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BULLETIN OF THE

Pan American Union

VOLUME LXXIV

JANUARY-DECEMBER 1940

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PAN AMERICAN UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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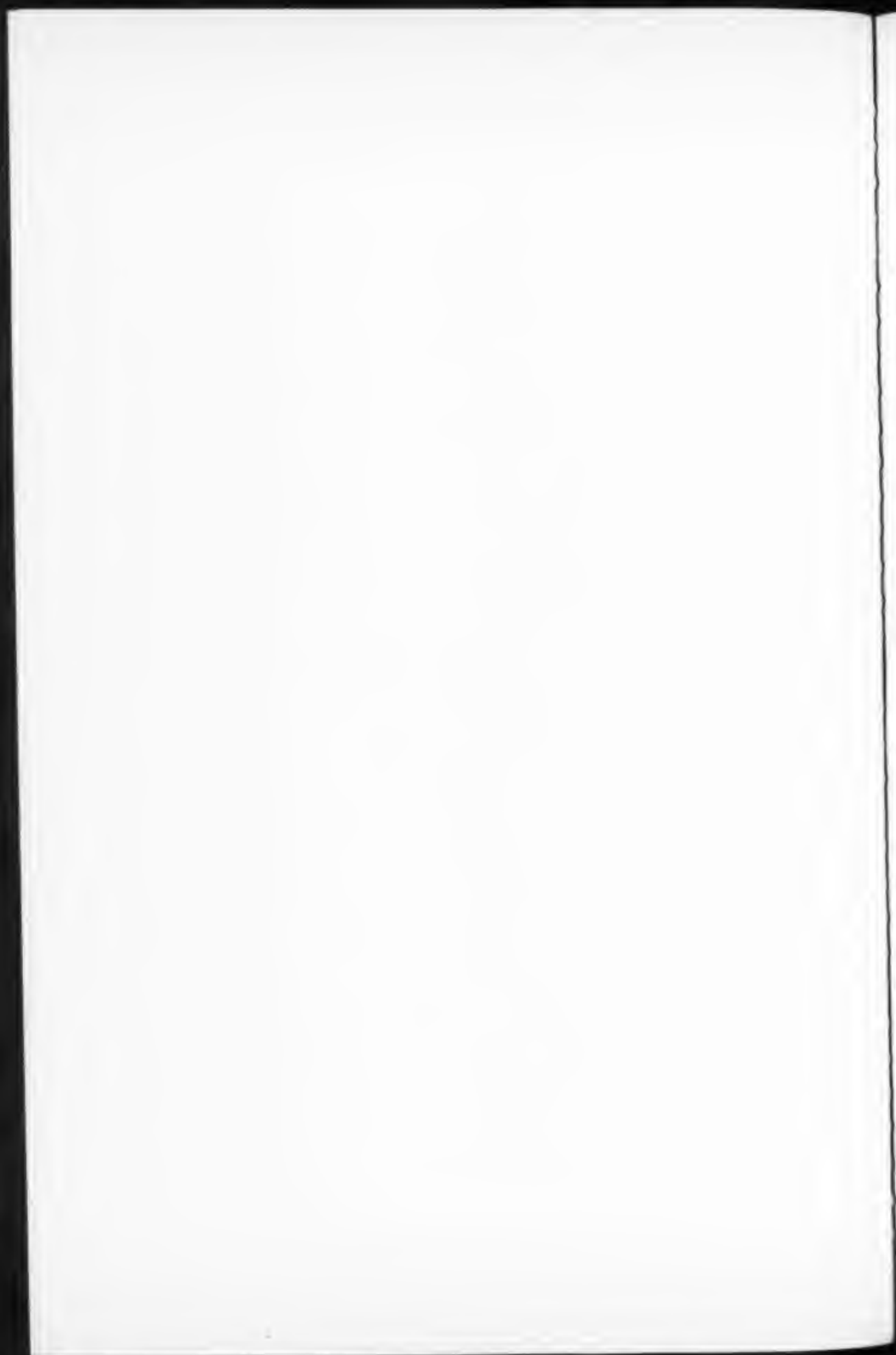
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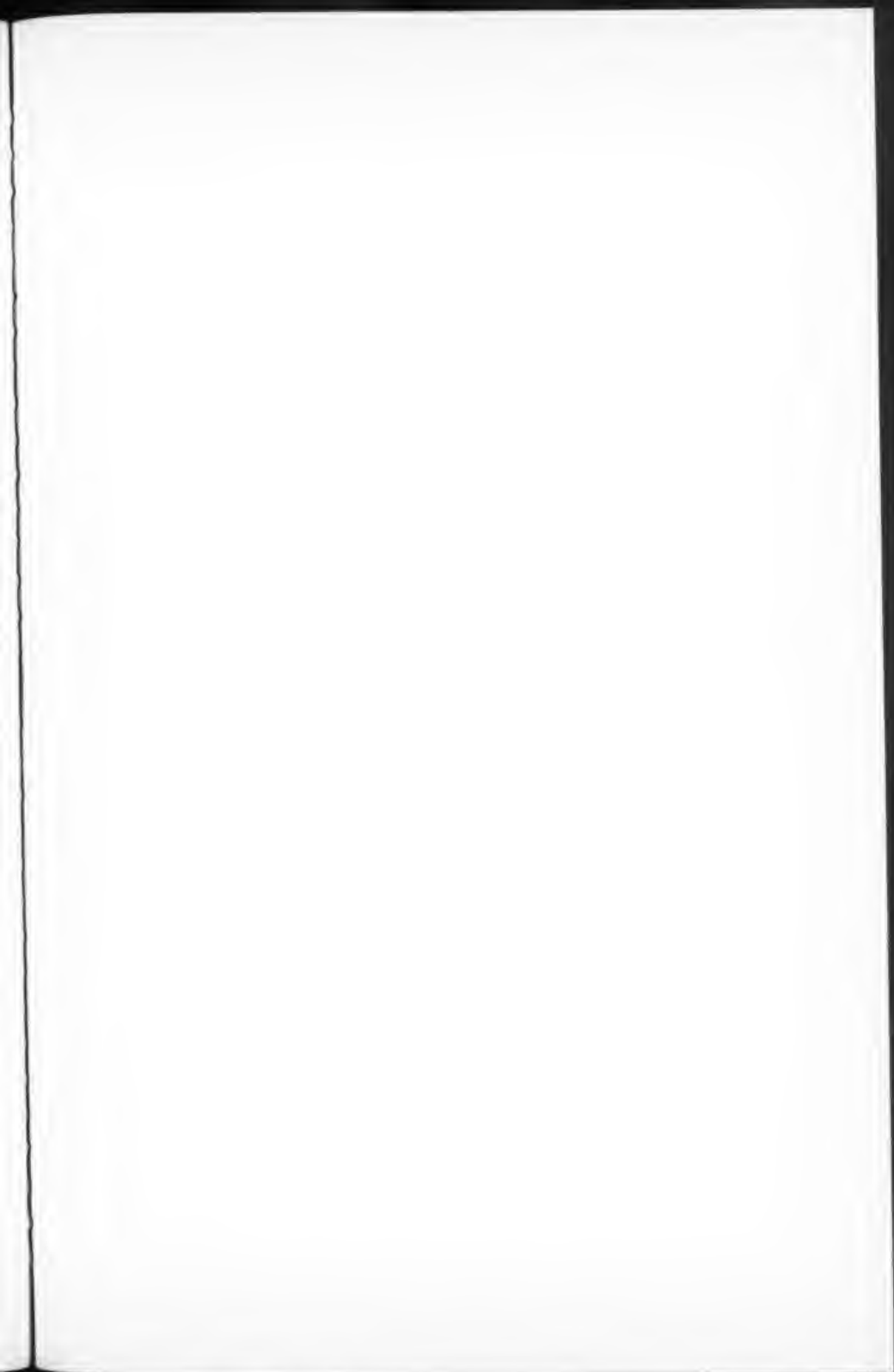
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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

L. S. ROWE, *Director General*

PEDRO DE ALBA, *Assistant Director*

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, now almost 50 years old, is an international organization created and maintained by the twenty-one American Republics: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Originally known as the International Bureau of the American Republics, it was established in 1890 in accordance with a resolution passed April 14 of that year 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, held 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; the Seventh, at Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1933; and the Eighth, at Lima, Peru, in 1938. April 14 is celebrated annually throughout the Americas as Pan American Day.

PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION

The purpose of the Pan American Union is to promote peace, commerce, and friendship between the Republics of the American Continent by fostering economic, juridical, social, and cultural relations. The Union is supported by annual contributions from all the countries, in amounts proportional to population. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and an Assistant

Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and representatives in Washington of the other American governments.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

The administrative divisions of the Pan American Union are organized to carry out the purposes for which it was created. Special divisions have been created on foreign trade, statistics, finance, intellectual and agricultural cooperation, juridical matters, 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. The Columbus Memorial Library contains 100,000 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.

PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCES

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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ILLUSTRATION AT SIDE: PATIO OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION





LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF THE INTER-AMERICAN FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union tendered a luncheon in honor of the members of the
Committee in the Gallery of Heroes of the Pan American Union on December 12, 1939.

BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LXXIV, No. 1



JANUARY 1940

Inauguration of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee

THE Hall of the Americas of the Pan American Union was the scene at half-past four in the afternoon of November 15, 1939, of the inaugural session of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee. The establishment of this Committee, deemed advisable because of the serious economic repercussions bound to be caused in the Americas by the outbreak of war in Europe, was voted by the Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the American Republics held in Panama September 23-October 3, 1939. The Committee, on which each of the twenty-one American Republics is represented by an expert in economic affairs, will sit for the duration of the war for the purpose of studying the grave financial and economic problems confronting the American Republics and of advising the respective governments as to the most effective means of meeting those problems.

