference, convened in Washington in October, 1889, to which in later years he proudly referred as the only political appointment of his life.

A few weeks before that assemblage took place, in reply to a request from Secretary Blaine Carnegie wrote his views regarding the program and some of his comments deserve to be mentioned.

Recalling that all political parties in the United States were pledged to arbitration as the solution for international conflicts, he thought it advisable to let the other American Powers determine in what form and to what extent arbitration could be attained. Realizing that they probably would doubt the wisdom of making the arbitral decision final, he proposed a scheme that in years to come was to be hailed as one of the most advanced forms of conciliation. "Peace", he said, "might be practically secured if it were agreed that differences would first be submitted to a conference of all American States, contestants being present but not voting, the decisions of this body, all agreeing to regard as of the gravest moment and weight and to be received and considered as demanding a serious reconsideration of the position of the party against whom the verdict operates. It is improbable that any contestant would disregard such decision."

Carnegie's remarks regarding the conduct to be followed by the United States in dealing with the delegates of the southern countries, would seem to have inspired the policy of the good neighbor.

"I venture to suggest", he states, "that as the United States may overshadow any, or indeed, all of the other powers in the conference, an attitude of undue prominence should be avoided by our representative. The president might be chosen from the South, and knowing that we only desire the permanent good of the South American continent and that our interests are common, it might be well only to suggest, and allow the form and extent of the proposed measures to be the work of the smaller States. In this view I assume that the views and opinions which the president is to lay before the conference would be of the most general character, that he will dwell upon the desirability of attaining in some form or to some degree the objects specified in the call; that the United States is wedded to no plan, has no predetermined ideas and is only anxious that such measures for the good of all participants shall spring from the conference, that its meeting will rank in history as one of the few events which have marked an epoch in the progress of the western world."

This first Pan American Conference sat for four months, and Carnegie had full opportunity for association and friendship with the Latin American delegates. He found among them a certain suspicion of the big brother's intention and a sensitive spirit of independence, which it became the duty of the United States to recognize. Referring to these apprehensions, Carnegie, years later, remarked: "It will behoove subsequent Governments, to scrupulously respect the national feelings of our southern neighbors. It is not control, but friendly cooperation upon terms of perfect equality we should seek." It was not for nothing that President Harrison, on receiving these delegates when their labors were ended, said to them: "We have had in your honor a military review, not to show you that we have an army, but to show you we have none."

Not many months were to pass before Carnegie faced the necessity of reminding President Harrison of his pledge. A quarrel arose between the United States

HOMAGE TO ANDREW CARNEGIE

and Chile in 1891 as the result of the killing and wounding of some American sailors during a riot in the port of Valparaiso. There was a moment when it seemed impossible to restrain the President from taking action which would have resulted in war. Carnegie did not hesitate, he came immediately to Washington to see whether he could do something to reconcile the dispute. He had a long interview with President Harrison, reminding him of his remarks concerning the military parade and his commitment to settle by peaceful arbitration all differences with the American Republics. The President objected that the United States had been insulted and dishonored, Carnegie retorting that this was impossible, as all honor's wounds are self inflicted, and come from within and not from without.

Happily, the incident with Chile was satisfactorily adjusted, shortly afterwards.

Carnegie's active cooperation in the peaceful solution of controversies involving the interests of our Republics was again evinced in 1895, the dispute, this time, being between Great Britain and Venezuela over the boundary of the latter country with British Guiana. The refusal on the part of Great Britain to submit the matter to arbitration caused a bitter argument with the United States which almost brought both countries to the verge of war.

Although Carnegie retained the deepest affection for his homeland and although he was the foremost advocate of peace in the United States, nevertheless he proclaimed that he was ready to fight, if necessary, if Great Britain continued to refuse arbitration.

At the same time he endeavored to persuade his friends in the British Government to recede from their uncompromising position, explaining to them the seriousness of the issue to the United States, involving as it did the Monroe Doctrine.

Incensed as he was by British obstinacy, he still recognized that Lord Salisbury had received great provocation in Secretary Olney's now famous dispatch. At the time, Carnegie wrote in the *North American Review*: "How a man . . . should permit himself to depart so far from fact as to say that 'the United States is practically sovereign on this continent and its fiat law', passes comprehension. This is not the case, as every schoolboy knows, and the effect of such a claim upon the sister Republics of the South must be most injurious. Had Mr. Blaine, when presiding over the Pan American Conference, even intimated that the United States claimed anything beyond equality with these Republics, the Conference would have dispersed at once . . . It may take several wise Secretaries of State succeeding Secretary Olney to fully erase the suspicions which he has so recklessly created."

In 1902, Venezuela was once more the cause of an argument between the United States and Great Britain, starting with the so called "pacific blockade", maintained against our sister Republic by the British and German navies. The bombardment of Puerto Cabello swept a wave of indignation over all the countries of this continent, including the United States. Carnegie again warned his influential friends in Great Britain that the danger of war loomed on the horizon. "I dread the Venezuelan trouble", he said, "a spark, and there is no telling the end. Occupation of territory on this continent by European powers, even temporary, may result in war. The Democratic Party needs a cry and that is the issue which the other party could not successfully withstand. There lies the danger."

Carnegie's friendship with Prime Minister Balfour and other members of the British Cabinet was turned to excellent account. At the critical moment he sent a cablegram that was made known to the Prime Minister, informing him he was "playing with fire" and begging him to accept President Roosevelt's proposal for arbitration.

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

His forceful but friendly message undoubtedly carried great weight in bringing about an amicable settlement.

Carnegie's devotion to peace and arbitration was only matched by his fervor for republican ideals. In this respect he was almost fanatical and saw nothing but good in the constitution and laws of his adopted country. His decision to accept what he termed his only political assignment was prompted, perhaps, by the fact that the Pan American Conference was the first gathering of its sort, only republican countries being there represented. In after years, he exulted in describing how, one morning, in the course of the same conference, the announcement was made that Brazil had ratified a new constitution and herself become a member of the republican sisterhood.



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THE CARNEGIE BUST IN THE PAN AMERICAN UNION.

In the name of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Dr. Felipe A. Espil, Ambassador of Argentina, Chairman and Vice Chairman, respectively, of the Board, placed a wreath at the bust of Carnegie which occupies a niche in the Hall of the Americas.

His passion for the republican system of government carried him to the extent of advocating, in his first newspaper venture, the change of Great Britain into a Republic, with abolition of the Crown and the House of Lords.

This aggressive republicanism was almost outweighed by his loathing of imperialism.

He never understood or condoned the annexation of the Philippines during the McKinley Administration.

He attacked that policy and proclaimed his belief in the capacity for self government of immature countries, which present events in those islands appear to vindicate. At the time he wrote in the *North American Review*: "It is said that they are not fit to govern themselves. This was said of every one of the Spanish

HOMAGE TO ANDREW CARNEGIE

Republics as they broke away from Spain; it was said even of Mexico within this generation; it was the belief of the British about ourselves. . . . When we crush in any people its longing for independence, we take away with one hand a more powerful means of civilization than all which it is possible for us to bestow with the other. There is implanted in the heart of every human community the sacred germ of self government, as the most potent means of Providence for raising them in the scale of being. Any ruler, be he President or Czar, who attempts to suppress the growth of this sacred spark is guilty of the greatest of public crimes. . . ."

It is not for me to digress on the aspects of Carnegie's life work which have ranked his name on the list of the world's greatest benefactors.

I refer to the doctrine and practice of his gospel of wealth: that the treasures of millionaires are not their own exclusive property but merely capital held in trust for public benefit. His practical application of this tenet is the subject today of world wide recognition and gratitude.

But had the name of Carnegie not attained this international renown, it still would be cherished among the peoples of this American continent, wherein he envisaged the early realization of his life-long dream: the permanent banishment of war and in its place, peaceful arbitration.

At the close of the ceremony Secretary Hull in the name of the Board laid a wreath before Mr. Carnegie's bust.

The address of Secretary Hull and the Argentine Ambassador were broadcast over the United States and, by short wave, to the other American Republics.

Immediately after the close of this impressive assembly, Mrs. Carnegie, who was unable to be present, telegraphed from New York to the Director General of the Pan American Union:

Have just listened to the broadcast of the special meeting with deep appreciation of the splendid tributes to that wonderful life.

(Signed) LOUISE W. CARNEGIE.



ANDREW CARNEGIE

NOVEMBER 25, 1835-AUGUST 11, 1919

By JAMES BROWN SCOTT

Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, President of the American Institute of International Law, President of the American Society of International Law

THE TYPICAL Scotchman, like the economic man, is an artificial being, and indeed of the artificial world the greatest victim—at least of our day—seems to be the Scot. For this the great Dr. Johnson is in a way responsible, largely because of the genius which marked his every spoken word. According to him, the Scotchman is penurious. A farthing, he would have us believe, was invented in order to enable the Scotchman to be charitable. Then too, he said, the Scotchman was brought up on oatmeal, which the great lexicographer stated was served in England to horses and in Scotland to men. The Scot's reply to which was that in England they produce horses and in Scotland men. But perhaps the best of the great Doctor's thrusts or witticisms—as we may well believe they were, to irritate his friend Boswell, a Scot of Scots, but through whom Johnson has been passed on to what appears to be an unending posterity—is that the best view that a Scotchman ever has is from the rear of a coach crossing the border from Scotland to England.

Now Andrew Carnegie was a Scot of the Scots, but he was more of a traveler than his countrymen in the British Isles, for did he not, as a distinguished and honored citizen of the United States, view for many years Scotland from across the Atlantic? He was frugal, and well he might be, because he not only looked out for himself but those who begot him. And the farthing of Dr. Johnson became millions of dollars in the hands of the beneficent Carnegie.

But although an American citizen, the homeland was—as is always the case with Scots—uppermost in his mind. "It is a God's mercy", he writes, "I was born a Scotchman, for I do not see how I could ever have been contented to be anything else. The little dour deevil, set in her own ways, and getting them, too, level-headed and shrewd, with an eye to the main chance always and yet so lovingly weak, so fond, so led away by song or story, so easily touched to fine issues, so leal, so true. Ah! you suit me, Scotia, and proud am I that I am your son."¹

¹ Andrew Carnegie, *Our Coaching Trip* (New York, 1882), p. 152; *Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie* (Garden City, New York, 1933), p. 106, note.

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Courtesy of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

BIRTHPLACE OF ANDREW CARNEGIE, DUNFERMLINE, SCOTLAND.

Carnegie was deeply influenced by his family and birthplace. His parents, although of modest means, were of unusual intelligence and character, and followers of the most progressive thinkers of the times, such as Bright and Cobden. The town of Dunfermline was full of history and tradition. But "King Robert the Bruce", said Carnegie, "never got justice from my cousin or myself in childhood. It was enough for us that he was a King while Wallace was the man of the people. . . . If the source of my stock of that prime article—courage—were studied, I am sure the final analysis would find it founded upon Wallace, the hero of Scotland."

There was no truer Scotchman. And there was no truer American; so true, indeed, that later in life he refused, when offered it, a British peerage.

Within the present year, Mr. Dunas Malone, the competent editor of the *Dictionary of American Biography*, delivered an address before the Washington Club, in the City of Washington, on which occasion he appraised the foreigners whose names are to be found in the *Dictionary of American Biography*, saying that the Scotchmen stood at the head of all the foreign born; and of these Scotchmen, in our opinion, the name of Andrew Carnegie "led"—and indeed leads—"all the rest."

As this year we celebrate Mr. Carnegie's centenary, it need not be said that he was born in 1835, on November 25—rather late in the year, but still in the year. He was born in the little town of Dunfermline, a town which may well rejoice in having such a distinguished and generous son; for Andrew Carnegie's gratitude even exceeded his wealth, and his birthplace in Scotland, as well as his adopted country of America,—indeed all Scotland and all of the United States, and indeed we may say the entire world—was to be his beneficiary. The Scotchmen claim him; we Americans claim him; and in very

truth all the world now looks upon him as a philanthropist and as a great friend who loved "his fellow men."

Andrew Carnegie's parents were "poor but honest folk", and as is so frequently the case in Scotland—a situation not unknown in other parts but pre-eminently characteristic of Scotland—it was hard for them to make ends meet and even Johnson's brand of oatmeal was not to be had in abundance. The New World with its opportunities loomed large and irresistible. Therefore Andrew Carnegie and his family took the western voyage instead of the highway to that London which is today the habitat of the "on-getting" Scotchman. They settled in Pennsylvania, first in Allegheny, which today is the richer for his coming; thence, he went to Pittsburgh, his home for many years, where his immense fortune was amassed and his career as a philanthropist begun.

Everything he undertook he was successful with as by successive steps he mounted the rounds of the ladder, from messenger boy to capitalist, and the use that he made of his capital—because of his experience had in the various phases of his career—is the reason why his benefactions are as helpful to others as they were pleasing to himself. His philanthropy, due to his shrewdness and foresightedness, will endure as long as the world.

* * *

"This, then", says Mr. Carnegie, "is held to be the duty of the man of wealth: To set an example of modest, unostentatious living, shunning display or extravagance; to provide moderately for the legitimate wants of those dependent upon him; and, after doing so, to consider all surplus revenues which come to him simply as trust funds, which he is called upon to administer, and strictly bound as a matter of duty to administer in the manner which, in his judgment, is best calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the community—the man of wealth thus becoming the mere trustee and agent for his poorer brethren . . ." ²

In the *Dictionary of American Biography*, Mr. Carnegie's official biographer states within modest compass the vast sums acquired in his business days, amounting to no less a sum than \$350,000,000, a fortune which was in later years to be held in trust by organizations of his own creation, in order that future generations should be the beneficiaries of his "love of books, art, music, and nature—and the reforms which he regarded as most essential to human progress,—scientific research, education both literary and technical, and, above all, the abolition of war" ³. To be specific: In the British Empire,

¹ Andrew Carnegie, *The Gospel of Wealth and Other Timely Essays* (Garden City, New York, 1933), p. 13.

² Burton J. Hendrick in *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1929), vol. iii, p. 505. See *A Manual of the Public Benefactions of Andrew Carnegie* (compiled and published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, 1919), for a detailed account of the origin, nature and extent of his benefactions.

ANDREW CARNEGIE

\$62,000,000 and in the United States, \$288,000,000, these sums being allotted to various institutions for various purposes: To the Carnegie Corporation of New York, as residuary legatee and a holding company, so to speak, of his vast American benefactions, \$125,000,000; for public library buildings (for Mr. Carnegie was interested in the housing of books), \$60,000,000; to colleges, \$20,000,000; for church organs, \$6,000,000; to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching (he was interested in teaching as well as in colleges themselves), \$29,000,000; to the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, \$22,000,000; to the Carnegie Institution of Washington for the advancement of science, \$22,000,000; to the Hero Fund, \$10,000,000; to the



THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON.

One of Carnegie's philanthropies was the founding of this institution for the advancement of science. Its accomplishments include the extensive archaeological investigations and restorations of Maya ruins in Yucatán, Mexico, and many contributions to pure science in various fields.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, \$10,000,000; to the Scottish Universities Trust, \$10,000,000; to the United Kingdom Trust, \$10,000,000; to the Dunfermline Trust, \$3,750,000.⁴

These benefactions, many and varied as they are, were not haphazard; they were not the attempt of a man late in life to make a generous distribution of his wealth. For many a year from early manhood, as he was mounting, step by step, the ladder of success, he had had in mind the career or the profession of a philanthropist. In his *Autobiography*—interesting and full of charm—there is a footnote with a history. Early in his thirties, as his millions were mounting, he put upon a scrap of paper plans which he then had in

⁴ *Ibid.*

mind. After his death, Mrs. Carnegie found in a drawer this scrap of paper, which she read with deep emotion and put at once into the hands of Professor John C. Van Dyke, who was editing Mr. Carnegie's *Autobiography*. This is the memorandum which we have ventured to call a "scrap of paper"—and a very precious one for Mr. Carnegie and his reputation:

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW YORK, *December, 1868.*

Thirty-three and an income of \$50,000 per annum! By this time two years I can so arrange all my business as to secure at least \$50,000 per annum. Beyond this never earn—make no effort to increase fortune, but spend the surplus each year for benevolent purposes. Cast aside business forever, except for others.

Settle in Oxford and get a thorough education, making the acquaintance of literary men—this will take three years' active work—pay especial attention to speaking in public. Settle then in London and purchase a controlling interest in some newspaper or live review and give the general management of it attention, taking a part in public matters, especially those connected with education and improvement of the poorer classes.