The first session of the Committee, at which the Governing Board of the Pan American Union and an audience of government officials and members of the diplomatic corps were present, was opened by the Hon. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, who presented the Hon. Héctor David Castro, Minister of El Salvador and Vice Chairman of the Governing Board. The Minister, in the absence of the Hon. Cordell Hull, Chairman of the Governing Board, introduced the Hon. Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State of the United States who, in the name of the Government of the United States, welcomed the delegates in the following words:

MR. VICE CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I regard it as a very great personal privilege to have the honor in the name of the Government of the United States to offer a most cordial and friendly welcome to the representatives of the

American Republics upon the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee.

We enter upon the task entrusted to us under highly favorable auspices. Trust, understanding, and an identity of purpose unite the American Republics. The entire world knows that they are as one in their determination to safeguard their security and to preserve the peace of the Western Hemisphere. They are happily free from those rivalries and antagonisms which would put cooperative commercial and economic action in their common interest beyond the bounds of possibility. Such a condition in the relations between countries is exceptional, and we must make exceptional use of these fortunate circumstances.

This Committee, appointed to deal with the economic and monetary questions confronting the American Republics, was created by resolution of the consultative meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, held in Panama a few short weeks ago. The immediate cause was the gravity of the situation created by the outbreak of war in Europe. By the terms of the resolution which created it, the Committee is called upon to study and to recommend solutions of general problems, many of which urgently require determination. But the tasks of the Committee, as I see them, are composed of two somewhat different kinds, corresponding to their two different lines of origin.

The European war in many directions and in many countries has disturbed economic activities and economic balance. Some of the governments represented upon the Committee, faced abruptly with difficulties and dislocations, will wish to bring these immediate problems before this body with a view to securing counsel and assistance. I feel sure we will all agree that the Committee will accord to each such request prompt, helpful, and adequate consideration.

Second, the Committee is called upon to make a continuous effort gradually to create conditions, or perhaps even institutions, which will enlarge and stabilize economic and financial dealings between the American peoples. Here we shall have to consider, through such subcommittees and such continued technical help as may be necessary, what can be done to increase healthy trade between us; to improve the monetary and financial mechanism by which trade and other commercial transactions are facilitated; to stimulate the employment of capital in such productive directions as may be found sound; to improve, not only immediately, but permanently, the means of trans-

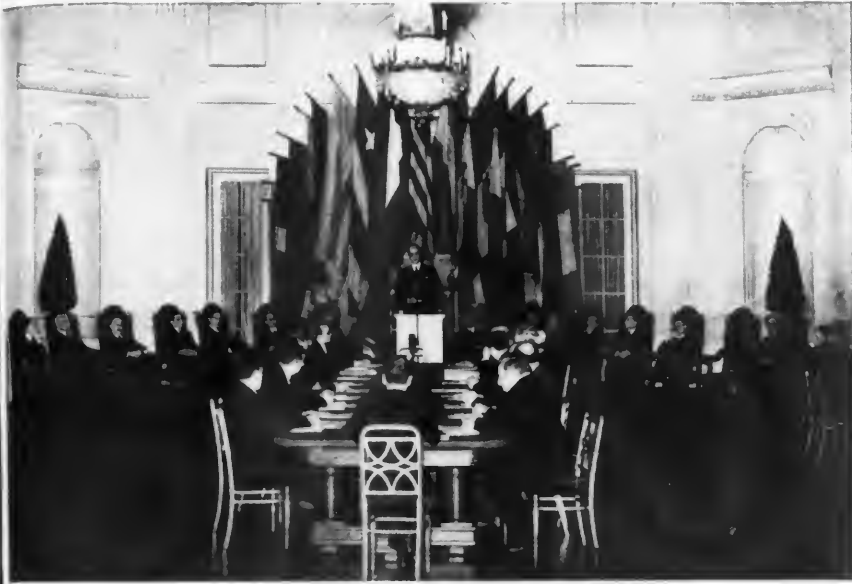
port and communication between us; and to make more fully available among all of us that kind of technical ability and experience which has now become so important.

These make a vast array of potentialities. The effort to progress towards their achievement should be no less than our fullest abilities and our most earnest endeavor.

Commerce between the American Republics has already reached considerable proportions. We supply, one to the other, much of what we consume and we thereby give profitable employment to our nationals. This field of commercial exchange can, I am confident, be greatly enlarged. Trade and tariff obstacles between some of us are still in certain directions excessive and can be modified with benefit to all our national economies. The trade agreements which have been negotiated between some of our countries, or which are now in process of negotiation, constitute a long and a highly desirable step in this direction. Improvement of the standard of living which we are all seeking in our several countries could further permanently augment our commerce. New fields of complementary production within our boundaries await sufficiently capable hands and organized effort to provide new opportunities for profitable trade between us. This Committee can play an important role by discriminating study and encouragement of such governmental actions as may be necessary and desirable. Achievement is possible without creating any form of discrimination against the legitimate commercial interests of nations outside of this Hemisphere.

In the sphere of our monetary and banking relations I believe that our studies may show that we have similar opportunities. Monetary and credit arrangements constitute, of course, only an intermediary assistance towards more basic economic activity. Therefore, anything which we may attempt in this field must necessarily be in accord with the underlying economic facts.

With regard to questions involving temporary financial assistance to tide over immediate emergencies, or with regard to the movement or the investment of capital also, I feel that this Committee can render assistance and guidance, and possibly even, in some circumstances, may be enabled to play a more active part. There exists in this Hemisphere a large potential amount of capital available for that kind of employment which offers a sufficiently assured reward. Undeveloped natural resources in many of our countries offer possible fields for such investment. There



OPENING SESSION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Hon. Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, who is shown delivering an address of welcome on behalf of the United States, was elected Chairman of the Committee.

are also many branches of industrial production which, competently developed, would lead to the supply of goods on better terms than they are now available and thereby give enhanced employment.

In summary it may be said that, both within each of our Republics and between them, there is much opportunity to achieve vast results of general benefit provided proper human and economic arrangements and conditions can be established and maintained. That is a problem in which we are all of us vitally concerned, and I think we will all recognize that our approach to the problems which we are called upon to consider is rendered far easier by reason of the fact that there is no longer the thought in any of our minds that the citizens of any one American Republic can claim to enjoy a privileged status in any other Republic. The citizen of one American nation who undertakes to do business in another American country, or who invests his money in another American Republic, recognizes today that his business and his investment are subject to the laws of that country. He has solely the right to expect

that he will receive justice under those laws, and in accordance with the generally accepted principles of international law.

All of us also recognize that if confidence on the part of any of our nationals in the justice of the treatment which they will receive, or which their legitimate investments will receive, at the hands of the people or the authorities of a neighbor country is shaken, credit is correspondingly undermined. As has been truly said, confidence is the mother of credit. Without such reciprocal confidence on the part of all of our peoples, that increase of inter-American trade and investment on a sound and mutually beneficial basis, which we all desire and from which we would all profit, will necessarily remain an unattained goal.

I have attempted in these brief words to review some of the immediate and urgent objectives which lie before the members of this Committee, as well as some of the long range problems with which I believe the Committee will feel called upon to deal. I am confident that as our sessions continue, many of the members of the Committee

will bring before you additional and valuable suggestions. Of two things I can speak with intimate conviction; first, of my confidence that if the members of this Committee are afforded the opportunity by the Governments they represent of solving the practical problems presented in a forthright and practical manner, the highest interests of the peoples of all the Americas will be greatly advanced; and second, that in such an endeavor, the members of the Committee can count upon the whole-hearted cooperation of every branch of the Government of the United States.

It is appropriate to note, in closing, that the group here assembled is attempting a task new in the history of world affairs. This is an international committee to forward the cause of co-operative economic life in our hemisphere. It meets, not in a spirit of competition, but in the desire to work out methods of common action by which twenty-one American peoples recognize the just right of all of the member nations to live their normal lives, and to have made available to them the means by which they may improve the condition of their people. This has come about not through empire or conquest, but through common sense and reason. If we succeed, as I feel sure we will, our success will stand as a great milestone on the road to a peaceful, a happy, and a prosperous New World.

Following the Under Secretary's address, the Minister of El Salvador, Vice Chairman of the Governing Board, greeted the delegates in the name of the Pan American Union, saying:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Due to the fact that it was impossible for the Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, the Hon. Cordell Hull, to be here with us today, it is my privilege, as Vice Chairman of the Board, to express to the members of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, who are holding their first meeting here, a most cordial welcome to the Pan American Union and to this Hall of the Americas where their labors are to take place.

The work of the Advisory Committee is going to be of the greatest importance at a time when the calamities of war are bringing economic distress to other quarters of the world. It is with misgivings that we consider the temporary prosperity that may come to those neutral countries which are remote from the conflict and at the

same time in a position to supply certain commodities that due to the upset conditions of a large part of the world cannot now be produced in sufficient quantities to take care of the needs of the belligerent nations. We all remember the economic crisis that after the decade following the World War of 1914 to 1918 put an end to the economic prosperity of many nations, including both the former belligerents and the neutrals. We all know that the foreign wars which are now being fought in other Continents cannot fail, due to the interdependence of nations, to affect seriously the economic and financial structure of the Americas.

The present state of war between many countries would in itself be sufficient reason for the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee to meet here today for the purpose of studying the protective measures that the Republics of America should adopt in order to defend their economic interests; and even when peace is finally achieved, the meetings of the Committee should continue in order that it may act in an advisory capacity in its relations with the American Governments, thus contributing to the solution of the economic problems that the twenty-one American Republics will have to face through the whole period of reconstruction of the belligerent nations.

But, aside from the war and forgetting for a moment the inevitable economic disturbances that will follow it as a result of the changed conditions of the world, there are many matters of a permanent nature which are included in the program of work that has been prepared for the use of the Advisory Committee. Therefore, its work is supposed to go far beyond the study of protective measures that the American Republics may adopt for the defense of their economic interests during the present period of emergency.

I could find no better words to define the permanent purposes of the Advisory Committee than those which appear in the first paragraph of the Third Resolution of the Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics, which took place in Panama from September 23 to October 3, 1939. Those words emphasize the fact that it is desirable and necessary for the American Republics to establish between themselves a close and sincere cooperation in order to "protect their economic and financial structure, maintain their fiscal equilibrium, safeguard the stability of their currencies, promote and expand their industries, intensify their agriculture and develop their commerce".

The Advisory Committee was therefore created in order to serve as an important factor leading to the achievement of such great purposes.

In welcoming the Members of the Committee to this Hall of the Americas, I want to assure them that the Pan American Union is not only willing but very anxious to render any cooperation that they may deem desirable. We anticipate that the success of their work will be in keeping with the noble spirit of cooperation which animates the American Governments.

The Committee then proceeded to the election of a permanent Chairman and Vice Chairman. The Hon. Sumner Welles of the United States and Dr. Esteban Jaramillo, the representative of Colombia and former Minister of Finance of his country, were unanimously chosen for these posts.

The next speaker was the Hon. Augusto S. Boyd, then Ambassador of Panama to the United States and representative of his country on the Committee, who in the name of his colleagues on that body replied to the addresses of welcome. (The Ambassador, as First Designate to the Presidency of Panama, succeeded to that office December 18, 1939, on the death of President Juan D. Arosemena.) The Ambassador said:

MR. UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE, MR. VICE
CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNING BOARD,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

My distinguished colleagues of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee have agreed that I should reply to the cordial welcome which, on behalf of the American Government and of the Pan American Union respectively, has been extended to us by the Under Secretary of State, the Hon. Sumner Welles, and the Minister of El Salvador, the Hon. Héctor David Castro. Considerations based on the fact that my country served as the seat of the Conference where this Financial and Economic Advisory Committee of the twenty-one Republics of the American Continent was created undoubtedly influenced my esteemed colleagues in choosing me as their spokesman, and it is because of the distinction that they have thus wished to accord to Panama that I have accepted the rôle.

In days troublous for international life, the nations of this hemisphere met in my country to consider diverse aspects of the problems which we are facing because of the hostilities which are afflicting other continents. They could not ignore economic affairs which, judging by the bitter experiences of the complicated period following the World War, threatened to disturb their economic and financial systems if adequate means to avert the danger were not adopted. Because of the limited time available at the Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Panama for any detailed and definitive consideration of complex economic problems, it was decided by Resolution III to create a Permanent Inter-American Financial and Economic Committee on which each of the twenty-one American Republics would have one representative. As seat of that Committee this beautiful capital was chosen, and in compliance with the aforementioned resolution we are ready to begin our labors today.

The gracious greeting that we have received from the Government of this country, through its distinguished Under Secretary of State, and the friendly welcome given us by the Pan American Union through its distinguished spokesman Dr. Castro, augur well for the success of the Committee's work. It could not be otherwise, since all of us have come prepared to do everything in our power to study and solve the intricate problems entrusted to us, in order to eliminate the economic complications, obstacles, and derangements that the terrible scourge of war brings with it to mankind.

In thanking you, gentlemen, for your words of welcome and encouragement, I should like to take advantage of this occasion to express again, in the name of my country, its appreciation at having been chosen as the seat of the First Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, and also to state, in the name of my distinguished colleagues and in my own, our intention to approach the questions coming under our jurisdiction according to high standards that will consider the sacred interests not of any one country or of a single region, but of all our nations and, in a broader sense, of all humanity.

Gentlemen: We have done with speechmaking; now to work.

The Committee was composed of the following members:

ARGENTINA: C. Alonso Irigoyen
Ricardo Bunge (*Alternate*)

BOLIVIA: Carlos Guachalla
Raúl Díez de Medina (*Alternate*)

BRAZIL: Eurico Penteadó
Hugo Gouthier (*Alternate*)

CHILE: Carlos Dávila

COLOMBIA: Esteban Jaramillo

COSTA RICA: Ricardo Castro Beeche

CUBA: Ramiro Guerra y Sánchez

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Andrés Pastoriza

ECUADOR: Eduardo Salazar
Colón Eloy Alfaro (*Alternate*)

EL SALVADOR: Héctor David Castro

GUATEMALA: Enrique López-Herrarte

HAITI: Fernand Dennis

HONDURAS: Julián Cáceres

MEXICO: Antonio Espinosa de los Monteros

NICARAGUA: León De Bayle

PANAMA: Augusto S. Boyd

PARAGUAY: Horacio A. Fernández

PERU: Pedro Larrañaga Montero

UNITED STATES: Sumner Welles

URUGUAY: Santiago Rivas

VENEZUELA: Gustavo Herrera

Mr. Guillermo A. Suro was appointed Secretary General of the Committee.

The first business meeting was held at the Pan American Union on the following day, November 16, 1939. One of the first tasks accomplished was the creation of four sub-committees and the naming of their members, as follows:

SUB-COMMITTEE I. PROBLEMS ON MONETARY AND FINANCIAL RELATIONSHIPS

Sumner Welles (United States), *Chairman*
Esteban Jaramillo (Colombia), *Rapporteur*
Ricardo Bunge (Argentina)
Carlos Guachalla (Bolivia)
Eduardo Salazar (Ecuador)
Antonio Espinosa de los Monteros (Mexico)
Pedro Larrañaga Montero (Peru)

SUB-COMMITTEE II. PROBLEMS ON COMMERCE, TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

León De Bayle (Nicaragua), *Chairman*
Ricardo Castro Beeche (Costa Rica), *Vice Chairman*
Gustavo Herrera (Venezuela), *Rapporteur*
Eurico Penteadó (Brazil)
Carlos Dávila (Chile)
Ramiro Guerra y Sánchez (Cuba)
Santiago Rivas (Uruguay)

SUB-COMMITTEE III. PROBLEMS OF AN INDIVIDUAL AND URGENT CHARACTER

Augusto S. Boyd (Panama), *Chairman*
Julián Cáceres (Honduras), *Rapporteur*
Andrés Pastoriza (Dominican Republic)
Héctor David Castro (El Salvador)
Enrique López Herrarte (Guatemala)
Fernand Dennis (Haiti)
Horacio A. Fernández (Paraguay)

SUB-COMMITTEE ON COORDINATION

Eurico Penteadó (Brazil)
Héctor David Castro (El Salvador)
Fernand Dennis (Haiti)
Sumner Welles (United States)

In the Resolution on Economic Cooperation adopted by the Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs at Panama on October 3, 1939, whereby the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee was created, there were set forth in careful detail the functions and duties to be undertaken by the Committee.¹ This body, upon naming the four sub-committees, divided certain of the specified functions between the first two of them. Because of the close interrelationship between many of the problems involved, there is necessarily some overlapping of subject material to be treated and studied by the various sub-committees. In cases where this occurs, however, it was agreed that such questions would be discussed jointly, or definitely referred to one or the other of the sub-committees according to the judgment of the Committee as a whole or of the chairman.

At its meeting on December 1, 1939, the Committee approved a declaration in reference to the desirability for the maintenance of a normal flow of maritime freight and passenger traffic between the American Republics. This reads as follows:

The Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon it by resolution of the Meeting of

¹ See BULLETIN, November 1939, pp. 618-620, for the text of this resolution.

the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics held at Panama from September 23 to October 3, 1939, has given deep and careful attention to the study and adoption of effective measures to lessen or offset the dislocations in maritime communications and the increase of freight rates as a result of the European War, insofar as the American Republics are concerned.

In giving effect to this duty the Committee has been confronted with the immediate problem of keeping in active operation the maritime services of the hemisphere. Some of the nations of America have appealed to this Committee requesting that it intervene for the purpose of maintaining a normal flow of freight and passenger facilities.

This Committee is studying and proposing measures which may solve this problem and to this end is receiving the cooperation of the Governments represented thereon, of government maritime organizations and of many shipping companies. The demand for cargo and passengers, however, is what definitely will maintain maritime schedules in the Western Hemisphere, and what will make possible the preservation and intensification of commercial and personal contacts.

The inter-American movement of freight is already above its normal level, but it is the movement of passengers which will tend to stabilize and increase our maritime traffic, directing toward our America the current of travelers and tourists which previously went to the continents now at war.

It is for this reason that the Committee believes that it is its duty to point out to the peoples of America this opportunity to promote tourist travel on inter-American maritime routes, on which for many years the merchant marines of our nations have operated, on the free waters of the Continent of Peace defined by the neutral will of the 21 republics of America as expressed in the Conference of Panama.

In further pursuit of the subject the Committee adopted two resolutions containing requests directed to the United States Maritime Commission, as follows:

The Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee

RESOLVES:

To request the United States Maritime Commission, through the Department of State of the United States, to inform the Committee:

1. To what extent have shipping services between the United States and the Republics of Central America been increased during the last three months.