Man must have an idol—the amassing of wealth is one of the worst species of idolatry—no idol more debasing than the worship of money. Whatever I engage in I must push inordinately; therefore should I be careful to choose that life which will be the most elevating in its character. To continue much longer overwhelmed by business cares and with most of my thoughts wholly upon the way to make more money in the shortest time, must degrade me beyond hope of permanent recovery. I will resign business at thirty-five, but during the ensuing two years I wish to spend the afternoons in receiving instruction and in reading systematically.⁵

The economic crash following the Civil War prevented at that time the realization of Mr. Carnegie's ambition.

But Mr. Carnegie was right when he said that he "must push inordinately." An incident has come to our personal knowledge. Many years later in Washington, when Mr. Carnegie was interested—we would like to say "obsessed", were it not too strong a word—in the ratification of President Taft's treaties for the advancement of peace, carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment and the thought of the results which he believed would follow from the ratification of the treaties, he rose from the sofa where he was sitting, approached the table in the center of the room and brought down his clenched fist with a thud, saying: "I would lay a hundred million dollars on this table if the Senate would ratify these treaties!"

Alas for Dr. Johnson and the Scotchman's farthing!

* * *

As this tribute to the memory of Andrew Carnegie is to appear in the *BULLETIN* of the Pan American Union, it seems eminently fitting that we should say something of his interest in all the American Republics as well as in the one American Republic of which he was a

⁵ *Autobiography of Andrew Carnegie*, op. cit., pp. 152-3, note.

naturalized citizen, and to which his *Triumphant Democracy* is dedicated: "To the Beloved Republic under whose equal laws I am made the peer of any man, although denied political equality by my native land, I dedicate this book with an intensity of gratitude and admiration which the native-born citizen can neither feel nor understand."

Now Andrew Carnegie was a friendly person and he had many friends. Among these—for our present purpose—was none other than James G. Blaine, known in his day as a distinguished politician but in our day as a distinguished statesman, for he saw the American continent as a unit and he availed himself of a distressing moment in Latin American history to bring the Americas into conference at Washington. As Secretary of State in President Garfield's administration, and for the short time he remained in that position in President Arthur's Cabinet, he sought to bring the so-called "War of the Pacific" between Chile and Peru to an end. He failed, as was natural, in this endeavor, but his invitation to the American Republics, repudiated by his immediate successor, was to be taken up later and its original proponent, as Secretary of State in President Harrison's Cabinet, was able to preside at the first of the Pan American Conferences, which met in Washington in the autumn of 1889 and the early months of the succeeding year, the first of the present series of Pan American Conferences (of which there have been seven, and which we venture to hope will be a continuing series).

It was but natural that Mr. Blaine should designate his friend Andrew Carnegie as a delegate to this the first of the Pan American Conferences.

Upon Mr. Blaine's Conference we may not here dwell at length; suffice it to say that his idea was the arbitration of any and all disputes between the American Republics—arbitration being proclaimed by the Conference as the public law of America—and an arbitration convention was drafted and adopted for that purpose. An addendum to the convention has been constantly before the Americas and will, we hope, one day be America's greatest contribution to the peace of the world, this addendum providing that the parties ratifying the arbitration convention should at the same time agree that the signatory and ratifying republics should renounce acquisition of territory by force and that they would not recognize title to any territory acquired by force or conveyed in the presence of force or under the menace of force.

Mr. Carnegie believed in arbitration, he believed in the addendum; and it is not too much to say that, from the adjournment of the Washington Conference and his participation in its proceedings, Andrew Carnegie was completely consecrated to the cause of peace to which he wished not merely America but the whole world to be consecrated.



GOLD MEDAL (ACTUAL SIZE) PRESENTED TO CARNEGIE BY THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the Fourth International Conference of American States, held at Buenos Aires in 1910, a gold medal was struck and presented to him on May 5, 1911.

An outcome of this first of the Pan American Conferences was the establishment of the Pan American Bureau, which has grown into the Pan American Union, composed of each of the 21 American Republics.

The Pan American Bureau then developed into the Pan American Union and feeling the need of larger quarters and a permanent and appropriate home, Mr. Carnegie caused to be built upon a plot of ground in the City of Washington contributed by the Government of the United States, between the White House and the Potomac, a Palace of the Americas as exquisite in execution as in conception, in which Mr. Carnegie's bust is appropriately installed.

The gold medal which is the model of the official seal of Mr. Carnegie's Endowment for International Peace, was awarded Mr. Carnegie at the Conference of Buenos Aires in 1910, and was delivered to him in person on May 5, 1911, in the new home of the Pan American Union, in accordance with the terms of the resolution adopted by the Conference at Buenos Aires:

The Fourth International American Conference, assembled at Buenos Aires,
RESOLVES:

1st. The Fourth International American Conference declares that Mr. Andrew Carnegie deserves the gratitude of the American Republics.

2nd. The Union of the American Republics, on behalf of the Governments therein represented, shall have a gold medal struck bearing these inscriptions in English: On the obverse "The American Republics to Andrew Carnegie", and on the reverse "Benefactor of Humanity".

3rd. That the medal referred to in article 2 hereof, together with a copy of this Resolution and of the documents thereto relating, shall be presented to Mr. Andrew Carnegie at a special session of the Governing Board of the Union.

The lad of Dunfermline was not merely a naturalized citizen of the United States. He was an adopted citizen of the American continent.

But the Pan American Union is not the only palace evidencing Andrew Carnegie's interest in peace. During the sessions of the Second Hague Peace Conference, held in The Hague from the 15th of June to the 18th of October, 1907, in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie and the delegates to the conference, the cornerstone of what was to become the Peace Palace was laid in the presence of the Queen of the Netherlands, to be dedicated some six years later on August 28, 1913, also in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie and of Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina. As in the Palace of the Americas, so in the Peace Palace at The Hague, a bust of Andrew Carnegie is installed. In this magnificent building there is one of the world's great libraries, dealing appropriately with the literature of peace. The Peace Palace also houses the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the Permanent Court of International Justice, which are to keep the peace by deciding controversies submitted to one or the other, which, if undecided by peaceable means, might lead to war. And in this



CARNEGIE ACCEPTING THE PAN AMERICAN GOLD MEDAL, MAY 5, 1911

To the presentation address by the Ambassador of Mexico on behalf of the American Republics, Mr. Carnegie responded, saying in the course of his acceptance: "May the sister Republics become sisters indeed—members, as it were, of one peaceful family, resolved to allow no dispute, should such arise, to endanger their peaceful relations."

Palace also is installed The Hague Academy of International Law, founded by Mr. Carnegie's Endowment for International Peace, with courses every summer on various phases of international law which are delivered by professors of learning and standing in their respective countries to students foregathered from the four corners of the world. These courses, setting forth the law of nations in its varied and progressive forms, are published annually and are at the disposal not only of the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the Permanent Court of International Justice but of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, of the professors and of the students of international law in all parts of the world.

Andrew Carnegie was a bookman. He early fell in love with books; he fingered, he read them; he pondered them; and today his libraries are scattered throughout the United States and in more than one foreign country. He was a lover of music, and his church organs have kept pace with his books. He had loved each in his early days and in his later years bookmen and men of music were his friends.

Those who best knew Mr. Carnegie, however, knew that his controlling ambition was the abolition of war. We have that ambition stated in his own words at Washington in the Carnegie Institution, where, on the 14th day of December, 1910, and in the presence of Mrs. Carnegie and their daughter, he conveyed to the trustees of his own choice the sum of \$10,000,000 to create an organization for the outlawry of war, to which the trustees gave the name of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. In his address on that occasion, Mr. Carnegie spoke under the inspiration not merely of the moment but of a lifetime, voicing his conviction that international war is "the foulest blot upon our civilization". And he followed the statement of this conviction with unanswerable reason: "Although we no longer eat our fellowmen nor torture prisoners, nor sack cities killing their inhabitants, we still kill each other in war like barbarians. Only wild beasts are excusable for doing that in this, the Twentieth Century of the Christian era, for the crime of war is inherent, since it decides not in favor of the right, but always of the strong. The nation is criminal which refuses arbitration and drives its adversary to a tribunal which knows nothing of righteous judgment."

Because Mr. Carnegie had consecrated himself to the cause of peace, he had thus generously and confidently endowed the peace movement. Indeed, believing that peace would assuredly prevail, he even looked forward to a time when his trustees could devote the income of his benefaction to other purposes—a time "when civilized nations enter into such treaties as named" (he had been speaking of arbitration treaties) "and war is discarded as disgraceful to civilized men". Counting upon the wisdom and discretion of his trustees,

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he laid down but a single direction or command, "premising that the one end they shall keep unceasingly in view until it is attained, is the speedy abolition of international war between so-called civilized nations".

Forward-looking man that he was, Mr. Carnegie advocated from time to time a League of Peace, pinning his faith to the Teutonic powers, in which he included not only Germany, Great Britain and the United States, but also France, because of its friendship for his adopted country. He thought that through the concerted efforts of these great powers, with such other countries as should aid them, international war as a remedy would be eliminated.

As was to be expected, the tragic events in the month of August, 1914, and their even more tragic consequences, known as the World War, greatly depressed Mr. Carnegie, revealing to him, as it did, the lack of wisdom which even the most advanced peoples display in their international relations. He lived, however, to see the cessation of hostilities four years later, passing from the scene of his labors on August 11, 1919, when the peace of the world was again in the making.



CARNEGIE AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE

By Dr. J. M. YEPES

Professor of International Law in the University of Antioquia (Colombia), in l'Institut de Hautes Études of Paris, in the Academy of International Law of The Hague, and in the Universities of Santander and Salamanca, Spain; Delegate of Colombia to the Sixth International Conference of American States and to the Assembly of the League of Nations

ANDREW CARNEGIE was not only a distinguished example of the loftiest virtues of the American but also one of the men of whom the human race may most justly be proud. Lowly in origin, born in the Scottish highlands, Carnegie and his parents¹ belonged to a humble class of society. Neither wealth nor influence, neither the prestige of an illustrious name nor even material comfort surrounded the childhood of him who was later to be one of the great men of the world. Perhaps this was providential. How rarely are those privileged by kindly fate, the offspring of a family of ancient lineage, the darlings of fortune, those to whom humanity owes a milestone in its progress, or the initiative of any of those great movements that illumine the pages of history. We see this boy at 12 years of age grasping a pilgrim's staff and emigrating to America in search of the future. A true representative of the stormy period through which Europe was living in the first half of the nineteenth century, with no more resources than his iron will and no other armor than the power of his idealistic nature, he set sail for the New World and there, protected by the democratic institutions which recognize no privileges except those of the intelligence and no aristocracy except that of the mind, Carnegie was easily able to make his successful way. From a minor employee he soon became, thanks to his ability and energy, one of the greatest manufacturers in the United States or indeed in the whole world. His fortune was counted in millions, and it was wealth gained in a good fight. Although he could boast of having accumulated gold in his vaults he also had the right to say that it was not gained by the exploitation of poverty. At the same time that Carnegie's profits were mounting dizzily, he reduced the price of the steel rails manufactured by his chief plant from \$95 to \$26 a ton. Carnegie thus interpreted the social responsibility of a capitalist; he thought that in proportion as industrial profits rose, manufactured products should be made better and cheaper for the benefit of the public.

¹ In his autobiography, Carnegie refers to himself as "the grandson of Thomas Morrison, radical leader in his day, nephew of Bailie Morrison, his son and successor, and above all, son of my sainted father and my most heroic mother."—EDITOR.

Owner of an immense fortune, considered one of the greatest in the whole world, Carnegie resolved to sell his shares in the steel company and in the prime of life to retire from business. From that time he devoted himself to the intelligent distribution of the wealth which he had amassed after many years of hard work. By this unique action he repeated the parable of the good sower who scatters broadcast the seed which the earth will make fruitful. In this initiative, Carnegie was the model and pattern for those celebrated American multimillionaires who, in the afternoon of their lives, become generous distributors of the money which they have laboriously accumulated, thus contributing to the greater welfare of humanity. Carnegie thought that the wealth obtained by the cooperation of so many other beings should not belong to him exclusively. According to his ideas, wealth had a compulsory social function which consisted in making it benefit as many persons as possible. This was a truly idealistic and genuinely Christian idea which might lessen and even eliminate the bitter conflicts between capital and labor which darken the world of today. If Carnegie's example were imitated by all the *beati possidentes* of today, the future of true Christianity would hover like a blessing over the humanity of the present, and the social question would not have the tragic aspects which it has acquired in modern times, if all the rich men in the world would recognize the social function of wealth which Carnegie was one of the first to proclaim by his example.

Having voluntarily retired from business, Carnegie started the second phase of his life. It was then that the world saw him making ingenious plans to return to the people in real benefits the immense wealth which he had gained in his life of unremitting labor. He began his social benefactions by founding many public libraries not only in the United States but in many other countries. To give easy access to the reading of good books was in Carnegie's opinion one of the greatest benefits that humanity could receive, and therefore he was constantly concerned with endowing the people with public libraries which should give bread to the spirit and repose to the body. Carnegie's generosity in this respect was almost boundless. Aside from innumerable private gifts, the number of public libraries established entirely by him exceeds three thousand, and in the establishment of these centers of popular education he spent more than \$60,000,000. In Carnegie's opinion libraries were the best universities for the people and the most effective means of teaching the public to judge for itself so that it would not be led astray by the false prophets who from time to time preach civil strife or international war. Let us hope that once in a while the worker who sits down to read in one of these libraries directs a grateful thought to the philanthropist who founded them.

CARNEGIE AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE



Courtesy of the Public Library, Washington.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

This central building, opened to the public in 1903, and three branches erected later, were a gift of Carnegie to the Federal capital. His benefactions to libraries were inspired by the action of Col. James Anderson of Pittsburgh, who opened his library of 400 volumes to working boys, among whom was Carnegie, at that time a lad of about 16 years employed as a telegraph messenger. Nearly 3,000 libraries, large and small, were erected throughout the United States at his expense.

But Carnegie's great work, his highest title to the admiration of posterity, was the support which he generously gave to the movement for international peace. No one has felt more strongly, either before or after his time, the necessity for peace among nations, so that humanity may realize its highest destiny. In these troubled days it may seem out of place to eulogize this eminent apostle of international peace, but in reality it is all the more necessary to bring out in high relief the great work realized by a man who in his last years thought only of advancing the peace of the world. In the address delivered in 1910 by President Taft at the presentation to Carnegie of the gold medal presented to him as "Benefactor of Humanity" by all the American Republics, the speaker said that Carnegie was "foremost in the world in his energetic action for the promotion of peace." These solemn words were a well-deserved tribute to the great pacifist. Now that the world is again suffering from a warlike fever, we understand better than ever the moral temper of Carnegie and his great influence in crying in season and out of season that peace is God's greatest gift to man. Humanity suffers for lack of men like Carnegie, who demonstrate that might never creates right, and that brute strength is not a means to national progress.

Carnegie's work in relation to international peace has exercised a most profound influence in the creation of the powerful spiritual movements in favor of the peaceful solution of international controversies which today are felt by all enlightened persons throughout the world. For Carnegie the temple of peace rested on two granite columns: international cooperation and arbitration. In accordance with the ideas then predominating, these two peaceful trends were crystallized for Carnegie in Pan Americanism and in the establishment of a permanent court of international justice. If the great apostle of peace were living today, I believe that he would extend his sympathy and his enthusiasm to the League of Nations, which symbolizes and personifies the ideas to which he gave allegiance throughout his life.

Carnegie was an ardent advocate of Pan Americanism. His name is closely associated with that powerful movement of cooperation and peace between all the nations of the New World. Pan Americanism (like the League of Nations) is the best organized movement towards international cooperation known to history. It represents the conjunction of the centrifugal and centripetal forces at work in the New World, giving it its special characteristics. Pan Americanism is the natural expression of good will among the different political units of a group of nations destined by nature itself to constitute a league without legal bonds or special commitments, a league constituted by moral obligations which are the more binding because inspired in a lofty feeling of geographic and historic unity and of an identical concept of men and events. In certain respects, Pan Americanism—and its natural organ, the Pan American Union—is superior to the League of Nations because the former is the result of a natural evolution which has slowly been acquiring definite outlines, while the latter was a quasi-empirical improvisation, conceived at the end of the last European war without sufficient study of political and historical circumstances, or careful consideration of the lessons of experience. We should like to express in parenthesis, however, the hope that regular and permanent bonds may be established between the two great international institutions, to enable them to accomplish their work of peace and international cooperation even more efficiently.