2. To what extent is it planned to increase such services in the immediate future.

The Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee

RESOLVES:

1. To request, through the Department of State of the United States, the cooperation of the United States Maritime Commission to the end that shipping conferences in the future do their utmost to avoid rate increases not justified by increasing costs and endeavor to bring about such reductions as the cost of transporting commodities between the American Republics permits.

2. To request the Maritime Commission, through the Department of State of the United States, to cooperate with the Committee not only in what relates to the problem of ocean freight rates, but also in matters relating to increasing the means of ocean transportation for inter-American commerce, the reservation of the needed tonnage for each country in such ocean transportation, and, in general, in whatever inter-American maritime problems may be presented to the Committee.

3. To express its appreciation to the Maritime Commission for the interest and diligence it has already shown in the matter.

The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union will continue to keep its readers informed in future issues of the studies and accomplishments of this important body, which is working assiduously for the economic and commercial stability of the twenty-one Republics, members of the Pan American Union, in a time of worldwide distress and upheaval.

Gabriel Turbay

*Ambassador of Colombia
in the United States*



THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA has sent one of its outstanding public figures, Dr. Gabriel Turbay, to Washington as Ambassador. Although not yet forty, Dr. Turbay has made for himself an enviable reputation as a diplomat, statesman, and member of Congress.

Dr. Turbay was born in the historic city of Bucaramanga, in the eastern Department of Santander, in 1902. Shortly after graduating from the National University in Bogotá, he entered public life, where his brilliant gifts won immediate recognition and rapid advancement. In 1933 he served as Minister of the Interior, and in 1937-38, as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

During the 1938-39 sessions of Congress, Dr. Turbay was President of the Senate and in that capacity administered the oath of office to the present President of the Republic, Dr. Eduardo Santos. He is now

First Designate to the Presidency, a position equivalent to that of Vice President of the nation.

Before coming to Washington, Dr. Turbay had been Minister of Colombia to Belgium, Peru, Italy, and Switzerland, as well as Chairman of the Colombian delegation to the League of Nations from 1935-37.

In presenting his letters of credence to President Roosevelt on November 14, the Ambassador said:

Ever since the initiation, a few years ago, of a historic policy of sincere rapprochement, which has placed the relations between Colombia and the United States on a footing of cordiality and mutual confidence, the two nations have increasingly reinforced their bonds of cooperation and friendship, with the help of a favorable geographical situation and under the stimulus of joint interests thus created and strengthened to their common benefit. Recent world events make a closer relationship among the countries of this

hemisphere daily more advisable. You, Mr. President, with most timely foresight, contributed to the accomplishment of this aim by the proclamation of the new Good Neighbor Policy, which was greeted with such approval by the American nations. In the present international circumstances it is, therefore, necessary to open new channels for the increase of relations of all kinds among the nations of the New World, in order to invigorate the tendencies and developments of the policy of continental solidarity that was so happily defined at the recent Consultative Meeting at Panama. As far as Colombia is concerned, I shall devote myself unceasingly to the task of helping to give concrete application to those plans for political cooperation and intensified economic and commercial relations, in harmony with the laudable efforts that the United States Government has been making in that direction and in conformity with the wishes and instructions of my Government.

President Roosevelt replied in part as follows:

It will be my privilege, Mr. Ambassador, as well as that of the officials of the United States Government, to facilitate the accomplishment of your desire to strengthen the economic and cultural ties which so happily exist between our two countries. The recent conference at Panama has once again demonstrated the mutual understanding which underlies our efforts for a continued cooperation which I am confident will become increasingly effective. In these days of widespread international discord, the cordial relations between the Governments and people of Colombia and the United States are a particular source of gratification to me.

Dr. Turbay has also taken his seat as the representative of Colombia on the Governing Board of the Pan American Union

Down the West Coast of South America

I. Colombia

FRANCES M. BURLINGAME

Dean, Elmira College

BOGOTÁ, COLOMBIA
August 4, 1938

DEAR FAMILY AND FRIENDS:

Greetings to all of you from South America! You will be glad to know that I am very well, and that everything goes happily and successfully on this trip.

To begin at the beginning—the weather in New York City showed its worst possibilities as a parting gesture. Such driving rain! Such oppressive humidity! But the flowers, and telegrams, and letters, and cards gave such a festive air to my cabin that the weather did not matter. To add to my pleasure and make the sendoff com-

plete, six girls came to the ship. I can only hope that their courage in venturing out-of-doors on such a day was rewarded. They will be glad to know that in sunshine the ship is a dozen times more attractive than in rain.

Once away from New York, the sun came out, and we plowed along over a shining ocean under a brilliant sky. As soon as we reached the Gulf Stream, the gray water changed to a lively indigo.

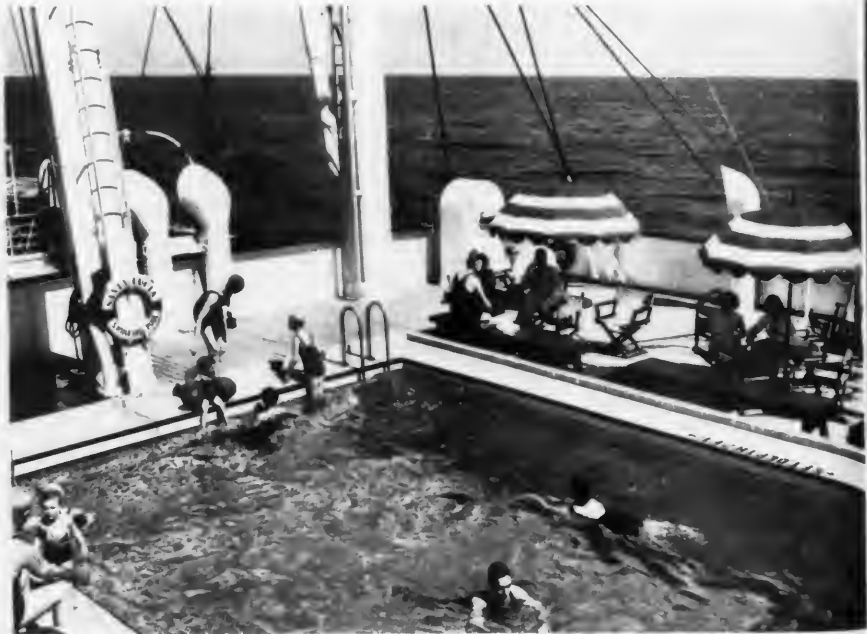
We had the usual good time aboard ship—just being lazy, or playing shuffleboard, or swimming in a very attractive bright blue pool. There were many very

nice people and some most interesting ones, a young professor of botany from the University of Madrid, the new Danish consul to Colombia, the acting head of the British Legation in Bogotá, and a Japanese ambassador extraordinary to Bogotá.

On our first stop at Cristóbal, Canal Zone, after the usual automobile trip to see the sights, I went shopping with a Peruvian woman with whom I had a very amusing time. We explored not only the shops for the tourists, but the ones where the native Panamanians buy their goods. My Peruvian friend was buying gifts for her family, and proved in the process to be a very good bargainer. Both she and the shop-keepers thoroughly enjoyed the lively verbal skirmishes, only about half of which I understood.

The trip through the Panama Canal is an intensely interesting experience. We sailed at 6 a. m. and I pried open my sleepy eyes in order to go out on deck to watch the whole process. The Grace Line employs as lecturer an old man who worked on the canal during construction days, and who knows every bolt and nut in the whole canal. None of us could find a question he could not answer. The speed of being lifted through the locks, the efficiency and ease of operation, the quiet order of it all are very impressive. The trip through Gatún Lake and the Gaillard Cut was also beautiful.

At the Panama City end of the Canal we took another sightseeing tour, the high point of interest of which was seeing Old Panama City, which was burned by the



Photograph by Ella Barnett

THE SWIMMING POOL ON THE SANTA LUCIA

The trip to South America offers an opportunity for many pleasant days of outdoor life.

notorious pirate Henry Morgan in 1671. Only extensive stone ruins overrun by tropical growth remain at the present time.

My next stop was Buenaventura, Colombia. It is a very unattractive, very hot port. The Grace Line had sent a young Colombian employee who speaks excellent English to help me, or I might be there yet. The customs officials asked me to unlock only two bags when my name was finally called, and only glanced at those, so the examination itself was most considerate.

At five the next morning I was awakened to get the train at six o'clock. It was black as night and the station swarmed with noisy humanity, women carrying huge bundles on their heads, half-shy, half-bold little girls who touched my red umbrella with admiring fingers murmuring "Bonito! Bonito!", soldiers, laborers, and seemingly hundreds of little black boys staggering under impossibly large loads of luggage. Very suddenly, almost like turning on an electric light, came morning. Just before we started the Japanese ambassador came to our window to invite us to share his private car, saying that it was a shame to waste the comfort the Colombian government had provided for him. We—that is, several Colombians and a young American girl going to a secretarial job in Bogotá and I—were most happy to accept.

The trip began in the steaming hot jungle, lush with tropical growth and brilliant flowers. The train jerked and climbed upwards constantly, and the vegetation changed from level to level to the great interest of the Spanish professor of botany. After several hours we were in a country similar to the high Rockies, and then suddenly we reached the very top and looked out over the great valley of the Cauca, which resembles a great inland sea

of green. Then the descent began, and we twisted and turned lower and lower until we were in the midst of fields of ripened corn and rice, banana plantations and much uncultivated land. This valley has tremendous possibilities. It is very rich, and has three or four crops a year, but at present is only partly cultivated and that not very scientifically. It is plain to see why Colombia is willing to receive refugees who will return to the land, but does not wish to add to the too-great number of shop-keepers in her towns and cities.