After the First International Conference of American States (Washington, 1889-90), in which Carnegie had the honor of being a representative of the United States, he identified himself with the Pan American policy, a policy inspired by three factors extremely important in directing the course of international affairs in the New World: the spirit of peace, the spirit of justice, and the spirit of continental unity.



THE PAN AMERICAN UNION.

The erection of this building was made possible by the munificence of Andrew Carnegie and the gifts of the American Republics. "Many noble and beautiful public buildings record the achievements and illustrate the impulses of modern civilization. Temples of religion, of patriotism, of learning, of art, of justice abound; but this structure will stand alone, the first of its kind—a temple dedicated to international friendship," said Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States, at the laying of the cornerstone, May 11, 1908.

It is impossible to read, without being profoundly impressed, the admirable letter written by Carnegie on January 1, 1907, to Elihu Root, then Secretary of State of the United States, informing him of his intention to contribute the necessary funds for constructing a building for the American Republics in Washington, which today is one of the most beautiful edifices in that capital. In that letter, Carnegie expressed the hope that in the building which he was offering the official representatives of all the nations of the New World should meet and still further strengthen their friendship and unity "with the ties of a lasting peace."

The Fourth International Conference of American States, meeting in Buenos Aires in 1910, was justified in its unanimous approval of the following resolution, which interprets the feelings of the whole Western Hemisphere on Carnegie's attitude toward Pan Americanism:

The Fourth International American Conference, assembled at Buenos Aires,
RESOLVED:

1st. The Fourth International American Conference declares that Mr. Andrew Carnegie deserves the gratitude of the American Republics.

2nd. The Union of the American Republics, on behalf of the Governments therein represented, shall have a gold medal struck bearing these inscriptions in English: On the obverse "The American Republics to Andrew Carnegie," and on the reverse "Benefactor of Humanity."

3rd. That the medal referred to in article 2 hereof, together with a copy of this resolution and of the documents thereto relating, shall be presented to Mr. Andrew Carnegie at a special session of the Governing Board of the Union.

Of all those who have promoted and created American international cooperation as a factor of peace and unity among all nations of the New World, Carnegie has the right to a preeminent place for the efficacy of his services and the sincerity of his Pan American convictions. Those of us who are convinced that the Pan American Union is one of the most powerful forces for peace in existence today should bare our heads respectfully and gratefully in reverent homage to this exceptional man, who early understood the human possibilities of that movement and endowed it with the material means to realize its important activities on behalf of 21 republics united by their common spirit of international peace and by their unbounded worship of liberty and democracy.

Another of Carnegie's favorite formulas for cementing international peace was the use of arbitration in deciding all conflicts between States. In accordance with the ideas of his time, Carnegie used the term arbitration in a general sense, that is, including in the word both arbitration as such and the strictly juridical settlement of international controversies. Today the two systems have been perfectly defined, but in Carnegie's time they were included in one general term. When Carnegie spoke of arbitration, he did not think of those technical distinctions, but meant the juridical settlement of disputes

between nations. To prove his enthusiasm for that system, he built the celebrated Peace Palace at The Hague and the Palace of the Central American Court of Justice. The latter was the first permanent institution of international justice in the world. During the early stages of this institution Carnegie wished to demonstrate his faith in international justice by giving as much support to the nascent institution as it needed. Unfortunately, the Central American Court was unable to survive because the world was not yet ready to replace force by civilized measures and because men's lack of understanding could not give that effort all the power inherent in it as the happy antecedent of the tribunal which was to be organized later at The Hague under the auspices of the League of Nations.

The Peace Palace at The Hague—"the most holy building in the world because it has the holiest end in view", as Carnegie himself wrote in his biography—was built, as we have already said, thanks to the munificence of Carnegie. Originally it was meant for the Permanent Court of Arbitration organized by the Peace Conference held at The Hague in 1899 and 1907; today it is the seat of the Permanent Court of International Justice, created after the Great War thanks to the initiative so well taken by the League of Nations. The Palace is also the headquarters of the Academy of International Law, of which we shall speak later on. When Carnegie died, the Permanent Court of International Justice had not yet been created. Its occupancy of the Peace Palace was nothing more than the interpretation of the intentions of the great philanthropist when he built one of the most sumptuous palaces in Europe where organizations charged with settling international controversies by the civilized means of arbitration and of justice might function. Carnegie was a visionary whose only ideal was peace between nations. He went through the world shouting, like the immortal Florentine, "*Pace, pace, pace!*" Social peace, between capital and labor within the boundaries of each country! Public peace, through compulsory and inclusive arbitration, between all the nations of the globe! Up to the present, men have found only two ways of living together in organized society: right or might—treaties or war—in other words, respect for one's pledged word, or the verdict of arms as the only criterion of truth and justice. Because Carnegie was able to make himself the apostle of right against the exponents of violence he deserves well of humanity. He knew that the civilized man is distinguishable from the barbarian because he seeks to settle differences with his kind by juridical means, while the other trusts to brute force for the triumph of his aspirations. And what is true of individuals is also true when applied to States.

But the organization through which Carnegie contributed most effectively to promoting the cause of peace is undoubtedly the



THE PEACE PALACE AT
THE HAGUE.

Another of Carnegie's benefactions in furthering the cause of world peace was \$1,500,000 for the construction of this Palace in which the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the Permanent Court of International Justice meet.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Desirous of organizing an institution whose activities should be devoted exclusively to advancing the peace of the world and supporting every movement tending to develop a real spirit of peace and cooperation in all nations, Carnegie gave \$10,000,000 to establish the endowment, which is today the chief factor in everything concerning the peace movement. For this purpose he appointed a distinguished group of trustees, persons of the highest character and a well-proved love for peace, who were to administer the funds of the endowment with no more restriction than that indicated by the name of the new institution. Some paragraphs of the letter addressed by Carnegie to the trustees of the endowment are characteristic of the outlook of this extraordinary man, whose constant ideal, we might even say obsession, in the last years of his life, was to bring about concord among nations. These paragraphs are eternal as the ideal which they preach is eternal. The aforementioned letter begins by saying that the object of the endowment is "to hasten the abolition of international war, the foulest blot upon our civilization." It then condemns war as a real crime which causes the world to fall back into primitive barbarism and which never decides in favor of justice but always in favor of force.

The ideas expressed by Carnegie in thus fixing the principles to be followed by the Endowment in expending the large sums which he placed in the hands of the trustees well deserve to appear in letters of gold on all the universities and academies of the world, as well as on Government palaces and the churches of all religions. More than ever the nations need today to have these verities recalled to them, these simple apothegms, directly inspired by the Gospel, which in a few phrases express the quintessence of human wisdom. After the last World War, which shook the very foundation of our civilization, it is inconceivable that men should return to their ancient errors, and still show a longing for the law of the jungle. If 2,000 years of Christianity do not suffice to emancipate the world from the scourge of international wars, it is because humanity, having eyes, sees not; having ears, hears not; having memory, is incapable of recalling the cruelest lessons of the past. If Carnegie were alive today, he would have much greater scope than he had 25 years ago for beginning with fresh enthusiasm his mission of peace.

The Carnegie Endowment, especially in its Division of International Law and Division of Intercourse and Education, is today the most active center which has ever existed for spreading the idea of peace among all the nations of the earth. The ramifications of its work extend throughout the world without distinction of continents or races. In carrying on its labors in this way, the Endowment but

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follows the wish of its founder who, like all idealists, was a truly liberal and ecumenical spirit.

This Division of International Law is at present the powerful motive force which most efficiently advances international studies in law. We shall mention only some of its most important undertakings. Through this Division the Carnegie Endowment organized the Academy of International Law which, since 1923, has met in the Peace Palace at The Hague. Every year there assemble at the Academy the most celebrated professors in the world to teach students from the four points of the compass the principles of the science created by



THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, SAN JOSÉ, COSTA RICA.

This building, given by Carnegie, was erected in 1917 to house the Central American Court of Justice.

Vitoria and Grotius. Carnegie did not have the satisfaction of seeing this great center of learning in operation, but it is a genuine manifestation of his spirit. The work thus far accomplished by the Academy surpasses everything which had previously been done to promote the study of international law. The 50 volumes in which are published the lectures so far given at the Academy are the sum total of that noble branch of learning. If Carnegie were still alive there is little doubt that among all the great achievements of the Endowment his preference would fall on the Academy, because there, in the fraternal collaboration of cosmopolitan professors and students, the juridical mind of the humanity of the future is being molded. If

to labor to the end that juridical principles shall prevail in the world and the concepts of international law inspire the foreign policy of all the nations is to work for peace, as Carnegie thought, the Academy of International Law at The Hague is the institution which best incorporates the ideas of which the founder of the Endowment was the illustrious advocate.

Another enterprise of wide scope carried out by the same Division is the publication of the series of Classics of International Law. The Division has thus rendered a great service to knowledge. One must have been engaged in scholarly research to be aware how many difficulties used to be encountered by the student who desired to consult the authentic texts of the writings of the best known internationalists. Now, thanks to the Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment, these obstacles no longer exist. Here it is only just to say that the initiative in this publication was taken chiefly by the eminent Director of this Division, Dr. James Brown Scott, who, from the time when he was an official of the Department of State in Washington, cherished the idea of reprinting the works of the classic jurists, nor is this the least of the services which the study of international law owes to the indefatigable activity and lucid intellect of Dr. James Brown Scott. One has only to call the roll of the names included in the classics to understand the significance of this invaluable series. There are the names of Vitoria, Grotius, Ayala, Pufendorf, Gentili, Belli, Bynkershoek, Vattel, Rachel, Wolff, Zouche and Textor, the immortal galaxy of the founders of international law. The work of each one of these great men is published in its original text, accompanied by a translation into English and an erudite introduction, written by some eminent modern jurist, which facilitates the exact interpretation of the theories of those illustrious creators of the law of nations.

This collection of the classics and the *Recueil des Cours de l'Académie de Droit International* form the most precious tool for the labors of the modern internationalist. The science of jurisprudence owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the Carnegie Endowment for these publications of immense scholarly value.

Besides the great undertaking already mentioned, the Division of International Law supports scholarly reviews in its field, especially the reviews of international law published in various parts of the world. Wherever there is an important juridical center or wherever a serious review is founded, there Andrew Carnegie's munificent gift reaches out to stimulate in one form or another all those who labor to create a pacifist sentiment and strive to implant the reign of justice and law among all the nations of the world.

Nor should it be forgotten that the Carnegie Endowment is the lever which sets in motion the Institute of International Law—composed of the wisest jurists throughout the world—whose work on behalf of peace and the progress of the law of nations covers more than half a century of fruitful toil. Finally, let us mention one of the activities of the Endowment which in our opinion best interprets the idea which Carnegie had when he established this great body of trustees charged with perpetuating the mission of international peace to which the eminent philanthropist had devoted a large part of his surprising activity. We refer to the financial assistance which the Endowment offers to meritorious students and to professors wishing to specialize in the study of international law. The Endowment has grasped the fact that in promoting the study of this subject it promotes the spirit of international peace. The man of law is not, and never can be, an advocate of violence as a means of settling a controversy between States, for the jurist is by profession the sworn enemy of war. For him only the settlement inspired by justice and law is lasting. For this reason the Carnegie Endowment faithfully follows the thought of its founder when it effectively helps those who, imbued with the noble ambition of serving the cause of peace, devote their efforts to the study of the juridical principles which guide international relations.

In the address made by Mr. Carnegie in the Peace Palace at The Hague, on August 29, 1913, when he unveiled the bust of William Randal Cremer, that other great pacifist, he spoke the following words, which show his keen understanding of international politics and which are as true today as they were when uttered 22 years ago:

I submit that the only measure required today for the maintenance of world peace is an agreement between three or four of the leading civilized powers (and as many more as desire to join, the more the better) pledged to cooperate against disturbers of world peace should such arise.

Apparently Carnegie, when he spoke these prophetic words, had foreseen world conditions in the disturbed years after the war. Was he not then enunciating the policy of collective security which the greatest statesmen of today are preaching? Do they not contain the only effective formula for organizing common and collective action against the aggressor, against the delinquent who violates public international order? Are not these words the most glowing expression of what the League of Nations should be if it wishes to fulfill its lofty mission of preserving peace which was in the mind of the men who in 1919 created this body at Geneva to free the world from "the foulest blot on our civilization", according to the strong phrase quoted at the beginning of this essay, with which Carnegie stigmatized the abominable crime of war?

CARNEGIE AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE

Carnegie, then in his old age, had the misfortune of witnessing that terrible human madness of the World War, whose dire effects still burden humanity. His body, worn by an active life of work and struggle, could not bear the downfall of the ideas for which he had fought the good fight. Slowly, quietly, as if to hide its disillusionment, that great heart which had beat high for the cause of peace grew still. But his memory lives on, for the ideal of peace to which Carnegie devoted his life can never disappear while the spirit of Christianity is abroad in the earth. The name of Carnegie is today the symbol of the most lofty ideal that humanity in its desire for better things can imagine: peace between all the sons of one country and peace and good will among nations. The name of Carnegie will not be forgotten, for the good seed that he sowed with generous hand will bring forth an hundred-fold until it covers with its beneficent mantle all the face of the earth.



CARNEGIE AT LAYING OF CORNER-STONE OF PAN AMERICAN UNION.

LATIN AMERICAN PAINTING IN THE 1935 CARNEGIE INTERNATIONAL

By HOMER SAINT-GAUDENS

Director, Department of Fine Arts, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh

ONE HUNDRED years ago there was born in Scotland a boy named Andrew Carnegie. From a beginning as a master of iron and steel in the ore mills of Pittsburgh he developed into a power in the world of industry. Looking beyond the fire and carbon dust of the iron furnaces, he was wise enough to divine that if mankind wished to grow through the ages in all that makes for the beauty and happiness of life, it must of necessity seek the exercise of its spiritual side. Hence from the returns of his industry, Mr. Carnegie founded in Pittsburgh the Carnegie Institute, in which was a department for fostering the Fine Arts and for the encouragement of the creative spirit.

The year after the Fine Arts Department was instituted, came the inauguration, in 1896, of a series of International Exhibitions of contemporary oil painting, dedicated to the exchange of artistic ideas and impulses; a centering of international art effort which Mr. Carnegie felt would promote world understanding and brotherhood. It is thirty-nine years since the inception of the International Exhibitions, yet during that time, with but a few omissions due to the misfortune of world events, there have been assembled annually these groups of oil paintings representative of the current schools and trends of art from divers countries of Europe and from the United States.

This year the Carnegie Institute decided to include not only works of the United States and Europe, but likewise selections from some of the major artistic centers of Latin America. Accordingly Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile were singled out. The first steps, therefore, in organizing this new phase of the exhibition were directed toward the Pan American Union. Then the American Association of Museums also cooperated with many ideas. Finally the Department of State, which has invariably gone out of its way to be of assistance throughout Europe whenever it was asked for help by the Department of Fine Arts, set the machinery in motion with the result that soon an exchange of ideas was moving freely between Buenos Aires, Santiago, Rio de Janeiro, and Mexico City to the south and Pittsburgh to the north.

LATIN AMERICAN PAINTING

Eventually there were unpacked in Pittsburgh eight canvases from each of the three sister lands of South America, and eight works of Mexicans. Among the South American countries, Brazil received an honorable mention given to Candido Portinari for his canvas "Coffee." Portinari insists on contrast, puts emphasis on bold design, revels in the use of color, and seeks a novel interpretation of the world about him. The public which follows artists such as he believes that art can be dynamic, vital, aggressive, and cohesive. In fact such a public admits that it likes those qualities which reflect itself and not its grandparents. This same public maintains that certain artistic distortions have their place in contemporary art to set forth the



Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh.

"COFFEE", BY CANDIDO PORTINARI (BRAZIL).

This canvas, picturing a coffee plantation, was awarded Second Honorable Mention and a prize of \$300.00 at the Carnegie Institute International Exhibition of Modern Paintings.

distortions of our social life, and that this relationship has always existed.

Mr. Portinari is a young painter, born since the opening of this century in São Paulo, the great coffee center of his land. He has been painting since he was 8 years old. At the School of Fine Arts at Rio he received the highest awards, including a European scholarship which allowed him to complete his art studies in France and Italy. Today he is recognized as an outstanding figure in the Brazilian modern art world, where he has been appointed art professor at the University of the Federal District.

His countrymen, whose works hang beside his in the Pittsburgh exhibition, are Lucilio de Albuquerque, of the National School of

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Fine Arts, who has played a large role in the artistic life of his country, Henrique Cavalleiro, Vitorio Gobbis, Alberto da Veiga Guignard, Elizeu Visconti whose "Portrait of Yvonne Ladeira dos Visconti" the American critic Henry McBride commended together with the "Woman in Gray" by the Argentine, Lía Correa Morales, by saying "the almost lost art of portraiture is still practiced with ability in South America." Two painters of São Paulo, of less conservative trends than those of Rio, the capital of the country, are Paulo Rossi Osir and Lasar Segall.

The group of paintings from Argentina is probably the most eclectic of the South American sections, varying from sincere academic portraiture, such as the canvas by Lía Correa Morales, to the work in abstraction by Horacio Butler. This diversity of expression proves a vigorous artistic development, the result of a flourishing national life. For Argentine culture, as is the case of all the others south of the



Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh.

"ZAPATA". BY JOSÉ
CLEMENTE OROZCO
(MEXICO).

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"WOMAN IN GREY", BY
LÍA CORREA MORALES
(ARGENTINA).



Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh.

equator, speaks of many varied sources of influence, whether primarily native or European, whether from the land itself with its history of character and climate and circumstance or from the manners and inspirations immigrating from European centers. There is Hector Basaldua, the scenic director of the Colón Theatre of Buenos Aires, the "opera" of the capital, a well known and highly regarded painter. Horacio Butler, the author of the abstract "Melancholy Angel," is a Franciscan priest. Emilio Centurión with his formally constructed canvas called "Bathers," architecturally disciplined, is a professor of the National School of Fine Arts. Señora Correa Morales is a Counsellor of the National Direction of Fine Arts. Another woman, Raquel Forner, both modern and interesting, has won many prizes in her native land. Lino Spilimbergo, of the advanced school and highly regarded, accents a geometrically patterned composition with a few figures. Miguel C. Victorica sent an exotic nude reminiscent of

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"TEHUANTEPEC RIVER", BY MIGUEL COVARRUBIAS (MEXICO).

Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh.

Gauguin. Francisco Vidal is a young painter of Córdoba where he directs the Academy of Fine Arts.

In Chile a more traditional academic trend of thought obtains with such men as Burchard or Roa. These days tradition is regarded as a fetish by some and an imposition by others. To those in charge of this International tradition is neither. While tradition is a spur to and a chastener of inspiration, yet true taste is something that we must learn both partially from our fathers and partially for ourselves. Life admits thoughtful reminiscence. Growth, however, is along the frontiers. Both reminiscence and growth are needed. Wherefore the International hopes to hold a balance between both types of painters and to provide a forum in which the various ideas of visual aesthetics may struggle for supremacy.

The advisory committee in Chile acted as a jury, holding a preliminary exhibition in Santiago early in July before choosing the eight paintings to be sent to Pittsburgh. The final lot fell to Agustín Abarea, a landscapist who has won honor in his land; Pablo Burchard, a painter who holds a high place in the artistic life of Santiago; Jorge Caballero, a younger university professor in the Academy of Fine Arts in Santiago; Roberto Humeres S., again a young artist, with training

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in architecture as well as painting; Jorge Letelier N., a successful painter of landscapes, flowers, and portraits; Camilo Mori, a portrait painter and decorator, now professor of drawing and painting in the School of Architecture of Santiago; Israel Roa, the youngest entrant among his countrymen, who this year received First Prize in the Official Salon in Chile; and Julio Ortiz de Zárate, recognized for his artistic leadership at home.

From Mexico, Orozco with his "Zapata," or Covarrubias with his "Tehuantepec River," are especially familiar in the United States—Orozco for his large decorative work and Covarrubias for his cartoons and caricatures. Orozco, who has been known as the "Mexican Goya," bites into the social consciousness, painting the violence of the struggles and the sufferings of the Mexican social evolution. In Mexico City itself Siqueiros, a leader of the left wing of Communism, is perhaps most rapidly coming to the fore. Other Mexican painters in this Pittsburgh group are Jean Charlot, who builds his figures, according to Paul Claudel, like a "temple;" Manuel Rodríguez Lozano, whose progress is being watched by many who believe his work is of the most interesting in Mexico today; Carlos Mérida, the Guatemalan long living in Mexico, whom Anita Brenner claims laid the foundation-stone of the Mexican renaissance in 1920, a leader of the abstract school; and Rufino Tamayo, from Oaxaca, Mexico, sometimes held up as one of the most powerful painters of the younger group, purely Mexican in his lineage without a trace of Spanish



"HOUSE IN THE
COUNTRY", BY
PABLO BURCHARD
(CHILE).

Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh.



Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh.

"FIGURES ON THE TERRACE", BY LINO E. SPILIMBERGO (ARGENTINA).

inheritance. In him there is to be found the strong native Mexican consciousness, wherein the painters veer from the representational forms of European art and strive to found their works upon the ancient inheritance of the Indian past.

From Latin America, therefore, as from everywhere else, there are hung in this exhibition all types of painting to satisfy all types of persons. The lesson involved in the promenade before pictures both acceptable and anathema is good for the public's soul, it being forced to realize that there are as many points of view in artistic life as in social or political life.

The Pittsburgh International has no official "tendencies." It may not be regarded as promoting in art either the ultra-conservatism of the Chilean, Ortiz de Zárate, or the flagrant modernism of the Argentine, Butler. All it hopes to do is to help the public acclaim what is good of its sort, leaving the appraisal of what is good and what are the sorts to the established social groups in sundry lands.

Ten years ago the Museum of Fine Arts at Los Angeles held an exhibition of Pan American painting, where well over 100 canvases served to speak for the Latin American painters. In 1931 the Baltimore Museum of Arts sponsored a Pan American exhibition showing works from 14 of the peoples of this hemisphere, with nearly 150 pictures. Frequently also there have been individual exhibitions. Yet even with these efforts this acquaintance with contemporary art on these continents has been all too limited. As Henry L. Stimson,

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one-time Secretary of State, said in opening the Baltimore show, "In the past the relations between the United States and other countries of this hemisphere have been mostly of an economic or governmental character. It is on the cultural side that there is the greatest opportunity for further development of the relations between the United States and other American nations."

We know now that there is a freshness and vitality to be found in the evolution of art in the Pan American world. Wherefore in the discovering and touring of the work of these modern painters there are potentialities for sympathy between our Pan American peoples. In the years to come it will be well to make a more expansive survey which would even better acquaint our countrymen with the personality and painting of the other American republics, and constitute a greater influence for cordiality and cultural sympathy the length of our two western continents.



Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh.

"VILLAGE STREET", BY ISRAEL ROA (CHILE).

SANTIAGO AND VALPARAÍSO

By JENNIE ERSKINE MURRAY¹

I MUST tell a few of the outstanding features of the cities on the west coast. As all the world over, so here in South America, East is East and West is West. The East has an air of maturity, the West an air of youth.

Santiago and Valparaíso are young. Watch the *paseo*. This promenade is held in the cities at an hour just before or after tea. It is then that everybody goes for a walk, especially those of romantic age. It takes place on the Rua Ouvidor in Rio de Janeiro, on the Florida in Buenos Aires, but in Santiago and Valparaíso, those youthful cities, the street is not yet established, and with the variability of youth, the thoroughfare for the *paseo* changes as some new attraction increases the popularity of one street above another.

At the mention of the name of Santiago there flashes in memory the Alameda—Avenida de las Delicias is its full name, meaning Avenue of Delights—beautiful homes, old churches and gay shops. A most fascinating delight is the flower market, extending a block in the center of the avenue between the lines of traffic. It is protected by a roof and its booths are laden with flowers, calla lilies always in quantities. The most beautiful ornament of the street is the entrance to the park of Santa Lucía, where an Italian Renaissance fountain sends cascades over the wall, and a stone stairway, ornamented with statues and columns and vines, winds to the height of the park above. Even though the *paseo* may be taking place on the Alameda or Merced, there will be those of the most romantic turn of mind, who will walk up these stairs to the tree shaded paths and watch the mountain ring surrounding the city change from white to pink, then red purple, after the sun has gone down. This park is a great flat rock in the midst of the city, lifted like a high table. It was used as a fortress by the early pioneers but now landscape gardening has made it a thing of beauty. Paths and stairways go up along all its rock walls and verdure and flowers cover them with hanging drapery. In some streets of Santiago, peach trees are used for shade trees. I saw them in full bloom, an exquisite decoration giving to the city a delicate beauty, this city that is set like a jewel surrounded by snow-covered mountains, a band of white by day, a band of crimson just before night falls.

Valparaíso is a city where east and west seem to be interchanged. You think you are looking over the Pacific toward the west, but if it is

¹See "Between South American Cities", "See South America", and "Glimpses of Some South American Capitals", by the same author, in the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union for January, June, and November 1934, respectively.

SANTIAGO AND VALPARAÍSO



THE AVENIDA DE LAS DELICIAS, SANTIAGO.

This wide thoroughfare of Santiago is well named the "Avenue of Delights", of which not the least is the flower market occupying the block in the foreground.

a clear day, you see a great mass of purple and white, its head covered with gray, rising in that direction. It is Aconcagua. It stands out there where you think you see the Pacific. You are really looking at the Bay of Valparaíso and as you stand on a terrace, one of the series by which the city runs up the mountain spur that turns and encloses the bay, you are looking toward the great range of the Andes and there is the mighty Aconcagua. They told me if I would get up early, just before sunrise, I might see him without the gray veil on his head. But it was too cold for me. It was all I could do to keep warm in bed at that hour in early spring.

An unusual means of transfer is in general use in this city. People are lifted in elevators, or to be exact, by funicular railways, up and down the mountain side, when they go calling or on errands. The neighbors have houses above or below each other. You bend your head backwards to look up at them on their verandas or you look straight down below your feet to see them in their gardens. You may take the trolley or bus to go to Viña del Mar. How I wished that I might reach the top of that bluff where are some of the handsomest of the houses, especially the one where the Prince of Wales stayed; this, a young lady who lives in the vicinity told me, was the summer home of the President. The bus ride in the other direction



THE PLAZA DE LA INTENDENCIA, VALPARAÍSO.

An attractive plaza is laid out between the waterfront and the City Hall, the imposing building in the background. Because of the fact that the city is built on hills rising from the sea, inclined railways are a necessity for transportation from one level to another.



THE MUNICIPAL CASINO, VIÑA DEL MAR.

Within a few miles of Valparaíso is the fashionable and picturesque seaside resort, Viña Del Mar. One of the most popular additions to its array of handsome residences and other buildings is the fine Municipal Casino.

SANTIAGO AND VALPARAÍSO

A COLONIAL GATEWAY IN SANTA LUCÍA PARK

A colonial gate of wrought iron is one of the beauty spots in the delightful park which has been made on Santa Lucía Hill in the center of Santiago.



runs along the coast below the Ancha Park which falls down over the bluff like a canvas embroidered with flowers; it is a garden of vines and flower beds hung like a picture. But turn and look in the opposite direction, beyond the wave-beaten shore and the blue expanse of the Pacific. There, rising high in the blue of the sky, is a glowing mass of color. It is Aconcagua, miles away. In that mass of glowing color, our Western Hemisphere rises to its highest altitude.

You have been looking at ponchos and rugs ever since you arrived in Chile. There are many other souvenirs of Indian make—of bronze and clay and woven horse-hair, brightly colored. In Valparaíso the vendors display them at open booths and follow you with their arms loaded. They will spread them anywhere in the streets. The last Chileans I saw were swinging their arms in an effort to keep warm in the coldness of the night as they made bargains with travellers about to leave. Men and women, they covered the dock with their stunning blankets and it was not until midnight that they folded them and trudged away into the darkness.

THE FARROUPILHA EXPOSITION IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL¹

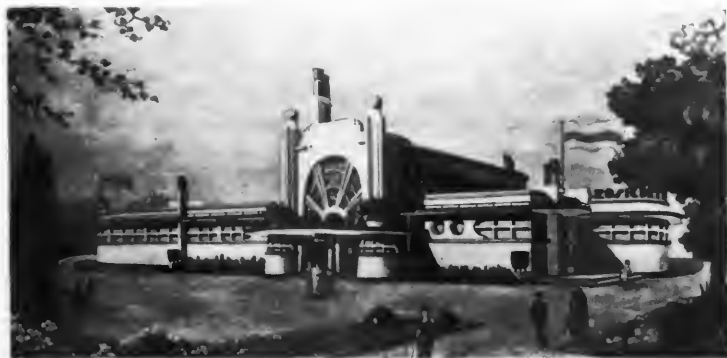
ON September 20, 1935, the Farroupilha Centenary Exposition was opened in Porto Alegre, capital of Rio Grande do Sul, the southernmost State of Brazil. The exposition, which commemorates the outbreak of the Farroupilha, or Tatterdemalion, Revolution, leading to the creation of the short-lived Republic of Piratini, was organized by the State Government with the cooperation of the Federation of Rural Associations, the Industrial Center, and cultural institutions of Porto Alegre, and was a brilliant demonstration not only of the progress attained in commerce, industry, stockraising, and agriculture by Rio Grande do Sul, but also of the activities of other parts of the Republic. Foreign countries, too, were represented, especially the neighbors Argentina and Uruguay.

The Campo da Redempção, a 60-acre park in the heart of the city, was chosen as the site of the exposition. The visitor entered through a monumental gateway; straight before him stretched the tree-bordered Avenue of the States, in the center of which was a long fountain beautifully illuminated at night with a bewildering flood of constantly changing colored lights. Flanking the avenue, and giving it its name, were the pavilions of other Brazilian States, while at the end the modernistic façade of the building dedicated to the industries of Rio Grande do Sul dominated the scene. Beside and behind that, the largest plot dedicated to any one section in the exposition was devoted to stands for the animal industry of the State. A casino, a lake for boating, and an amusement park provided varied means of relaxation for the visitor, while across from the entrance the Cultural Pavilion, which after the exposition is over will be used as a normal school, offered a cross section of the non-material interests of the citizens of the State.

It was fitting that the agricultural pavilion and the animal industry stands should be given so much space, for the wealth of Rio Grande do Sul is based on the products of its soil. All the foodstuffs needed by its people and the greater part of the raw materials for its growing industrial life are provided by its agricultural activities. A part of its produce is sent to other sections of the country, which take 77 percent of the amount shipped from the State, the other 23 percent

¹ Adapted by Beatrice Newhall, Assistant Editor, BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, from material furnished the Pan American Union by Senhor Walter Spalding, Director of the Cultural Pavilion, Farroupilha Exposition, and Drs. G. C. Ochoa and Dario Boussard.

THE FARROUPILHA EXPOSITION



THE FARROUPILHA EXPOSITION IN PORTO ALEGRE.

One of the most important buildings in the exposition was the Agricultural Pavilion, which contained a comprehensive exhibit of agricultural products, the chief source of wealth of the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

being exported abroad. If in the word agriculture the two branches of farming and stockraising are included, the total area devoted to that industry is more than 50,000,000 acres.

This area consists, for the most part, of natural pasture lands, leaving only about 7,500,000 acres for farming. In spite of this wide difference the commercial value of the respective products of these two branches is almost the same. It has recently been stated that of the 2,000,000 contos de reis at which agricultural production in the Gaucho State has been valued, more than half comes from farming. It is reasonable to conclude, therefore, that the State, formerly given over almost entirely to stockraising, is rapidly passing from that level to another higher one, the agro-industrial. The chief agricultural products are:

Products	Area	Quantity	Average value
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Milreis</i>
Corn.....	1,413,264	1,292,020	146,588:800
Beans.....	312,192	162,530	69,825:400
Rice.....	234,270	207,540	71,970:900
Wheat.....	276,690	118,554	39,132:780
Alfalfa.....	62,545	125,141	25,010:800
Tobacco.....	116,176	31,016	37,653:240
White potatoes.....	64,640	134,469	31,293:860
Onions.....	12,503	48,410	9,967:400
Wine.....		25,625,000*	33,000:000
Maté.....		16,000	8,000:000
			472,443:180

* Gallons.

The agricultural lands in Rio Grande do Sul may be divided into three zones, tableland, the central lowland, and prairie. These are all covered with pasture and partly with trees, which border the

watercourses and cover the mountains. The tablelands, which are gently undulating, also have isolated woodlands which are characteristic of the region and are called *capões*, and in the valleys of the Uruguay and Antas Rivers there are extensive forested areas.

Agriculture is the cornerstone of the prosperity of Rio Grande do Sul. To promote their numerous interests, producers and exporters have tried to give an efficient organization to production and marketing. Hence unions and cooperative societies have been formed which little by little have joined forces. These efforts have received a certain amount of aid from the State government.