Cali is a very attractive town. The streets are well-paved and very clean. The air is fresh and sweet, and there are brilliant flowering trees, shrubs and vines everywhere. The houses are painted soft colors, and in the evening the shops are closed with very beautiful and very elaborate iron screens. There seems to be little glass. In our hotel we had shutters instead of windows. We went to visit the water purification plant, one of the most perfect and up-to-date water systems I have ever seen. It uses sand filters and chlorination to safeguard the water, has very good bacterial analysis and maintains an excellent aeration and storage plant.

From Cali, again in the Japanese Ambassador's car, we travelled up and across another range of the Andes to Armenia, to spend the night in a simple (but clean) hotel. At six the next morning we started in a drizzle to cross the third range by automobile, a 1937 Buick! There is no railroad connection all the way from the west coast to Bogotá, the capital. The road is a well-built one of crushed rock, narrow to our eyes, but really an excellent piece of engineering. I was most thankful for a careful driver over such steep grades. We passed through many little villages clinging to the mountain sides, saw herds of cattle, pigs, and many chickens. Fields of corn, sugar-cane, coffee, and bananas



Photograph by Beatrice Newhall

A VILLAGE MARKET IN COLOMBIA

are cultivated in some inexplicable manner up and down almost perpendicular mountain-sides. Tiny thatched adobe huts made on bamboo frames are here and there. Beside each hut is an adobe oven in the shape of a beehive.

In Ibagué, our next stop, we had an hour to spare, so we explored the town, finding our way into a huge native market. We examined all the kinds of vegetables for sale, okra, potatoes, beans, and green bananas from which soup is made. Purchasers were buying lard from huge cans like five-gallon kerosene cans, carrying it away in wrappings of banana leaf tied with banana fiber. Around the edge of the market were many small booths where dresses were sold, and in each booth was a woman busily stitching at a sewing machine.

At Ibagué we took a train again and climbed up into a dry, alkaline valley surrounded by high mountains. The country greatly resembles Arizona in appearance, the same brilliant colorings on the

mountains, the same sparse growth in a semi-arid land. And then we descended slowly into a very hot country, so hot it seemed almost unbearable.

At each station lines of eager eyes were glued to the lower edges of the window, and voices made all-too-audible comments about our Oriental host. Even the oldest were like naïve children. And up and down beside the train ran children and women selling baskets of fruits, cooked chicken in open baskets, and flowers.

At Apulo, the Japanese ambassador stopped his journey temporarily, so the rest of the trip was made in the crowded but interesting "first-class" coach. Everyone on the train tried to look out for me, and when we reached Bogotá one young railroad employee got a taxi for me, loaded in my bags, and unloaded them again here at the pension, where he explained to Señorita Gómez that he had given the greatest help he could to the American señorita.

I finally arrived here at 9 o'clock at

night, having begun this day's journey at six in the morning. You can imagine how welcome were dinner, a bath and bed!

BOGOTÁ, COLOMBIA
August 5, 1938

DEAR FAMILY AND FRIENDS:

Colombia appears to me the great land of contrasts. Within the past few days I have experienced altitudes from sea level to 12,000 feet, humidity from steaming jungle to arid alkali plain, temperature from unbearably hot to shivering cold. At the present time the latter is the case. My thanks go out to the friends who counseled warm woolen clothes. But in an hour we are going to the great Colombian flower show at the exposition, where I shall see quantities of orchids, tropical lilies, and the like.

On the streets one can see old adobe buildings with walls a yard thick next to the most modern of architecture. Ladies

in the latest and most stylish Parisian clothes are followed by Indians, barefooted and bending under heavy burdens. The newest hat and the black silk mantilla are observed side by side. Of course, I did not have my kodak with me to take an unposed picture of a 1938 Buick parked next to a heavily loaded burro with that attitude of age-old weariness common to all burros, but there it was in a street near this house.

So far my experiences have been intensely interesting. Señorita Paulina Gómez-Vega is one of the most active, intelligent and stimulating people I have ever met. There is nothing in her country to which she is not keenly alive. At the present time she is arranging a model home for workmen, using only the same simple and inexpensive materials which they use, but demonstrating more healthful and more attractive ways of arranging them. She teaches science in



Courtesy of Bentrice Newhall

THE WATERWORKS AT CALI

An up-to-date plant supplies the city of Cali with pure water.



Courtesy of T. E. Hazen

IN THE COLOMBIAN ANDES

Because of the difficulties of railway construction part of the journey from Buenaventura to Bogotá is made by highway. The capital may be reached from the Caribbean by airplane in less than three hours.

one of the best secondary schools for girls, and thinks of all sorts of clever ways to improvise laboratory experiments. She works constantly for girls and women here in Colombia. Some years ago she held an American Association of University Women fellowship for study at Johns Hopkins, and she is certainly an honor to all holders of such fellowships. I feel as if I were sharing in the benefits of it, since she is so generous of time and energy in showing me the interesting things in her country and explaining its problems and achievements.

The first day I was here we called at the American and Chilean legations on a little question concerning my Chilean visa, and then stopped for a brief introduction to a woman who is general purchasing agent for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. She seemed to be a very fine type of firm, sensible business woman. The Ministry itself is housed in a beautifully preserved

Spanish colonial building with thick painted adobe walls. We saw the window from which Bolívar was forced to jump in his escape during the War of Independence. We stopped next to see a school for boys maintained by the Christian Brothers. They let us come into see the building, which is very old and has a very interesting cloistered patio now used by the boys for a basketball court.

Our longest visit was at the exhibit of four centuries of religious art. As the guidebook explained, the articles were chosen not necessarily for their intrinsic value and beauty, but rather to show the tastes of the people and the art of the country at various times. The exhibit was held in the Seminary for the training of young men for the priesthood. I wish your eyes could see with mine for a moment a beautiful view of the green patio with a statue of Virgin and Child in the center.

two-storied arched cloisters and the light playing on scarlet and gold furniture, tapestries, embroideries, beaten silver, and paintings arranged there.

The next day we visited the Gimnasio Moderno, a private elementary and secondary school for boys. I have only words of praise and admiration for this outstanding educational project. Although it was in vacation, we went through the buildings, talked to the secretary and to some of the masters, and looked over the records. Its sister institution, the Instituto Femenino, was not open, but is very similar, I am told. Excellent medical and dental clinics, fine science laboratories, a greenhouse and gardens for the boys, an outdoor swimming pool, tennis courts and playing fields, a very beautiful chapel, attractive classrooms, and a meteorological station would allow it, were it in the United States, a place well within the ranks of the best

private schools. One of its boys is hoping to go to Harvard a year from now, and his very charming sister is a candidate for a foreign fellowship at Radcliffe. I had a delightful interview with them and with their mother and am full of hope that the daughter may be one of the successful candidates.

At six o'clock we were guests at a lecture on Shakespeare given at the Anglo-American Club by Professor Entwistle of Oxford. He used Calderón as the contrasting dramatist, and aroused in me a great desire to know more of the old Spanish drama of the Golden Age.

August 10

Letter-writing is really very difficult here. In the daytime there is so much to see and do that there is little time for letters. What I had heard about the leisurely pace of life in South America



Photograph by G. Cuéllar

THE MAIN PLAZA, BOGOTÁ
View from the steps of the capitol.



Photograph by Lindner

A COLONIAL CORNER IN BOGOTÁ

certainly does not hold true here in Bogotá.

To illustrate our many activities, I shall have to describe some of them. In the National Library there is an amazingly beautiful exhibition in honor of the fourth centenary of the city of Bogotá. France has sent an exceedingly interesting and valuable collection of French art, England has presented to the library a fine selection of English books in the fields of art, science, and literature. Germany has a large exhibit dominated by a huge swastika at one end of the room, and an equally huge picture of Hitler at the other. I looked in vain for anything to tell the Colombians that we have cultural or scientific life in the United States.¹ My general impres-

¹ Because of an untoward occurrence, some 500 books sent by United States publishers did not arrive in time for the opening of the exhibition.—EDITOR.

sion, founded on slight experience I must admit, is that other countries are doing much more than we are to promote cultural relations with Colombia.

Another day I was a guest at a tea at the Anglo-American Club, where I delivered the invitation entrusted to me by the New York and Long Island branches of the American Association of University Women for university women attending the World's Fair.

One of our most beautiful excursions was to the Flower Exhibition. The orchids were particularly gorgeous. There were also hundreds of tuberous begonias, many with blossoms at least nine inches in diameter. The show was held in one of the buildings of the new University City which is now being used for the Olympic games (preliminary contests) and for the IV Centenary.

A most impressive feature of this exhibition, as indeed of other exhibitions as well, was the democracy and order of the crowds. Men, women, and children ranging from dirty, ragged countrymen and Indians to the very rich, the most ignorant to the most learned, are crowding into these exhibitions, talking eagerly, full of interest, but with most pleasing manners. No one snatches anything, or defaces or destroys anything. I cannot imagine an equivalent crowd in the United States behaving so well. Everyone in every station of life so far has been unfailingly kind to me, and indeed, as far as I can see they are equally kind to each other.

Yesterday I was taken to see the Casa Colonial, containing an exhibit of Spanish colonial furniture and decorations. The prevailing colors are crimson and gold. Instead of our rather simple colonial type, the Spanish is ornate and brilliant to a high degree. It is easy to imagine how the palaces of the governors and of the viceroys must have looked.