The lands in the State have been broken up into many comparatively small holdings. There is a special bureau which starts agricultural settlements; this is one of the branches of the Department of Agriculture, which maintains experiment stations, provides all kinds of technical aid, and promotes rural production.

The prosperity of agriculture in Rio Grande do Sul is therefore the result of the natural productiveness of the soil and the intelligent labor of its inhabitants. The agricultural experts trained in the special schools established in Porto Alegre and in Pelotas are having an increasing influence in directing the planting of crops and suggesting methods of agriculture. These activities have increased in geometrical progression during the last five years.

For many years, however, stockraising was the predominant occupation in Rio Grande do Sul, giving it its nickname, "The Gaucho State". The far-flung estancias were self-sustaining establishments which played a prominent part in the State's history.

About 60 years ago ranch owners began to be interested in pedigreed cattle, and at that time the first sires were imported from Europe. In the mild climate and with the good pasturage of their new home, the cattle were rapidly acclimated and raised the basic industry of the State to new levels. There are at present 11,000,000 head of cattle, 7,500,000 sheep, 6,000,000 hogs, and 1,500,000 horses, mules, etc.

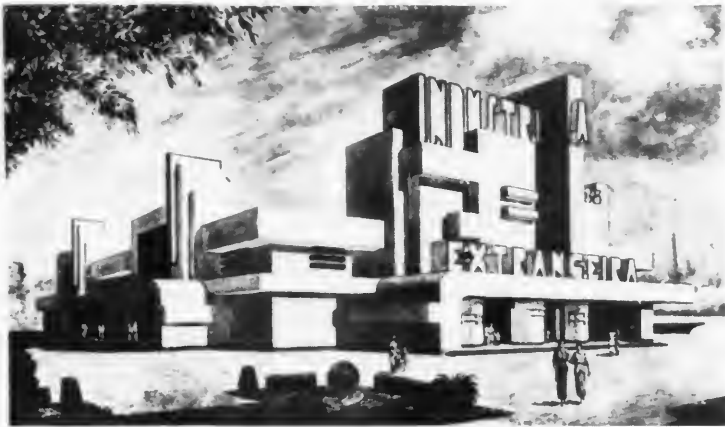
Two packing houses have been established in the State by foreign corporations. These slaughter annually 170,000 head of cattle and export all the products manufactured. There are some 40 jerked-beef establishments, slaughtering 500,000 head; all the beef thus prepared is consumed within the Republic.

The sheep are bred principally for their wool, which has been estimated at 30,000,000 pounds. The hogs are grown largely for the production of lard, of which 70,000 tons are produced annually.

The Riograndenses, an able and progressive section of the Brazilian population, are proud of their achievements and their history. The former were in evidence in the exhibits at the exposition, and one phase of the latter was recalled in its name, commemorating the centenary of a revolution of which little is known outside Brazil.

THE FARROUPILHA EXPOSITION

The achievement of independence in 1822 had not brought to Rio Grande do Sul, the southernmost Province of what was then the Empire of Brazil, the benefits which other parts of the country derived from severing the ties with Portugal. For a long time before that event, murmurings and mutterings had been heard, complaining of the lack of attention paid to the Province. The complaints became louder and more constant after 1822. Official and private letters to Rio de Janeiro all bore the same burden: Rio Grande do Sul had been abandoned; Rio Grande had been despoiled by the capital; industry and commerce in Rio Grande were being killed by exorbitant taxes. There was truth in these grievances. In the early 1830's, the national Government demanded the annual payment of 800 contos from the



PAVILION OF FOREIGN INDUSTRIES.

While the exposition concentrated on the progress of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, nevertheless other States and neighboring countries were represented, particularly in the industrial field.

impoverished provincial treasury, leaving little more than 100 for the provincial budget. Citizens of the Province who were in the Army had small chance to rise in rank, because the best positions were reserved for members of the Portuguese Party, and less chance of being paid, for the Government was often 8 or 10 years in arrears. The result was that the Army lived by "requisitions", verbal for the most part, or by out and out pillage. The Riograndense's feeling of injury was heightened because, as Senhor Spalding expressed it, "He lived with arms at his side, his sword in his hand and his foot in the stirrup, defending Brazil against foreign invasion. At the cry of alarm, the first to rally to the country's defense were the sons of the Gaucho Province. It was they who defended the most dangerous outposts, who took upon themselves the heaviest responsibilities of

the fighting with unflinching calm, and who were the last to return to their ranches and lay aside sword and lance, which hung at the foot of the bed to be seized anew at the first cry of danger to Brazil."

The revolution of April 7, 1831, which brought about the abdication of Dom Pedro I, dealt a mortal blow to the influence of the Portuguese or Conservative Party, which, organized in other parts of the country as The Military Society, was plotting to restore the deposed emperor. The Riograndenses not only refused to permit a branch of that society to be founded in the Province, but, to combat the pro-Portuguese movement, the group holding opposing views organized in Rio Grande do Sul the Society for the Defense of National Liberty and Independence.

The conflict between these two points of view and the utter lack of comprehension of the situation in all parts of the country by the authorities in Rio de Janeiro made uprisings and revolts inevitable. The movement in Rio Grande do Sul, however, was the strongest. The events leading to the outbreak of hostilities were briefly as follows:

The president of the Province was an appointee of the central government; as he was generally not a resident, he was unacquainted with local conditions and uninterested in local problems. In 1833 Judge Manoel Antonio Galvão was appointed president; he let himself be influenced by the "retrogressives" of the Portuguese Party. Complaints to the capital led to the promise that he should be succeeded by a native, Dr. Antonio Rodrigues Fernando Braga. The promise was not kept, and José Mariani was sent to replace Judge Galvão. Bento Gonçalves, the leader of the liberals, went to Rio de Janeiro, where he gained a sympathetic hearing from two of the Regents, who promised him that the organization of the Military Society would be forbidden and Mariani replaced by Rodrigues Braga. These facts exasperated the "retrogressives", who began a campaign of petty persecution against the whole liberal party, scornfully dubbed anarchist and *farroupilha*. Disturbances in the Province, and the influence of a brother of another Regent, finally brought about the recall of Mariani and the appointment of Rodrigues Braga, who took possession of his post on May 2, 1834.

Unfortunately, Braga soon became only the tool of his brother, the notorious Pedro Rodrigues Fernando Chaves (generally known simply as Pedro Chaves), and continued the persecution of the liberals. His open avowal of "retrogressive" principles served as additional fuel to the separatist movement, which his shortsighted measures had fomented. In an address at the opening of the Legislative Assembly on April 20, 1835, Fernandes Braga again denounced the separatists, and aroused a great deal of feeling by naming their leaders, many

of whom, like Bento Gonçalves, were members of the Assembly. The conservatives believed that, by making public their knowledge of the supposedly secret plans of their opponents, they had scotched the movement, especially as apparent order ensued.

The actual facts, however, were quite otherwise. In private homes and in meetings of secret societies organized expressly for that purpose, careful plans were being made for the revolution which broke out under the leadership of Bento Gonçalves, on the day and at the hour designated, 11 o'clock on the night of September 19, 1835. The next day the Farroupilha troops entered the city, which offered no resistance.

The revolutionists first brought order to the city, a feat which they achieved within a month, and then applied to the Regents of the Empire for a new president. The central government, however, treated the *de facto* government as rebels, and after the arrival of the new incumbent, plots and counterplots were the order of the day, a state of affairs which lasted for 10 years.

In the following year, 1836, two events of importance took place: On June 15 a counter-revolution broke out in Porto Alegre, and the Farrapos lost the city, which they never were able to recapture. And on September 10 General Netto of the revolutionary army overthrew the imperial forces, and the following day Netto and his staff proclaimed the independence of Rio Grande do Sul as a republic. In Piratini elections were held on November 6, and Bento Gonçalves da Silva was elected president, with José Gomes de Vasconcellos Jardim as alternate. This provision was necessary because Bento Gonçalves had been captured a month earlier and sent to Rio de Janeiro. There he met Garibaldi, to whom he gave a privateering commission and entrusted the formation of a Farroupilha navy.

During 1837 and 1838 the Farroupilha fortunes continued to prosper, for the party became master of practically the whole province except the maritime cities of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande, Pelotas, and São José do Norte. They reached their height in 1839, when the Farrapos not only kept their gains but also sent aid to other rebellious provinces, for their avowed aim was not separation but that Republican federation of the Brazilian provinces which was achieved nearly half a century later. There was much less fighting during the ensuing years, and an attempt at reconciliation between the republicans and the imperialists was made, but without success. Rival factions sprang up in the republican assembly and weakened the cause; then the military reverses of 1844 still further undermined the morale of the Farrapos. Learning of this, Dom Pedro II issued a decree on December 18 of that year, granting amnesty to all who had taken part in the revolution. The revolutionists, however, sent an emissary

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

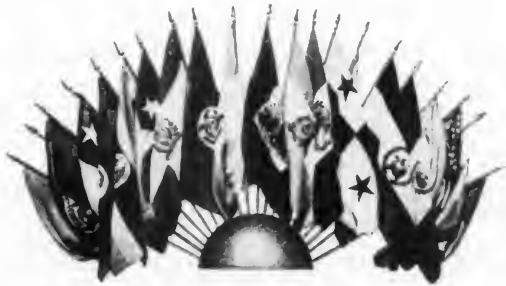
who arrived in Rio de Janeiro on January 12, 1845, to arrange a more dignified settlement. He was successful, returning with an honorable treaty of peace in his modest and ill-tailored campaign jacket. On February 25 the Farrapo officials met to consider the question of peace and the acceptance of the treaty offered by the central government. They felt that there was nothing else to do but accept it. On the 28th, therefore, Canabarro, leader of the Farrapo forces, issued a patriotic proclamation announcing the signing of the treaty and the following day, March 1, Caxias did the same for the other side.

Thus ended one of the earliest attempts at republicanism by a subdivision of the Brazilian nation. Although of minor importance in the history of the country, many of its heroic incidents are recalled with proud affection by the Riograndenses.



"AS TRES RAÇAS."

This poster was used to attract attention to the Exposition, which opened September 20 last in commemoration of the movement for "National Liberty and Independence" which began in southern Brazil in 1835.



PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Recent acquisitions.—The Library has been fortunate in receiving from the Concejo Provincial de Lima several works relative to the Fourth Centenary of the founding of Lima, published especially by the Concejo on that occasion. The shipment includes a reprint of the chronicle *Diario de Lima* of Josephe de Mugaburu and Francisco de Mugaburu (hijo) and the first edition of its predecessor, which is thus made accessible to all readers—that is, the *Diario de Lima* of Juan Antonio Suardo. With these two journals the reader obtains an almost complete history of early Lima from the officially appointed chroniclers of the Viceroyalty for their period; Suardo's book covers the years 1629 to 1634, the Mugaburus', from 1640 to 1694. A third chronicler, whose still undiscovered work presumably has to do with the intervening years of 1634 to 1640, was Diego de Medrano.

Other books in the shipment were *Pequeña antología de Lima (1535-1935)* an interesting collection of excerpts from the writings of famous Peruvian authors compiled by señor Raúl Porras Borranechea; *Monografías históricas sobre la ciudad de Lima*, a two-volume work containing eleven articles, the longest of which is the "Fundación de Lima", written in the seventeenth century by Bernabé Cobo, a Jesuit missionary, but not published until 1882 (by the Imprenta Liberal of Lima); and the *Libros de Cabildos de Lima*, a set of five volumes containing the documents of the Cabildos for the years 1534 to 1561 with the exception of those for the years 1540 to 1543, which make up the Second Book, and have been lost for three centuries, "probably destroyed at the time of the rebellion of Diego de Almagro el Mozo", according to Bertram T. Lee, who deciphered and annotated the documents. Mr. Lee hopes to finish deciphering the documents for the rest of the sixteenth century in the near future. Book I of

the Cabildos was deciphered and annotated by the erudite Enrique Torres Saldamando and published in 1888. Mr. Lee's compilation includes the reprint of this book as well as books III to VI; of the last book (*i. e.* VI) only the first part has been published to date. The historical notes, made with the assistance of Carlos A. Romero, Domingo Angulo, Horacio H. Urteaga and Juan Bromley, are to be published separately.

Señor Fernando Ocaranza has presented to the Library his six works on the Franciscans in the early history of Mexico. In addition to much interesting and valuable historical material, the studies contain numerous documentary appendices.

An interesting series of Chilean books being received in the Library is the *Biblioteca América*, published by the Editorial Ercilla in Santiago, a house which issues several very good collections. The *Biblioteca América* includes studies of American political, cultural, and economic life, novels, and biographies. The authors are for the most part Chileans. Besides the four recently-received volumes listed in the Chilean section below, the Library has vols. 3, *La Mancha de Don Quijote*, by Augusto d'Halmar; 4, *Panorama de la literatura actual*, by Luis Alberto Sánchez; and 10, *Don Diego Portales*, by Máximo Soto-Hall.

An interesting pictorial map of Mexico, 40x25 inches in size, has been received from the Fischgrund Publishing Company of Mexico City. It shows well-known towns, points of historical, economic, and social interest, and state boundaries. In one corner is a border of small appropriate pictures depicting important events, such as the "Cry of Independence" in 1810, and local customs. The map gives a colorful and interesting picture of Mexico. It was drawn by Miguel Gómez Medina.

The Library has received a notice from the well-known Spanish newspaper, *La Prensa*, published in New York, that it has established a non-profit making department for the sale of books published in Spain and Latin America. This is a new departure and an experiment which will be continued or abandoned according to whether or not the service is popular. In announcing the department the publishers state that the books will be sold at about the same price as in the country in which they are published.

Recent acquisitions.—The list below includes some of the new books received:

Martin Fierro, por José Hernández. Buenos Aires, Librería "La Facultad", Juan Roldán y ca. [1935] xxiii, 264 p. front. (port.), plates, facsim. 18½ em. [This most recent edition of *Martin Fierro* was published to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Hernández (November 10, 1834), which his native city, General San Martín, observed with fitting ceremonies.]

Ensayos sobre etnología argentina (2ª serie, Onomástica indiana de Tucumán) [por] Pablo Cabrera . . . Buenos Aires, "El Ateneo", 1931. 306, [2] p. 20½ cm. (Junta de historia y numismática. Biblioteca de historia argentina y americana . . . IX) [Presbítero Cabrera has written various works, including several on the history of Tucumán and of Córdoba. The first, *Ensayos sobre etnología argentina*, containing data on the Lules Indians of the sections in and around Tucumán, was published in Córdoba in 1910. This second series contains the geographical names of Tucumán, as given by the Lules and neighboring Indians.]

La industria del salitre de Chile. [Publicación del] Ministerio de hacienda, República de Chile. [Santiago de Chile, Talleres gráficos "La Nación", S. A., 1935.] 3 v. tables (2 fold.) 27 cm. [This long work on the nitrate industry in Chile gives a complete account of the Congressional debates and press comments on the founding of the *Corporación de ventas de salitre y yodo de Chile*, (successor to the "Coseli") and the law of January 8, 1934, which established the corporation. The introduction discusses the nitrate industry in Chile and includes a few tables and a historical summary to show its growth.]

Chile, guía de la exportación, 1935. [Publicación de la Subsecretaría de comercio, Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y comercio] Santiago de Chile, Talleres gráficos "El Correo", 1935. 6 p. l., 15-309 [i. e. 321] p. tables, diagr. 27 cm. [This new guide gives the export regulations issued from October, 1933, to June 1934, including the establishment of the "Servicio de control comercial de exportación" in the Bureau of Commerce and regulations for exporting various fruits, vegetables and soap bark. The 305 exporters are listed alphabetically and numbered. At the end is an index of products, showing which are exported by which companies. The index is in Spanish, German, French and English. A list of the personnel of the Ministry of Foreign Relations and Commerce and of the Chilean Chambers of Commerce is also included.]

¿A dónde va Indoamérica? [por] Victor Raúl Haya de la Torre. . . . Santiago de Chile [Editorial Ereilla] 1935. 280, [2] p. 23 cm. (Biblioteca América. XV) [The celebrated writer and founder of the Aprista movement explains his concepts of economic, political and cultural conditions on the American continent.]

Vida y pasión de la cultura en América [por] Luis Alberto Sánchez. . . . Santiago de Chile [Editorial Ereilla] 1935. 135 p., 1 l. 22½ cm. (Biblioteca América, XVI) [Señor Sánchez is the author of various works, several of which are literary criticism. This latest work is a study of culture in America, especially of the place of literature in cultural development.]