After seeing the exhibition we had chocolate in the old Santaferño style. To our cups of steaming chocolate we added pieces of very mild and pale cheese, and to my amazement it was good! We had several kinds of biscuits and cookies made of yuca flour, and little cakes almost exactly like ours at home. Beside each plate was a tiny casserole containing scrambled eggs and baked bananas (all this at tea time in the afternoon). Then came little dishes of unrefined cane syrup and cottage cheese. I am giving you the United States equivalents, as all the food was slightly different from ours.

This morning I saw the part of the Exposition arranged particularly for the rural people. Exhibits of coffee, cotton, sugarcane, horses, cattle and the like were in the process of being arranged. Then I had the fun of helping a little bit with the arrangement of the tiny country home which Señorita Gómez is doing.

August 11

Señorita Gómez took me down to the Ministry of Education, where, after I had had a slow and somewhat painful Spanish conversation, we met an enthusiastic professor from the university, a man who is also a government inspector of secondary schools. He gave me about three hours of exposition, criticism, explanation and hopes for education in Colombia, making me read back the notes I was taking to be sure that I understood the situation thoroughly. What an opportunity for me! No wonder Señorita Gómez says I am the luckiest person she has ever seen.

Next we visited the Advanced Normal School. It was vacation time, so only a few students were there. Since the building is beautiful, the equipment excellent, and the whole plant most spacious, I was surprised to learn that they have only ten or a dozen graduates each year. In a later



A CONVENT CLOISTER

letter I will write more about some of the interesting sidelights I received on education on this continent, but not now.

Our next visit was to the Colegio María Auxiliadora, where again we saw but few students, and those in unattractive uniforms, but bubbling with good spirits and enthusiasm. This school seemed to have a well-trained staff of teachers. At the time I was there two were in Harvard Summer School and four in the University of Milan. This school showed me the best Catholic education for women, the Gimnasio Femenino the best non-sectarian private education, and the Normal School the best in State education.

I now begin to comprehend the administration of education here, its problems and possibilities. I have been asked to

return in May if possible for two weeks' lecturing at the Advanced Normal School but I do not know if I can arrange to do it, much as I should like to.

Later today we went to the Quinta Bolívar, a most beautiful home of the old Colombian type, where the Liberator lived when in Bogotá. Then we took a funicular railroad straight up the almost perpendicular side of a high mountain to the church of Monserrate. The view was

most impressive. We watched the lights prick on in the city below—a city colored entirely rose by the tiles on the roofs. And when we reached the bottom of the descent we saw the light illuminate the whole outside of the church high up in the sky like something mysterious and full of magic.

This letter is *much* too long, and I apologize, but there is so much to see that even now I seem to have told only half.



THE CHILDREN'S THEATER

Among the interesting educational projects in Colombia is the Children's Theater in a Bogotá park. Schools visit it by classes for educational motion pictures and other entertainments. Its library is much frequented.

Latin American Exhibition of Fine and Applied Art

FROM JUNE 2 to September 17 last year there was an opportunity, which will be renewed in 1940, to see in a single New York exhibit nearly three hundred and fifty works of art from eight Latin American Republics: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, and Paraguay, besides some of the handsome textiles that Guatemalan Indians still make after the fashion of their ancestors and the exquisite lace woven with needle and thread by Paraguayan women. In style the paintings, prints, and sculptures ranged from the academic to the abstractionist; in subject they varied from the universal, as in Teodoro Ramos Blanco's group of father, mother, and child, called *Eternal*, to scenes typical of each country or section of a country.

Indeed, a tour of each nation might almost have been taken through its pictures. In Argentina, the Riachuelo (part of the port of Buenos Aires), a scene on the Tigre (a river resort near the capital), the Córdoba Hills, the Lake of Nahuel Huapi in the far south, mountain scenes—these carried the visitor almost from one end of the country to the other. So in Brazil, while the beauty of Rio and its environs was presented many times in many aspects, the hinterland, the Amazon, and the far south had their devotees too. Chile offered cities, seaside, mountains, and forests; Cuba, its palms bending before the storm and glimpses of countryside in the background of numerous figure paintings. The sun shone with languorous warmth

in Dominican scenes; the Andes rose in majesty behind Ecuadorean Indians. In Mexico one saw the great peak of Popocatepetl, Taxco, and Oaxaca to the south; in Paraguay the *lapacho* flung its pink blossoms across an Asunción square.

And the people? The sophisticated, the student, the soldier, the revolutionist, the athlete, the rich, the toiler, the Indian, the negro, the mulatto, the city dweller, the peasant—how various were the citizens of the Americas who passed before our eyes!

Critics commented on the diversity in styles between the various countries, surprising to those who think of Latin America as a unified whole instead of twenty very individual republics. All commentators found numerous pieces that compelled their admiration from an artistic viewpoint. Besides works already named and those reproduced here, critical reviews made particular mention of *The Slaves' Expdus*, by Eugenio Proença Sigaud (Brazil); *Shadows of Life*, by Maria Margarida (Brazil)¹; a torqued white marble *Figure*, by Rita Longa (Cuba); *Hostages*, a revolutionary scene by Aquiles Badi (Argentina); *Airport of San Pedro de Macoris* by Rosalinda Ureña Alfau (Dominican Republic); *The Rape of the Mulattoes*, by Carlos Enriquez (Cuba); *Nude*, by Mario Kerreño (Cuba); *Portrait*, by Jorge Beristayn (Argentina); *Student*, by Emilio Centurión (Argentina); *Lilium*, a black stone head by Lorenzo Domínguez (Chile);

¹ See "Brazilian Painting in New York", by Robert C. Smith, in *BULLETIN* for September 1939.

Landscape, by Laureano Guevara (Chile); *Men and Boats of My Country* by Oswaldo Teixeira (Brazil); *Maternity*, by Julito Gerona (Cuba); and many others.

Congratulations should be extended to the United States New York World's Fair Commission, the Hon. Henry A.

Wallace, Chairman, which sponsored the exhibition, and Vernon C. Porter, Director of the Riverside Museum, where it was displayed.

It is regretted that space permits only a few pictures and sculptures to be represented here.



Courtesy of the Riverside Museum

"INDIAN HOME IN ZAMBIZA", BY ATAHUALLPA VILLACRÉS (ECUADOR)



Courtesy of The Riverside Museum

"SHEPHERDESS", BY JOSÉ FIORAVANTI (ARGENTINA)



Courtesy of The Riverside Museum

"MOSES", BY ROGELIO YRURTIA (ARGENTINA)



Courtesy of The Riverside Museum

"FIRE DANCE", BY HELIOS SEELINGER (BRAZIL)



Courtesy of The Riverside Museum

"IN A PAINTER'S STUDIO", BY MANOEL CONSTANTINO (BRAZIL)



Courtesy of The Riverside Museum

"SEÑORA DE ARCHE", BY JORGE DE ARCHE (CUBA)



Courtesy of The Riverside Museum

"ETERNAL", BY TEODORO RAMOS BLANCO (CUBA)



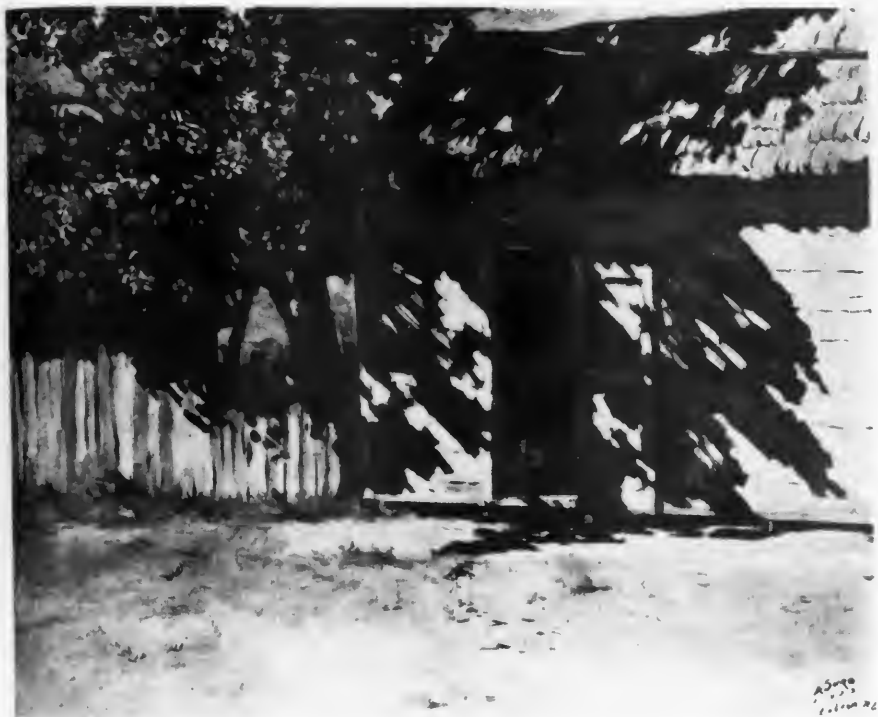
Courtesy of The Riverside Museum

"LADY IN BLACK GLOVES", BY CAMILO MORI (CHILE)



Courtesy of The Riverside Museum

"VACATION", BY HÉCTOR BANDERAS (CHILE)



Courtesy of The Riverside Museum

"TWELVE O'CLOCK SUN", BY DARÍO SURO GARCÍA GODOY (DOMINICAN REPUBLIC)



Courtesy of The Riverside Museum

NATIVE FABRICS, GUATEMALA



Courtesy of The Riverside Museum

"DANCE", BY JAIME BESTARD (PARAGUAY)

Cooperation between the United States and the other American Republics

The loan of civilian technical and administrative experts

ELLIS O. BRIGGS

Assistant Chief, Division of American Republics, Department of State

THE law authorizing the loan of the services of civilian officials of the United States to the governments of the other American republics¹ was enacted by the United States Congress in 1938, in response to recommendations framed by the Department of State and endorsed by President Roosevelt. Thereunder the President is empowered to make available on request the services of technical and administrative experts in the employ of the United States, for duty abroad for an initial period of one year, which period can, however, be extended should the government concerned so desire.