La fábrica [novela por] Carlos Sepúlveda Leyton. . . . Santiago de Chile [Editorial Ereilla] 1935. 165 p., 1 l. 22½ cm. (Biblioteca América. XVII) [A new novel from the pen of a Chilean author, this work is a social study as well as a picture of the life of normal school students.]

Intuición de Chile y otros ensayos en busca de una conciencia histórica [por] Mariano Picón-Salas. . . . Santiago de Chile [Editorial Ereilla] 1935. 139 p., 1 l. 22½ cm. (Biblioteca América. XVIII) [This collection of essays, written by the author of numerous other essays and short stories, includes some on the literature and culture of Chile and of the Americas, and some on historical topics.]

El departamento del Huila; estudio de la Comisión de Cultura aldeana. [Bogotá, Imprenta nacional, 1935] 284 p., 1 l. plates, tables (1 fold.), fold. map. 21½ cm. [The Village Culture Commission is a comparatively recent social organization established by the Colombian government. It is doing notable work for small towns in that country. This study gives a complete picture of its activities in the Department of Huila; each chapter is written by an expert in his field, e.g., agriculture, public health, education. The whole work is preceded by a history of the Department.]

El Presidente Polk y Cuba; discurso leído por el . . . Dr. Emeterio S. Santovenia. en la sesión solemne celebrada el 10 de octubre de 1935. . . . La Habana, Imprenta "El Siglo XX", A. Muñiz y hno., 1935. 116 p. front. (port.), plates (facsim.) 24½ cm. (Academia de la historia de Cub. [Publicaciones Otros discursos. n. 40.]) [Dr. Santovenia tells of President Polk's plan to acquire Cuba for the United States in 1848. He includes various historical and bibliographical notes, facsimiles from Polk's diary, and an appendix containing letters of Consul Robert B. Campbell from Habana, and of Secretary of State James Buchanan.]

La politique extérieure de Toussaint-Louverture; nos premières relations politiques avec les États-Unis; lettres de Toussaint-Louverture et d'Edward Stevens (1799-1800) par Ls. Marecau Lecorps. Port-au-Prince, Chéraqit, Imprimeur-éditeur, 1935. 1 p. l., ii, [3]-107, vi p., 1 l. pl. (port.) 23 cm. [Judge Lecorps studies the early relations of Haiti with the United States. The numerous documents, including letters from Toussaint-Louverture to John Adams and of Edward Stevens, consul general of the United States, to the Secretary of State are here presented in French for the first time, as far as the author knows.]

Índice de la pintura mexicana contemporánea. Index of contemporary Mexican painting. [By] Agustín Velázquez Chávez. México, Ediciones arte mexicano, 1935. 3 p. l., ix-xi, [i], 225 p. incl. plates. 24 cm. (Ediciones arte mexicano. Mexican art editions. 1.) ["The present description begins with the painters who initiated and, in a certain sense, gave direction to the movement—men born around 1880—and ends with the youngest artists who have contributed to its most recent development. . . . No pretension is made to offer a record of all modern Mexican painters; the book is solely an *index* attempting to convey an idea of pictorial art at present. . .," the author tells us in his preliminary note. The work contains a biography of each painter in Spanish and English, with bibliographic notes and reproductions of some of his paintings. This is the first of a series which will include a biography of José Clemente Orozco, a history of colonial Mexican painting, a volume on woodcuts in Mexico, and a bibliography of contemporary Mexican painting.]

Tenayuca; estudio arqueológico de la pirámide de este lugar, hecho por el Departamento de monumentos de la Secretaría de educación pública. México, Talleres gráficos del Museo nacional de arqueología, historia y etnografía, 1935. xiii, 350 p., 1 l. illus., plates (part col., part fold.), diags. (part col., part fold.), maps (part fold.) 29 cm. [This long study of the famous pre-Columbian pyramid of Tenayuca was made as a contribution of the Department of Public Education to the Twenty-Sixth International Congress of Americanists, which met in Seville on October 12, 1935. Tenayuca is considered from the historical, archaeological, architectural, and artistic standpoints. Each chapter is written by a member of the department who is a specialist in the subject; the study of the hieroglyphics, for instance, is by Señor Alfonso Caso.]

Capítulos de la historia franciscana [por] Fernando Ocaranza. Primera [y segunda] serie. México, 1933-1934. 2 v. 13 plates (incl. facsim.) (vol. 2) 29½ cm. [History of the Franciscans in Mexico, from the beginning of the sixteenth to the nineteenth century.]

Los Franciscanos en las provincias internas de Sonora y Ostimuri [por] Fernando Ocaranza. México, 1933. 279, [4] p. 23½ cm. [This material covers the work of the Franciscans in the Pimería Alta region during the eighteenth century.]

Establecimientos franciscanos en el misterioso reino de Nuevo México [por] Fernando Ocaranza. México, 1934. 199, [4] p. plates (incl. facsim.) 23½ cm. [An account of the Franciscans in what is today the state of New Mexico in the United States, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.]

La beatificación del venerable Sebastián de Aparicio [por] Fernando Ocaranza. México, 1934. 165, [3] p. plates, port. 23½ cm. [Fray Sebastián was born in Spain in 1502. While still young he went to Mexico, but he did not enter the Franciscan order until 1574, after he had given all his wealth to the nuns of Santa Clara. His death occurred in 1600.]

El imperial Colegio de indios de la Santa Cruz de Santiago Tlaltelolco [por] Fernando Ocaranza. México, 1934. 220, [4] p. 10 plates (incl. facsim.) 23 cm. [This history of the famous Mexican *colegio* shows its development during the eighteenth century, and the part the Franciscans took in its growth.]

Libros de Cabildos de Lima. . . [Publicación del] Concejo provincial de Lima [en el] IV centenario de la fundación de la ciudad. Descifrados y anotados por Bertram T. Lee. Prólogo del Dr. José de la Riva-Agüero. Lima, Impresores Torres Aguirre—Saumarti y cía., S. A., 1935. 5 v. fronts. (ports.), pl. 30½ cm.

Monografías históricas sobre la ciudad de Lima. . . [Publicación del] Concejo provincial de Lima [en el] IV centenario de la fundación de la ciudad. Lima, Librería e imprenta Gil, S. A., 1935. 2 v. illus., plates (incl. port., facsim. (maps)) 28½ cm. Contents: Tomo I. M. González de la Rosa: Biografía del Padre Bernabé Cobo; Padre Bernabé Cobo: Historia de la fundación de Lima; Enrique Torres Saldamando: El escudo de la ciudad de Lima; Juan Bromley: El estandarte real de la ciudad de Lima; Ricardo Tizón y Bueno: El plano de Lima. Tomo II. Doningo Angulo: La metropolitana de la ciudad de los reyes; El barrio de San Lázaro de la ciudad de Lima; Jorge Guillermo Leguía: Lima en el siglo xviii; Pablo Patrón: Lima antigua; José de la Riva Agüero: Añoranzas; Horacio H. Urteaga: El virrey Don Francisco de Toledo.

Diario de Lima, de Juan Antonio Suardo. . . [Publicación del] Concejo provincial de Lima [en el] IV centenario de la fundación de la ciudad. Publicado con introducción y notas por Rubén Vargas Ugarte. . . Lima, Imp. C. Vázquez L., 1935. 2 p. l., ix, 263, p., 1 l. pl. (port.) 25 cm. [Covers the years 1629 to 1634.]

Diario de Lima (1640-1694). . . Crónica de la época colonial, de Joseph de Mugaburu y Francisco de Mugaburu (hijo) [Publicación del] Concejo provincial de Lima [en el] IV centenario de la fundación de la ciudad. Reimpreso con prólogo y notas de Don Carlos A. Romero. . . Lima, Imp. C. Vázquez L., 1935. 4 p. l., [3]-295, [2] p. 25½ cm.

Pequeña antología de Lima (1535-1935); lisonja y vejamen de la ciudad de los reyes del Perú. Cronistas, viajeros y poetas, recopilada por Raúl Porras Barrenechea. Madrid [Imp. de Galo Sáez], 1935. 355 p., 2 l. illus., ports. 21½ cm.

Apéndice al Diccionario histórico-biográfico del Perú, confeccionado por Evaristo San Cristóval. . . Lima, Librería e imprenta Gil, S. A., 1935. Tomo 1: viii, 487 p. 22½ cm. [Fulfilling a promise made when the new edition of the Mendiburu biographical dictionary was begun in 1931, Señor San Cristóval has started the present appendix, which is to contain about four thousand biographies not included in Mendiburu. The first volume covers the sections ABA-CUS. It is intended that the work be completed in four volumes.]

Cusco histórico; homenaje a la ciudad de todos los tiempos en la cuarta centuria de su fundación española, por Rafael Larco H. . . 1. ed. de propaganda. Lima, Casa editoria "La Crónica" y "Variedades", S. A., lta., 1934. 336 p. illus., 2 maps. 28½ cm. Contents: Cusco histórico. Ofrenda, por Rafael Larco H.; Al Cusco, capital del pasado y ciudad del futuro, por Luis E. Valcárcel; Cusco, La ciudad incaica, y La ciudad virreinal, por Luis E. Valcárcel; Escena y actor esencial; el paisaje y el indio, por Carlos Ríos Pagaza; El escudo de armas del Cusco; Plano de la ciudad del Cusco, con explicación del plano; Cusco, primera

ciudad y primer voto entre las provincias de la Nueva Castilla; Cuseo histórico. Album: Cuseo precolombino y Cuseo virreinal. [The greater part of this volume is devoted to pictures of old Cuseo. The articles form an excellent introduction to the wonders of the ancient and the modern city.]

By pacific means; the implementation of article two of the Pact of Paris; addresses delivered at the Fletcher school of law and diplomacy at Tufts college. March, 1935, by Manley O. Hudson. . . . New Haven, Published for the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy by Yale university press; London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford university press, 1935. vi p., 1 l., 200 p. 21 cm. ["The text of this volume . . . comprises four lectures delivered by Professor Hudson. . . . To these have been appended a body of illustrative and significant documents . . ." we are told in the foreword. The lectures form a study of recent developments in providing for the pacific settlement of international disputes. The appendices include texts of treaties and other international acts to which the subject matter relates. After each of these acts Professor Hudson has listed the parties to the act as of April 1, 1935.]

Antología de la poesía española e hispanoamericana (1882-1932), por Federico de Onís. Madrid [Imp. de la Lib. y casa edit. Hernando (S. A.)]1934. xxxv, 1212 p. 20 cm. (Lettered on cover: Publicaciones de la Revista de filología española. [X]) Contents: I. Transición del romanticismo al modernismo: 1882-1896; II. Rubén Darío; III. Triunfo del modernismo: 1896-1905; IV. Juan Ramón Jiménez; V. Postmodernismo: 1905-14; VI. Ultramodernismo: 1914-32. [In this excellent compilation, Professor Onís, by the great amount of biographical and bibliographical data (a brief sketch and bibliographic notes precede the work of each poet in addition to the 32 pages of bibliography) and the representative selection of poems, presents an invaluable aid to the reader of contemporary Spanish verse. The Centro de Estudios Históricas, of the Junta para Ampliación de Estudios e Investigaciones Científicas in Madrid, sponsored the publication of the volume.]

El gran amanecer (al margen del desarrollo continental de América) [por] Heriberto Ramírez. Caracas, Editorial "Elite", 1935. 173 p. 21 cm. [Señor Ramírez writes here of the relations of the American Republics with each other since their inception until the present. He discusses the expansion policy of the United States, the aims of Pan Americanism, the Pan American Union, the numerous Inter-American conferences, and the "good neighbor" policy.]

Por la cooperación interamericana, por Alberto Sayán Vidaurrre. Valparaíso, Ediciones Chas [1935] 153 p. illus. (port.) 22 cm. [Señor Sayán Vidaurrre discusses the International Conferences of American States and cooperative commercial and intellectual institutes as means toward inter-American cooperation. He mentions tourist travel as an important factor in cementing relations. At the end of the volume is a collection of opinions of eminent statesmen on Pan Americanism, from Bolívar to our contemporaries. A large part of this work has been published previously in periodicals.]

Actas y antecedentes con el índice general [de la] Séptima Conferencia internacional americana. Montevideo [Imprenta nacional] 1933. [1099] p. 33 cm. [This volume contains the proceedings of the plenary sessions and of the nine commissions of the Seventh International Conference of American States. It has an index of authors and of topics.]

New periodicals.—The list below includes new magazines and those received for the first time:

Hojas panamericanas; revista mensual de difusión cultural e intercambio de libros, publicaciones e ideas entre los países americanos. Buenos Aires, 1935.

PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

Año I, n° 4, octubre de 1935. 20 p. illus., ports. 42½x29½ cm. Address: Bolívar 375, Buenos Aires, República Argentina.

Madre y niño; revista mensual de puericultura e higiene social. Buenos Aires, 1935. Año 2, n° 2, julio de 1935. 40 p. illus., ports., diagrs. 27x18 cm. Editor: Dr. Pedro Rueda. Address: Maipú 71, Buenos Aires, República Argentina.

Noticiario de la instrucción media. Buenos Aires, 1935. Año II, n° 8, septiembre de 1935. [71] p. 23x16 cm. Editor: Liga del profesorado diplomado. Address: Carlos Calvo 378, Buenos Aires, República Argentina.

Véritas; publicación mensual, la más importante y completa en su género dedicada a la banca, industria, producción y comercio argentinos. Buenos Aires, 1935. Año V, n° 58, 15 de octubre de 1935. 64 p. port., tables. 29x20 cm. Editor: F. Antonio Rizzuto. Address: Maipú 286, Buenos Aires, República Argentina.

Adelante; órgano de los alumnos del colegio "San Calixto". La Paz, 1935. Año III, n° 15, septiembre 1935. [92] p. illus., ports. 26x18½ cm. Monthly. Editor: Felipe Muñoz M. Address: Apartado 283, La Paz, Bolivia.

Boletim semanal da Associação comercial do Rio de Janeiro. Rio de Janeiro, 1935. N° 1, año 1, 11 de outubro, 1935. [32] p. fold. tab. 24½x18½ cm. Editor: Brandão Gomes. Address: Edif. Jornal do Brasil, 1° andar, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil.

Revista de cultura. Rio de Janeiro, 1935. Anno IX, n° 106, outubro 1935. [55] p. 23½x16 cm. Monthly. Editor: Pe. Thomás Fontes. Address: Rua do Cattete, 160, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil.

A voz do commercio; quincenario clasista conservador. Rio de Janeiro, 1934. Anno I, n° 1, novembro, 1934. [40] p. illus., ports., diagrs. 27x18½ cm. Editor: H. G. Barretto Junior. Address: Rua Theophilo Ottoni, 45-1°, Caixa postal 1885, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil. [The Library has received a complete file of this magazine from no. 1, November, 1934 to nos. 19-20, September 15, 1935.]

Arquitectura. Santiago de Chile, 1935. [No.] 1, agosto de 1935. 32 p. illus., diagrs. (1 fold.) 37½x27 cm. Bimonthly. Editors: Enrique Gebhard y Waldo Parraguez. Address: Casilla 13261, Santiago de Chile.

Resurgimiento. Bogotá, 1935. Série I, n° 1, octubre de 1935. 16 p. illus. (ports.) 33x24 cm. Semi-monthly. Editor: Francisco C. Carrillo R. Address: Calle 13, Número 9-95.

Boletín de la Corporación nacional del turismo. La Habana, 1935. Año I, No. 3, septiembre de 1935. 11 p. tables. 29x22½ cm. Monthly. Editor: Corporación nacional del turismo. Address: Neptuno (entre Zulueta y Monserrate), La Habana, Cuba.

Revista de técnica policial y penitenciaria, editada por la Secretaría de gobernación. La Habana, 1935. Vol. II, n° 3, septiembre 1935. [130] p. illus., pl. (port.), tables. 26x18 cm. Editor: Dr. Israel Castellanos González. Address: Gabinete nacional de identificación, Tacón No. 5, La Habana, Cuba.

Turismo en el Uruguay; publicación mensual para el fomento del turismo en el Uruguay, editada por la Comisión nacional de turismo. Montevideo, 1935. Año I, n° 1, octubre 1935. 36 p. illus. (part col.), port. 33x24½ cm. Editor: César Álvarez Aguiar. Address: Sarandí 452, Montevideo, Uruguay.