This measure was framed as a contribution toward the successful development of the program of cooperation between the United States and the other American republics, and it evoked such immediate interest that the Interdepartmental Committee² which undertook a survey of the various avenues of government collaboration reported to President Roosevelt in November 1938 that the law might well become the "cornerstone on which future cooperative activities of a practical nature will be based." That this does not appear to have been an overstatement is attested by the fact that in the year and a

half since the original law was enacted, nine governments have availed themselves of its provisions, and twenty separate assignments totaling eighty-three months of service abroad have been made.

The ground covered by these assignments represents a substantial area in the field of practical collaboration, including the furnishing of advisory services in highway engineering and road building, immigration procedure, taxation and monetary problems, customs administration, problems of agricultural economy, fisheries resources and their conservation, patrol-boat operation, and library reorganization. A number of further requests are receiving consideration at the present time, while favorable action on certain others was not possible because of limitations of personnel or resources in the pertinent government office. The correspondence and related activities incident to the administration of the act have become so considerable as to occupy much of the time of one of the officers of the Division of the American Republics in the Department of State.

With respect to the question of reimbursement by other governments for the services rendered, the provisions of the law were purposely drafted to provide as great a degree of flexibility as possible, with a view to meeting in each specific case the

¹ Act of May 25, 1938, as amended by Public No. 63, 76th Congress, approved May 3, 1939.

² See BULLETIN for January 1939.

desires of the government wishing to avail itself of the services. Thus it is provided that all remuneration to the individual officer concerned shall continue to be paid by the United States Government (that is, that no compensation whatever may be accepted by an officer from a foreign government), but that should a foreign government desire to reimburse the Government of the United States in whole or in part for the expenses of the detail, the President is authorized to accept such reimbursement. Arrangements as to reimbursement are customarily agreed upon in advance of an assignment through informal discussion, and the President is authorized by the law to accept whatever mutually satisfactory contribution the other government may wish to make.

In a large majority of the assignments thus far, a substantial part of the cost has been defrayed by the country utilizing the services. This in turn has made possible these temporary details within the general appropriations available to the bureaus and agencies in question, since the law as amended in 1939 authorizes the allocation of funds received from foreign governments as reimbursement, to the credit of the agency or department furnishing the services. Although in some instances these details have represented a sacrifice to the bureau or office involved (in that the duties customarily performed by one of its officers have had to be undertaken by others during the period of his absence from the United States), all branches of the Government have cooperated loyally toward acceding to requests received and in making members of their personnel available for cooperative work.

The procedure involved in making an assignment under Public No. 63 is usually for the diplomatic mission in Washington of the country concerned to make informal inquiry of the Division of the American

Republics of the Department of State, indicating the type of service, the qualifications required, and the approximate period of the detail. Such an inquiry, however, is not infrequently received in the first instance by a United States diplomatic or consular officer in another American republic, in which case it is forwarded to Washington for attention.

Upon the receipt of an inquiry, the Department of State ascertains whether an officer having the desired technical qualifications and experience is available in government employ, and whether his services can be spared for the anticipated period of the detail. The roster of possible candidates is by no means confined to persons serving in the District of Columbia, many of the agencies of the United States Government possessing field services and other specially trained personnel serving in other parts of the country. In one case involving the request for several specialists to collaborate in surveying various phases of the national economy of one of the American republics, experts were obtained from three separate branches of the United States Government and a mission of five persons was dispatched to undertake the work.

Investigation in response to an inquiry having been completed, the interested Washington diplomatic mission is informed and thereupon makes a formal written request to the Secretary of State. Each case is submitted to the White House for final approval, and the President has taken a keen personal interest not only in the assignments themselves, but also in the details of each arrangement and in the success of the work subsequently carried out abroad. Questions involving the acceptance of reimbursement from other governments are likewise submitted to the President for his approval.

Instructions are issued by the Secretary

of State to each officer detailed for duty abroad informing him of his selection by the President and of the scope and probable duration of his duties. A copy of these orders is sent simultaneously to the appropriate United States ambassador or minister, who is requested to inform the government to which he is accredited of the date of arrival of the officer and thereafter to cooperate with him in every way toward the successful execution of the assignment.

In the view of the Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation with the American Republics—a body organized at the instance of the President in May 1938, which now includes sixteen separate agencies of the United States Government—it would be difficult to overestimate the value of the cooperation thus far obtained, notwithstanding the fact that the authorizing legislation has been in existence for less than two years. The various problems, solution of which has been undertaken

within its scope, have been of genuine reciprocal interest, and the officers of the United States who have served abroad considered it a privilege to meet and work with officials engaged in similar activities in other countries. The advantages from such associations are obvious. Relations of mutual confidence and personal friendship have been established which endure beyond the limited periods of the details themselves. Much of the work is of a continuing nature and these assignments have not infrequently resulted in subsequent visits to the United States on the part of chiefs of bureaus and other responsible officials of neighboring governments, thus giving officers in Washington a welcome opportunity to repay the hospitality received from their friends in the South.

The Act is a concrete demonstration of practical collaboration, in a widening field of joint inter-American effort; it involves partners working in confidence and friendship, in a peaceful American world.

Exhibitions of United States Books in South America

RICHARD PATTEE

Division of Cultural Relations, Department of State

In the month of December 1938, a group of representatives of thirty-two publishing houses in the United States approached the Under Secretary of State to suggest the desirability and possibility of having an exhibition of books from this country in three of the South American capitals. This committee, whose chairman was Mr. Whitney Darrow of Charles Scribner's

Sons and whose members were other prominent figures in the publishing world, was animated by the desire to present to the educated South American public a panorama of the literary, scientific and artistic books produced in the United States. It was their belief that such an exhibition would be a cultural event of importance and a tangible force for intellectual

rapprochement between the countries of this hemisphere.

One of the interesting details of the three expositions was the insistence of the organizers that the visitors be allowed to examine and leaf through the books. It was their intention to make the exhibition a vital thing in which a direct contact between book and visitor would be established.

Each firm that accepted the invitation to participate in the exhibits was urged to select those books which would best represent its work and at the same time would help the exhibitions to reflect the wide variety of the publishers' output in this country. All important subjects were represented in the three collections of 2,200 volumes each: fine arts, science, technology, music and art, travel, history, sociology and economics—in fact, everything of importance that is studied in the United States. It did not prove feasible to keep the various sections in exact proportion, although an attempt was made to do so. The publishers agreed to send the books to Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and Rio de Janeiro, and to defray the expenses of a special representative who should take the responsibility of establishing contacts in South America. Mr. Henry M. Snyder, of Henry M. Snyder and Company, devoted three months to a journey which, from both cultural and commercial viewpoints, produced most satisfactory results.

The first exposition was held in Buenos Aires from June 21 to July 4 with a total attendance of 10,745 persons. Numerous United States and Argentine entities, including among others (in addition to the American Embassy), the American Chamber of Commerce, the American Women's Club, the American Club, and particularly the Argentine-American Cultural Institute, cooperated for the success of the ex-

hibition. The committee in charge of arrangements was headed by the president of the Institute, Dr. Cupertino del Campo, a distinguished man of letters. Sra. Doña Elena Sansinena de Elizalde, president of Los Amigos del Arte, acted as vice president of the committee. To her kindness and generosity is due the use of the society's halls for the exhibition. The Argentine members of the committee included many of the most outstanding intellectuals of both older and younger generations.

The overwhelming success of the exhibition is due to the whole-hearted cooperation of all groups interested in intellectual pursuits. Various organizations made donations to the exhibit, others facilitated transportation, a member of the American colony wrote a descriptive folder on the significance and scope of the exposition, others prepared signs and posters. The program, begun June 27, consisted of a series of talks or lectures in which, by way of introduction to the exhibit, the literary life of the United States was sketched. Dr. Ernesto Nelson talked on the subject *Books representative of American thought*; María Rosa Oliver, an independent writer for the review *Sur*, spoke on the American novel, and the program closed with a paper by Dr. Teodoro Becú, entitled *The art of the book*. This series of lectures served to bring out the place that books occupy in the culture of the United States. In this way a particularly favorable atmosphere for the exhibition was created.

In addition to the presence of distinguished literary figures, the exhibition was honored by visits from His Excellency Dr. José M. Cantilo, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, and the Hon. Norman Armour, the American Ambassador.

One of the factors that gave the exhibition a continuing value was the generous decision of the publishers to present the



Courtesy of Department of State

POSTERS FOR THE EXHIBIT IN BUENOS AIRES

The Argentine talent for designing posters was well displayed in those made to advertise the exhibit of American books.

books to various Argentine organizations at the close of the exhibition. In general, Latin American collections of works published in the United States are small, inadequate and not truly representative. Consequently, the publishers' gift is of real importance as a means of spreading knowledge concerning the history and culture of the United States.