PAN AMERICAN PROGRESS

TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN BRAZIL AND THE UNITED STATES

The instruments of approval and ratification of the trade agreement between the United States and Brazil signed at Washington on February 2, 1935, were exchanged at Rio de Janeiro December 2, 1935. It became effective on January 1, 1936.

The agreement provides for reductions in the existing duties of each country on certain products and assurances against the imposition or increase of duties on other products. Brazil has reduced import duties on a long list of American products, including automobiles and trucks, tires and tubes, radio apparatus, paints and varnishes, common soap, oilcloth, surgical gauze, linoleum, colored upper and patent leather, electric batteries, steel furniture, steel files, certain scales, gasoline pumps, turpentine, cement, canned vegetables, canned fruit, oatmeal, powdered milk, canned salmon and chewing gum. Brazil also agrees not to increase, during the life of the agreement, the duties which apply to fresh fruit (duty free), agricultural machinery, including tractors (duty free), refrigerators, motor-cycles, sewing machines, automatic scales, cash registers, typewriters, calculating machines, typesetting machines, heavy radio, telephone and telegraph equipment, and motion picture films. The reductions in United States duties granted to Brazil are not many, for there are few important products imported from Brazil which are not on the free list. Duty concessions were made on manganese, Brazil nuts, castor beans, copaiba balsam, ipecac and yerba maté. Much more important to Brazil is the assurance of continued duty-free admission into the United States of coffee, cacao, and a number of other Brazilian products which together make up over 90 percent of the American imports from that country.

The agreement supersedes the commercial agreement of 1923. Like the former, it contains a reciprocal assurance of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment with respect to custom duties, charges, and formalities, thus preventing any discrimination with respect to these matters on the part of either country in favor of importations from third countries. Moreover, the most-favored-nation treatment is extended and applied also to other methods of regulating import trade, particularly quotas, internal taxes, and exchange control. The agreement contains certain generally recognized exceptions to the most-favored-nation clause, and provides

among other things that preferences may be granted by the United States to Cuba.

With respect to import quotas, import licenses and other forms of quantitative restrictions, the agreement provides in general for most-favored-nation treatment and in particular that no such restrictions will be applied to articles on which each country has granted concessions, except those imposed for sanitary and similar recognized purposes. Restrictions necessary in connection with measures for the control of production, market supply, or prices of domestic articles (such as are provided for in the Agricultural Adjustment Act) are allowed subject to consultation between the Governments, each Government having the right to terminate the whole agreement on 30 days' notice if it considers that such restrictions imposed by the other nullify or impair the concessions it has secured by the agreement. The agreement also contains other comprehensive provisions designed to provide for equitable treatment of each country's trade in connection with any quantitative restrictions which may be established, and lays down rules of procedure in connection with this form of trade control.

In addition to the general assurance of most-favored-nation treatment with regard to the control of foreign exchange, a supplementary exchange of notes between the two Governments provides that Brazil will undertake to grant sufficient exchange for the payment, as due, of future imports from the United States and to provide for the gradual liquidation of existing deferred commercial indebtedness to American exporters.

The Bank of Brazil will continue to meet the obligations assumed in June, 1933, for refunding the deferred commercial debts in arrears existing at that time. It is reported that approximately \$7,500,000 of the notes issued in accordance with the funding agreement of June 1933 are outstanding. Blocked commercial balances in Brazil due American exporters are estimated to amount to between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000. The Brazilian note gave assurance that as soon as bank credits were provided for the funding of these deferred commercial balances, the Government would make available a sufficient amount of exchange to assure the continuance of service on bonds issued in the United States and held by American bondholders, in accordance with the plan of payment concluded in February 1934. These credits were provided as a result of negotiations between the National Foreign Trade Council of New York, representing the holders of commercial indebtedness arising from importation of American products into Brazil, the Brazilian Government and the Export-Import Bank of Washington. A method was arranged between the Council and the Brazilian Government for the gradual liquidation of these commercial debts by the delivery to the American

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creditors of cash and serial notes of the Government of Brazil. At the request of the Council the Export-Import Bank has made a commitment to "purchase the funding notes of the Government of Brazil when, as, and if issued to the American creditors in settlement of American commercial debts now in arrears but not exceeding sixty percent of the notes issued to each individual creditor, provided that the total face amounts of such notes should not exceed \$17,000,000 and subject further to certain specified conditions."

With respect to future exports of American commodities to Brazil the bank is authorized to purchase a specified percentage of the obligations received in payment by the American exporter and to purchase all or a portion of the remainder of such obligations if the exporter pledges with the bank, notes issued by the Government of Brazil under the funding agreement of June 1933, or under the funding agreement of 1935, in an amount approximately equal to such remaining obligations, as an indemnity against any loss which may be incurred by the bank in connection with its liquidation of the obligations. Purchase of the obligations by the bank in both instances will be without recourse to the American exporter.

Besides national and most-favored-nation treatment with respect to all internal taxes and charges levied in the future, the agreement provides that national or Federal taxes on products on which duty concessions are granted will not be increased. Brazil and the United States also undertake to facilitate trade in the operation of their customs administration, and the application of sanitary regulations. The agreement went into effect on January 1, 1936 and will continue in force for at least two years, unless abrogated before that time under the quota provision earlier described. It may be terminated at the end of that period or subsequently upon six months' notice.—G. A. S.

NAVIGATION TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

On August 29, 1935, the President of the United States ratified the treaty between the United States and Mexico to facilitate assistance to and salvage of vessels of either country in danger or shipwrecked on the coast or within the territorial waters of the other, signed at Mexico City on June 13, 1935.

ARGENTINA AND CHILE RATIFY INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONVENTIONS

Argentina.—On October 4, 1935, President Agustín P. Justo, of Argentina, signed a law passed by the National Congress, giving official ratification to seven conventions adopted by the International Labor Conference in the third session held at Geneva the latter part

of 1921, concerning: The age for admission of children to employment in agriculture; the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers; workmen's compensation in agriculture; the use of white lead in painting; the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings; the minimum age for admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers; and the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea.

Chile.—The Government of Chile has communicated to the Secretariat of the League of Nations the formal ratification of the following conventions adopted by the International Labor Conference: *Second Session* (Genoa, 1920): fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea; concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship; for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen. *Third Session* (Geneva, 1921): concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture; fixing the minimum age for admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers; concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea. *Ninth Session* (1926): concerning seamen's articles of agreement. *Fourteenth Session* (1930): concerning the regulation of hours of work in commerce and offices. *Sixteenth Session* (1932): concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships (revised 1932). *Seventeenth Session* (1933): concerning fee-charging employment agencies; concerning compulsory old-age insurance for persons employed in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants; concerning compulsory old-age pensions for persons employed in agricultural undertakings; concerning compulsory invalidity insurance for persons engaged in industrial or commercial undertakings, in the liberal professions, and for outworkers and domestic servants; concerning compulsory invalidity insurance for persons in agricultural undertakings.

EL SALVADOR ENCOURAGES SAVING

The daily press of El Salvador and, in fact, public opinion as a whole, have received with evident signs of approval the action of the National Government in providing for the establishment of savings banks similar to the cooperative banks of New England and the building and loan associations of other sections of the United States, in order that even the poorest citizen may build up a fund to provide for his future needs and those of his family. A law passed by the unanimous vote of the National Assembly and signed by President Maximiliano Hernández Martínez on October 2, 1935, authorizes the organization of these savings associations, under the control and supervision of the Ministry of Finance, to encourage thrift among the

people and to aid the Government in its efforts for the economic recovery of the country. The minimum initial capital of the *Empresas de Capitalización de Ahorro*, as they are called, must be 50,000 colones, divided into shares of a par value not to exceed 100 colones each; the banks must maintain reserves equal to all their outstanding obligations, and in their investment operations they must abide by special regulations issued by the Ministry of Finance. Subscribers or depositors making regular deposits—as little as five colones per month—will be entitled to receive, at the end of a stipulated period of time, the full amount of their deposits plus accrued interest. In addition, a system will be instituted whereby a subscriber who holds the winning number in drawings to be held periodically shall be entitled to receive the entire amount he contracted to pay, even though he has made only his first deposit.—F. J. H.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

On the fifth anniversary of the inauguration of General Rafael L. Trujillo Molina as President of the Dominican Republic the *Revista de Agricultura y Comercio*, the official organ of the national Department of Agriculture and Labor, reviewed the agricultural progress of the country during the years 1930 to 1935. Among the outstanding achievements the following were noted: the distribution of agricultural implements among poor farmers; an increase in the production of rice from 24,200,000 pounds in 1930 to 67,256,752 pounds in 1934; a 100 percent increase in the number of instructors in agriculture; the employment of foreign experts to improve methods of agriculture; an increase in general agricultural production and a decrease of \$10,000,000 in imports of agricultural commodities from 1930 to 1933 and a still greater saving during 1934 and 1935; the establishment of experimental farms, agricultural colonies, and cooperative societies of producers and consumers; the distribution of 148,000 acres to farmers owning no land; the establishment of some 20 local "Boards for the Protection of Agriculture" throughout the Republic; and an increase in the number of cattle, with a corresponding improvement in breeding.

BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION ALONG INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

Field operations are now under way on the route of the Inter-American Highway in Central America to carry out a program of bridge construction prepared by the United States Bureau of Public Roads and approved by President Roosevelt. Expenses in connection

with this program are to be covered from the \$1,000,000 appropriation made by the Congress of the United States in June 1934, "to meet such expenses as the President in his discretion may deem necessary to enable the United States to cooperate with the several Governments, members of the Pan American Union, in connection with the survey and construction of the proposed Inter-American Highway". A program of work involving construction of four bridges was recommended by the Bureau of Public Roads as the initial activity under this appropriation, the estimated expenditure being \$340,000, as stated in a release issued by the Bureau.

The bridges are as follows: Republic of Panama, bridge over the Chiriquí River, approximately 600 feet long; Nicaragua, bridge over the Ochomogo River, approximately 210 feet long; Honduras, bridge over the Choluteca River, approximately 600 feet long; Guatemala, bridge over the Tamazulapa River, approximately 300 feet long.

Under present plans, the United States will furnish surveys, plans, specifications, and estimates for the bridges, all steel or other fabricated material for the superstructure, mechanical equipment, and transportation of materials and equipment to the site of the work. It will also construct the superstructure, supervise all construction, and furnish all inspection and supervision when needed in connection with getting out materials furnished by the other country.

The other country will furnish all local materials, and the labor and transportation incident thereto, together with rights of way, and labor needed in constructing the foundations and substructures, removing falsework, cleaning up the site, and grading approaches for a distance sufficient to complete the stream crossing and make the structure usable.

The Inter-American Highway route traverses Mexico and the Republics of Central America, its termini being Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, across the Río Grande from Laredo, Texas, and Panama City. About half of its entire length of 3,250 miles lies in Mexico, and the rest in the other six countries. A complete reconnaissance survey of the southern half of the route has been made by the Bureau of Public Roads. Further surveys are now being conducted by the Bureau, including a location survey for the unfinished section of the road in Panama, leading to the Costa Rican border. The necessary personnel for the new operations has been engaged, and field work on bridge surveys and estimates began toward the end of last year.

Total construction cost on the Inter-American Highway for an 18-foot surface of selected local materials with oil treatment, including both new construction and reconstruction of existing sections where necessary, has been estimated as approximately \$38,000,000 for the route in Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala, and \$25,000,000 for the route in Mexico.

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The following table, containing the latest figures obtainable, is taken from a report prepared by the bureau and submitted by President Roosevelt to Congress on March 6, 1934.

Distances on Inter-American highway from Panama City, Panama, to Nuevo Laredo, N. L., Mexico (United States boundary)

Country	Status of road					Totals	
	All weather	Good or fair in dry weather	Passable in dry weather	Trail	Under construction ¹	Miles	Kilometers
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles		
Panama.....	250.0	92.3	.....	24.8	58.1	367.1	590.8
Costa Rica.....	43.6	28.7	122.1	161.9	.....	356.3	573.4
Nicaragua.....	.....	32.6	157.9	23.5	.....	214.0	344.4
Honduras.....	7.5	79.9	.....	.....	13.0	87.4	140.6
El Salvador.....	94.6	88.6	.....	.....	.....	183.2	294.8
Guatemala.....	118.4	192.0	.....	.....	.....	310.4	499.5
Mexico.....	751.3	377.7	254.9	344.4	191.0	1,728.3	2,781.3
Total.....	1,265.4	891.8	534.9	541.6	262.1	3,246.7	5,224.8

¹ Items in this column are included in the other columns.

INCREASED EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT FROM ARGENTINA

The efforts of Argentina to diversify production are reflected in the rise in fresh fruit exports from 7,023,705 kilogramas for the first six months of 1932 to 15,473,242 for the same period in 1935 (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds). Grapes, pears, and apples comprise over 90 percent of the total shipments. Although grapes have long been a staple export item, the amount shipped abroad in 1935 was nearly double that in 1932, while in the same period more than three times as many pears and practically seven times as many apples were exported.

The United States buys more than 50 percent of the grapes, Brazil more than 25 percent, and the balance is divided between England, Germany, and other countries. Brazil is the chief purchaser of pears, consuming almost 50 percent of the shipments; next comes England, with a little more than 37 percent, followed by Switzerland, Holland, and the United States. Forty percent of the apples went to Switzerland during the first six months of 1935, England, Germany, Spain, and Brazil being the other principal consumers, in the order named.

The fruit exports for the first six months of 1932-35 inclusive, as published in the *Revista de Economía Argentina*, were as follows:

First six months of	Total Exports	Grapes	Pears	Apples
	Kilograms	Kilograms	Kilograms	Kilograms
1932.....	7,023,705	4,783,203	1,422,262	221,046
1933.....	7,506,854	5,478,296	1,252,044	205,426
1934.....	9,435,577	6,708,476	1,660,683	155,788
1935.....	15,473,242	8,196,360	4,661,219	1,519,810

THE OYSTER INDUSTRY IN CHILE

Answering criticisms published in Santiago newspapers, the Bureau of Hunting and Fisheries of Chile has denied that there is any danger, "either immediate or remote", of a complete exhaustion of the oyster beds along the southern coast of Chile, especially in the Bay of Aneud and in the Gulf of Quetalmahue, where 90 percent of the national output is obtained. Attention is called to the strict Government supervision exercised over the industry, with a properly equipped inspection office established at Aneud, and annual visits made to the district by an official from the Bureau. With the aid of expert divers, a close examination of the beds is made every year, thus permitting an estimate of the quota of oysters to be extracted the following year. Only oysters of a certain size (6 cm. or larger) may be gathered, the smaller ones being thrown back into the beds.

The trend of production in the oyster industry may be seen from the following official statistics:

	<i>Pounds</i>
1929.....	449, 504
1930.....	343, 024
1931.....	1, 312, 432
1932.....	1, 554, 432
1933.....	1, 291, 136
1934.....	1, 427, 712
1935 (up to June 15).....	1, 521, 520

SOCIAL INSURANCE IN ECUADOR

A National Social Welfare Institute (*Instituto Nacional de Previsión*) is being organized in Ecuador, in accordance with a decree issued by Provisional President Federico Páez, with sufficient powers to establish a system of compulsory social insurance in the country. All public and private employees and wage earners, regardless of occupation or nationality, will be included in the system. The institute will function through the Pension Fund (*Caja de Pensiones*) established in 1928 and through other funds which the Institute will organize. The resources of the Institute will consist principally of compulsory contributions by employees (from 5 to 10 percent of their salaries), similar amounts contributed by employers, and State subventions in the form of earmarked revenues derived mainly from certain surtaxes on inheritances, gifts *inter vivos*, and incomes. The decree provides that the Institute shall grant the following benefits: Life insurance; retirement, sickness and industrial accident pensions; and survivors' pensions. The Institute may also authorize, if its financial condition permits, the establishment of other related services, such as employment agencies, pawnshops, stores, medical and funeral services,

clothing and shoe factories, etc. The funds of the Institute are to be invested preferably in loans to members so that they may build homes or acquire small tracts of land.—G. A. S.

BY RAILWAY TO THE ARGENTINE LAKES

The picturesque town of Bariloche, on Lake Nahuel Huapí, largest and most beautiful in the famous Lake District of southwestern Argentina, is fast becoming one of the outstanding tourist centers of the world. This is due principally to the completion of the railway connecting the town with the capital of the Republic and other important cities on the Atlantic Coast, while means of transportation have been improved across the border from Chile. The railway has long been under construction, for some of its sections were started as long ago as 1910. In 1933, the Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway entered into an agreement to furnish the State Railway with sufficient capital to complete the last link of the line. As a result, work was speeded up westward from San Antonio; temporary bridges were thrown across the Pichilefeu river and other streams, and, toward the end of the year 1934, the road was ready for a few trains. It was not until 1935, however, that the flow of passenger traffic reached considerable proportions. Today there are three trains a



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LAKE NAHUEL HUAPÍ.

week each way. The new railroad traverses vast open reaches of Argentine countryside where sheep ranches and alfalfa farms are leading industries.

The Nahuel Huapi National Park,¹ of which the lake of the same name is the chief attraction, is receiving the utmost attention from the Argentine Government, which has undertaken the construction of new roads and trails connecting points of interest in the park; additional lodging houses and hotels to meet the increasing tourist trade; and the acquisition of motor boats and launches for pleasure trips and inspection service on the lakes. Concessions were awarded recently for the construction of hotels at Puerto Blest, Laguna Frías, Lago Mascaradi and Puerto Moreno.—F. S. H.

THE POPULATION OF COSTA RICA

The estimated population of Costa Rica on December 31, 1934, was 565,427 inhabitants, according to a decree issued by President Ricardo Jiménez on September 23, 1935, giving the population figures to be used for electoral purposes during the next four-year term. Costa Rica, with an area of 23,000 square miles (59,570 square kilometers), is divided politically into 7 provinces, which are again divided into cantons and these into districts. The population of the various provinces is given as follows:

Province	Inhabitants	Province	Inhabitants
San José.....	183, 922	Puntarenas.....	34, 799
Alajuela.....	118, 232	Limón.....	34, 554
Cartago.....	85, 269		
Heredia.....	44, 745	Total.....	565, 427
Guanacaste.....	63, 906		

DRIED FRUIT PRODUCTION AND MARKETING IN CHILE

Fruit-growing is becoming increasingly important in the agricultural production of Chile. The following account of the dried fruit industry in that country was adapted from a recent issue of the *Monthly Economic Survey of Chile*, published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commerce.

All the northern part of the country and a great part of the central zone enjoy a climate especially suited to the production of dried fruit of a high quality, for in those sections the actual drying process can be carried out under natural conditions. This climatic advantage is exceptional.

One of the characteristics of the northern zone is that fruit can be dried not only under the natural action of the sun, but also in the

¹ See BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, January, 1935, p. 58.

shade and at a fairly high altitude. This latter system is extremely advantageous, since the fruit loses its water content very gradually, and consequently the finished product retains the flavor of fresh fruit. Raisins from the Huaseo valley are famous and experts have graded them as among the best in the world.

In certain parts of the central valley and in the south, the drying is done artificially with evaporators. A system combining both methods is also used. The other processes, such as special washings, grading, and packing, are carried out in buildings adjoining the drying plants.

The extension division of the Ministry of Agriculture has taken a special interest in this industry, in order to see that it is run on proper lines, and to perfect the drying processes in use. In the northern zone the division maintains a Fruit Station at Vicuña, in the Elqui valley, and at Los Andes, in the central section of Chile, it operates a model drying and packing plant for the fruit of that region.

In the preserved fruit factory operated by the Ministry in Santiago, there is a large evaporating plant, with grading and packing equipment, etc., for the handling of various kinds of fruit. As an annex to the packinghouse in Angol, there is a drying plant which utilizes the fruit unsuitable for the fresh fruit market. There are also many well-equipped plants which have been established by private capital to carry on the various commercial phases of the fruit industry.

The principal dried fruits prepared in Chile, in the order of their importance, are: Peaches, prunes, raisins, figs, cherries, pears, and quinces.

Stoned peaches which, as the name implies, are whole peaches dried after the stone has been removed, are a Chilean specialty, although some peaches are dried unstoned and others in halves.

Until a short time ago, the raisins and dried stoned peaches produced in the northern zone represented approximately 80 percent of the total dried fruit output of the country, but with the establishment of innumerable commercial drying plants in the central part of the country, this proportion has now been changed. While there are no exact statistics available for the production of dried fruit, it may be safely asserted that it is increasing steadily. According to estimates made by the Bureau of Commerce, the production of dried stoned peaches and unstoned peaches is 6,600,000 pounds.

Production of other dried fruit is estimated as follows: Raisins, 4,400,000 pounds; prunes, 2,800,000 pounds; figs, 3,000,000 pounds; pears, 1,500,000 pounds; quinces, 660,000 pounds; and cherries, 550,000 pounds.

The production of dried figs has increased in recent years to around 1,100,000 pounds because many orchards have been replanted with new trees.

Nuts, while not strictly fruit, were also discussed in the article; the three principal varieties are walnuts, almonds, and chestnuts. The production of walnuts is estimated at 6,600,000 pounds, but this figure should increase greatly after the recently planted orchards begin bearing. Chilean walnuts are in great demand in foreign markets both for flavor and for resistance to rancidity.

The annual almond production is estimated at 440,000 pounds (unshelled), all of which is consumed in the country. It is expected that when the new orchards begin to bear the output will be greatly increased.

The Bureau of Commerce has set up standards of quality for dried fruit intended for export, and regulations on that subject have been in force since the beginning of 1934. The *Control Comercial de Exportación*, the division which supervises the quality of all agricultural exports, has a corps of inspectors who examine all shipments at the port of embarkation and do not allow any goods not up to the required standards to be exported.

Furthermore, Chilean consuls and commercial agents abroad keep the Bureau of Commerce informed as to the condition of shipments on arrival and the reception accorded them in foreign markets. Pertinent comments from their reports are sent to the exporters and producers concerned.

NEW COMMERCIAL AIRPORT IN LIMA, PERU

The new and modern Limatambo Airport, said to be the largest commercial flying field in South America, was officially inaugurated with impressive ceremonies, held on November 3, 1935, and attended by President Oscar R. Benavides and other high officials of the Peruvian Government. Constructed within three miles of Lima, the airport will greatly facilitate the fast growing air traffic along the West Coast. Its main features include a one-story passenger station, designed in Spanish mission style and built of brick and reinforced concrete. It contains a large waiting room for passengers and spacious administrative offices.

The field is about 1,282 yards long by 490 wide. Electric and telephone cables are laid underground, eliminating danger from overhead wires. The hangar cost \$45,000, the terminal building \$10,000, and the unimproved real estate \$40,000. The airport is owned and operated by the Airports Administration Company and will be used for scheduled air transportation, private flyers and the Aero Club of Peru.

NEWS OF LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARIES

The "Biblioteca Central Municipal Pública", of Buenos Aires, which took over a building on Calle Carlos Calvo, 4321, at the beginning of 1935, has practically completed the alterations enlarging

the library and enabling it to reorganize its facilities. The large number of readers necessitated the enlargement of the library as much as possible. Its services include: a general reading room; a periodical section; a children's room; a hall for public meetings; a separate room for studies of Argentine geography and history; a room for recitations and reading aloud; a circulating library; a room for radio auditions; and an information bureau (for personal, telephone, and postal requests).

In the annual report for 1934-35 of the National Library in Quito, whose director is Ángel Modesto Paredes, he reports that the shelf space has been increased, with a consequent rearrangement of books on the shelves. Before books were replaced, all were classified under a system originating in the library, as best fitted for its purpose, that is, the service of the library to Ecuadorean education.

Señor José Angel Ceniceros, Under Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs in Mexico, has proposed that Mexican libraries be established in cities of the United States having many Mexican residents. Because of its large Mexican population, San Antonio, Texas, has been designated as the first city to receive such a contribution.

The General Bureau of Libraries in Chile (Dirección General de Bibliotecas) has asked the municipal governments for cooperation in promoting the use of public libraries and in maintaining these libraries out of public funds. This, the director states, is one of the prime means of education for the citizen who has attended the public schools for only a few years, and should prove a help to all.—C. E. B.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

Foreign Trade Adviser's Office.—The Foreign Trade Adviser issues three series of booklets in English: The American Nation Series, each of which describes one of the Latin American countries; the American City Series, which includes booklets not only on the capitals of those countries, but also on other important cities; and the Commodities of Commerce Series, which are devoted to the products of the other American nations. These may be purchased from the Chief Clerk for five cents each. Other and larger publications in English are: *Seeing South America*, *Seeing the Latin Republics of North America*, and *Ports and Harbors of South America*.

New editions of the booklets on Brazil, Venezuela, Barranquilla, alpacas, bananas, and rubber have recently been published.

Section of Conferences.—"Commercial Pan America" is the title of a series of monthly articles reviewing commerce and finance issued in mimeographed form by the Section of Conferences and distributed gratis. Those for November and December, 1935, were

entitled "Gold Production in Latin America," and "Economic Trends in Mexico", respectively.

Statistical Division.—Reports on the foreign commerce of the Republics of Haiti, Colombia, Cuba, Argentina, and Chile for the year 1934 (Foreign Trade Series Nos. 138, 139, 140, 141, and 142), have been recently compiled by the Statistical Division. The reports for Haiti, Colombia, and Cuba have already been published, while those for Argentina and Chile are now in press.

In addition to the fuller statistical compilations, mentioned above, the Division has prepared statements of the commerce of Brazil and Mexico for 1934, and of Costa Rica for 1933, in mimeographed form, for distribution to the regular Foreign Trade Series mailing list. In this way advance publication has been given to the trade statistics appearing later in the publications issued annually by the Division.

Travel Division.—A series of pamphlets is being issued by the Travel Division, to promote interest in travel to Latin American countries. One will be issued for each country and will contain, in addition to a brief description of the country and attractive illustrations, definite information for the traveler. Pamphlets for Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, and Uruguay have been published to date, and others are in preparation. These are sent free of charge to intending tourists, who are invited to address pertinent inquiries to the Travel Division.

ERRATUM.—The list of delegates to the regional meeting of the American States members of the International Labor Organization, which convened at Santiago, Chile, on January 2, 1936, was erroneously given in the December 1935 issue of the BULLETIN. It should have read:

Government delegates:

The Honorable HOFFMAN PHILIP,
American Ambassador to Chile,
Chairman of the Delegation.

Miss FRIEDA MILLER,
New York State Department of Labor.

Employer delegate:

Mr. JOSEPH C. MOLANPHY.

Worker delegate:

Mr. WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON,
President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of
America.

BRIEF NOTES

ARGENTINA AUTHORIZES AIR ROUTE TO TIERRA DEL FUEGO.—The Aeroposta Argentina, S. A., which holds the concession to operate airlines in the extreme southern region of the Argentine Republic, has been authorized to extend its service to the town of Río Grande, the most populous community in the Territory of Tierra del Fuego. The company undertakes to complete at least one round trip every week between Río Gallegos and Río Grande, which would be an extension of the present line connecting the former with the city of Bahía Blanca, in the Province of Buenos Aires. In the decree authorizing the extension, President Justo expresses the belief that this new service will contribute notably to the commercial development of the southernmost territory of the Republic.

PATENT OFFICE ESTABLISHED IN NICARAGUA.—On July 23, 1935, President Sacasa signed a decree establishing the Nicaraguan Patent Office as a dependency of the Ministry of Promotion. The office will keep a register not only of patents and trademarks, but also of copyrights.

PERMANENT ADVISORY BOARD IN ECUADOR.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador is to be aided in its labors by the new Advisory Board established by a decree of October 8, 1935. It is composed of seven members appointed for life by the President of the Republic, and one representative each from the Supreme Court, the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies, and the National Army, these four to remain on the board as long as they are members of the organization which they represent.

Another decree of the same date established in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the Technical Legal Bureau, to be composed of a lawyer who has specialized in international affairs, a historian, and a geographer. The bureau will study all matters referred to it by the ministry upon recommendation of the Advisory Board.

USE OF NATIVE PLACE-NAMES MADE OBLIGATORY IN EL SALVADOR.—By a decree signed by President Martínez on September, 1935, no locality in the country still known by its original or native name may change it for any reason whatsoever. All others must also add in parenthesis their original names. Henceforward, then, Armenia will also be called Guaimoco; San Miguel, Chaparrastique; Sonsonate, Senzotlán; Santa Ana, Siguateguacán; and so on.

BRIEF NOTES

BUREAU OF LABOR INSPECTION IN ECUADOR.—As a dependency of the Ministry of Social Welfare, Agriculture, and Commerce, the Bureau of Labor Inspection was created by decree of October 16, 1935. Its principal duties will be to see that all labor legislation is complied with; to inspect factories, shops, mines, offices, estates, and other places employing labor; to delegate representatives to tribunals of conciliation and arbitration and other organizations under the Social Welfare Division; and to take such action in disputes arising over labor difficulties as the law permits.

TELEPHONE SERVICE BETWEEN GUATEMALA AND EL SALVADOR.—Direct telephone service was established between San Salvador and Guatemala City on September 15, 1935, the 114th anniversary of Central American independence.

ORGANIC LAW OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF CHILE.—A definitive text for decree-law no. 486, which created the Central Bank of Chile, has been fixed by decree no. 2266 published in the *Diario Oficial* of September 4, 1935. The decree contains all the amendments to the original act which have been made since it was established.

RICE CONTROL BUREAU IN GUAYAQUIL.—A dependency of the Ministry of Agriculture has been created, with headquarters in Guayaquil, to control and compile statistics upon the production, domestic consumption, and exportation of rice as well as to supervise all rice mills.

SEATS FOR WORKERS OBLIGATORY IN ARGENTINA.—Law no. 12205, of September 25, 1935, requires every industrial and commercial establishment throughout the nation to provide enough seats with backs for the use of the entire staff, who must be permitted to use them during rest periods and, if the nature of the work permits, while at work. Means of transportation, such as railways, trolleys, busses, and elevators are specifically included in the provisions of the law.

DARWIN CENTENARY STAMPS IN ECUADOR.—To commemorate the centenary of Darwin's visit to the Galápagos Islands, the Republic of Ecuador has ordered the emission of a series of special stamps, as follows: Map of the islands, 2 centavos; iguana, 5 centavos; tortoise (galápagos), 10 centavos; portrait of Darwin, 20 centavos; portrait of Columbus, 1 sucre; and island landscape, 2 sueres.

EXPORTATION OF CHILEAN EGGS TO EUROPE.—The directors of the Chilean Association of Poultrymen signed a contract for the delivery of 5,000,000 eggs to European markets, at a price slightly more advantageous to the producer than in former years. The first shipment, of 1,000,000 eggs, was sent during September. Each egg had to be stamped with the word "Chile".

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THE BUENOS AIRES MILK COMMISSION.—In order to improve the quality of the milk sold in Buenos Aires, the Federal Government has created a commission composed of representatives of the city government, the National Health Department, the pasteurizing plants, and the milk producers and distributors. Through the cooperation of all interested parties the Government hopes the milk consumed in the Federal capital will not only meet the standard of quality prescribed by health regulations but also be substantially improved in order to stimulate consumption.

FREE SECONDARY INSTRUCTION IN MEXICO.—The Ministry of Education of Mexico announces that, beginning in 1936, instruction will be given free in the high schools of the nation, thus putting into practice a suggestion made by President Lázaro Cárdenas in his last message to the National Congress. No tuition fees will be required or other charges made, according to a statement made by Minister of Education Vásquez Vela, who added that, when this measure takes effect, the Government will probably utilize the opportunity to establish coeducation in the secondary schools in the same manner that it was instituted in elementary schools.



THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, MEXICO CITY.

NECROLOGY

ALBERTO GÁMEZ.—The death of this distinguished scientist and professor, on September 27, 1935, marked the passing of one of Nicaragua's most valued and beloved citizens. As a tribute to his great services, the Government decreed three days of mourning in the public schools throughout the nation.

Dr. Gámez received his early education in the city of Granada, where he was born on March 4, 1858. After graduating from Granada College, and teaching there for a brief period of time, he moved to Guatemala for the purpose of studying medicine. He abandoned this course very soon, however, and devoted all his time to chemistry and mathematics. In the administration of President Roberto Sacasa, he held the post of Assistant Secretary of Promotion and, as such, supervised the installation of the telephone system in Nicaragua. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention which drafted the Magna Charta of 1897; and, after a brief period of service as Assistant Secretary of Foreign Relations under President Santos Zelaya, was appointed Consul General in Germany. This assignment provided him with the opportunity to continue his research work in chemistry, physics, and other sciences. His success in industrial chemistry was particularly notable, and many of his formulæ are used in Germany and France. Dr. Gámez taught in the Institutes of León, Managua, Masaya and Granada; represented Nicaragua at the Second Pan American Child Congress held in Washington in 1916, and was one of the founders of the Nicaraguan Academy of Geography and History.