In Montevideo the exposition was opened July 7 and continued until July 19. Here the American Association took upon itself the responsibility of organizing the exhibition. As in Buenos Aires, an executive committee was formed; its chairman was the director of the National Library, Dr. Arturo Scarone, a man whose name is linked to innumerable cultural activities in Uruguay. An hon-

orary committee, made up of individuals like Dr. Carlos Vaz Ferreira, Rector of the University of Montevideo and an illustrious man of letters, cooperated. The exhibit took place in one of the halls of the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences of the University of Montevideo, given up for the purpose. More than 2,500 persons, representing all spheres of Uruguayan life, saw the books; this number bears about the same relation to the attendance in Buenos Aires as the population of Montevideo does to that of the Argentine capital. The organizers pointed out that the visitors included government officials, professors and teachers, intellectuals, and students in many of the public and private schools of the capital. The exhibit attracted much attention, thanks to the cooper-

ation of so many national figures in its organization. The Uruguayan press played an enthusiastic part. *El País*, *El Pueblo* and *El Bien Público* each published articles and gave publicity to the resolution of the National Council of Elementary and Normal Education which encouraged teachers to visit the exhibit.

Dr. Scarone opened the exhibition with an address in which he paid tribute to the significance of the exposition. The lectures given during the two weeks of the exhibit in Montevideo included: *Culture and books*, by Dr. Oscar J. Maggiolo, Director of Elementary and Normal Education; *Books in the United States*, by Sra. Esperanza Vizcay de Fuller; and *Solidarity through culture*, by Dr. Joaquín Villegas Suárez. His Excellency Dr. Alberto Guani, Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent a message for the inauguration and some days later visited the exposition.

One of the most popular sections of the

exposition, which was seen by many school children, was that devoted to children's books. There were numerous comments on the part of visitors and the press concerning the section containing works on art, and some surprise at the number of such books published in the United States. In general, the Uruguayans seemed to be interested particularly in books on philosophy, religion and medicine.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the exhibition in Montevideo, which is the only one of the three cities where there is no institution devoted to the improvement of cultural relations with the United States. Therefore, the machinery was lacking for the organization of an exhibition of such proportions. Nevertheless, the American Legation and the local committee succeeded in making this initial exposition an important contribution to intellectual interchange between Uruguay and the United States. In this



Courtesy of Department of State

URUGUAYAN SCHOOL CHILDREN FLOCKED TO THE EXHIBIT IN MONTEVIDEO

case, as in the exhibitions held in Buenos Aires and later in the Brazilian capital, the collection of books displayed was donated to local institutions.

The exhibition in Rio de Janeiro was held under the auspices of the Ministry of Public Instruction, which gave a sum of money for expenses and also offered space at the National Library for the display of the books. The Ministry appointed a distinguished executive committee, presided over by Dr. Rodolpho Garcia, head of the library, and composed of a considerable number of Brazilian intellectuals. His Excellency Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, accepted the chairmanship of the honorary committee, which included also the Hon. Jefferson Caffery, the American Ambassador.

The exposition lasted from August 7 to 30 and was open from ten o'clock in the morning until ten at night. One of the architects in charge of the Brazilian pavilion at the World's Fair in New York made the plan for the exhibit, which was set up with special attention to the artistic arrangement of the books. The Minister of Foreign Affairs was present at the first meeting on the program; Dr. Gustavo Capanema, Minister of Education, gave the opening address. The lectures offered during the course of the three weeks included the following: *The American book*, by Dr. Afranio Peixoto; *The Concord group*, by Dona Carolina Nabuco; *Walt Whitman*, by Dr. Alvaro Teixeira Soares; and *The United States and Brazilian romanticism*, by Pedro Calmon.

The Ambassador of the United States took this opportunity to express his gratitude to those cooperating in this important cultural undertaking. Dr. Getulio Vargas, President of Brazil, honored the exhibition with his presence, devoting some time to careful examination of the books and

praising highly the efforts made to bring to Brazil such a significant collection of books representative of American thought.

The Brazilian press hailed the exhibit in highly complimentary terms. In the September 11 issue of *A Noticia* it was called "an exemplification of peace and civilization." Various national literary figures manifested their satisfaction upon this first presentation of an admirable selection of American books to the Brazilian public. The writer Austregesilo de Athayde said in his commentaries in *A Noite*: "No visit could be more pleasing to Brazilians, and I only wish that we may not be slow in reciprocating it by sending to the United States at least a small exhibit of the intellectual output of our country."

Mr. Snyder, the publishers' representative, returned deeply impressed with the interest of literary circles in the books published in the United States. He found, moreover, an extraordinary interest in the study of English, and the desire of many well-educated groups to read American books in the original, in view of the deficiencies of many translations of English books. The press, especially those papers that have a literary section, showed an active desire to obtain American books to review. One of the recommendations of Mr. Snyder was that American publishing houses make an especial effort to send to such periodicals books which might be of interest to the reading public in South America.

An immediate consequence of the exhibition in Brazil was the decision to translate into English one of the well-known children's books, acclaimed in Brazil as a masterpiece of juvenile literature. The book is *Lenda da Carinaubeira* by Margarida Estrella Bandeira; it will be known in English as *The Story of the Palm Tree*.

The exhibitions served everywhere to

attract the attention of people interested in the circulation of books to the multiplicity of problems confronting the publishing houses, which are likewise desirous of a better interchange. Often the system of credit constitutes a formidable barrier to the creation of a favorable market. Many books published in England are sold in Latin American countries at greatly reduced prices. This permits the importation of such publications at particularly reasonable rates.

The experience of these three exhibitions of American books has demonstrated clo-

quently the enormous eagerness that prevails in the Latin American countries to become acquainted with the books published in the United States. It represents a modest beginning which should redound to the definite advantage of the cultural interests of both continents and very especially to the promotion of a more active interchange in the world of letters. It is to be hoped that residents of the United States who have the opportunity of seeing the exhibit of Latin American books described on page 40 will avail themselves of the privilege to the fullest extent.



Courtesy of Department of State

THE PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL VISITS THE BOOK EXHIBIT IN RIO DE JANEIRO

President Vargas, accompanied by the Hon. Jefferson Caffrey, Ambassador of the United States, took a personal interest in the success of the exhibit.

The United States publishers who cooperated in the South American exhibitions were the following:

Blue Ribbon Books, Incorporated
 Coward-McCann, Incorporated
 F. S. Crofts & Company
 The John Day Company, Incorporated
 Dodd, Mead & Company, Incorporated
 Doubleday, Doran & Company, Incorporated
 E. P. Dutton & Company, Incorporated
 Farrar & Rinehart, Incorporated
 Garden City Publishing Company, Incorporated
 The Greystone Press, Incorporated
 Grosset & Dunlap, Incorporated
 Harcourt, Brace & Company, Incorporated
 Harper Brothers
 Houghton Mifflin Company

Alfred A. Knopf, Incorporated
 The Macmillan Company
 Robert M. McBride & Company, Incorporated
 McGraw-Hill Book Company, Incorporated
 William Morrow & Company, Incorporated
 Modern Age Books, Incorporated
 W. W. Norton & Company, Incorporated
 G. P. Putnam's Sons
 Random House, Incorporated
 Reynal & Hitchcock, Incorporated
 Charles Scribner's Sons
 Simon & Schuster, Incorporated
 Henry M. Snyder & Company
 Studio Publications
 Triangle Press, Incorporated
 D. Van Nostrand Company, Incorporated
 Viking Press, Incorporated
 Yale University Press

Traveling Exhibit of Latin American Books

A TRAVELING exhibition of Latin American books, comprising 400 volumes sent by the governments of many American countries at the request of the American Library Association for the purpose of fostering in the United States a better understanding of the Latin American peoples, went on display for three weeks at the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore last September. It was the most extensive exhibition the Pratt Library has held since the International Textbook Exhibition in 1936, and occupied 18 cases on the first and second floors. Recognized writers of Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, Uruguay, and other countries were represented in the works on view.

Earlier in the year the American Library Association had invited the Latin Ameri-

can nations to contribute a selection of their more important contemporary publications for a traveling exhibition, so that readers in this country might learn more about the life, culture, and customs of the other countries on this continent. The respective Ministries of Education received the proposal favorably, and in several instances books were also supplied by the national libraries or by government bureaus. The exhibition was thus organized on a cooperative basis.

Among the branches of literature featured in the exhibit are fiction, poetry, history, biography, folklore, natural history, sociology, law, bibliography, archaeology, and geography, as well as textbooks and periodicals. There is also a special section of nearly twoscore children's books, collected during the past few years

by the American Library Association School and Children's Library Division.

The visitor will notice especially the high degree of excellence attained in printing in many instances, and the fact that such a large proportion of the exhibit was published under official auspices. Many of the national or state governments sponsor the publication of, or publish themselves, collections containing the outstanding works of their citizens, or classic books describing some phase of national or local history, geography, art, etc.

The exhibit was first shown at San Francisco in June, at the annual conference of the American Library Association; from there it went to the University of Michigan, where it was on display during July and

August, when the Latin American Institute of the university held its meetings. It will also be featured at the next conference of the Association, to be held in May 1940 at Cincinnati. From September 1939 to April 1940 a schedule of 11 exhibits has been planned, as follows:

- Baltimore, September 16–October 5, 1939.
- Cleveland, October 10–20, 1939.
- South Hadley, Mount Holyoke College, October 25–November 5, 1939.
- Claremont, November 10–30, 1939.
- Corpus Christi, December 5–20, 1939.
- University of Utah, January 1–15, 1940.
- New Orleans, January 20–February 5, 1940.
- Miami, Feb. 10–Feb. 20, 1940.
- Birmingham, February 25–March 10, 1940.
- University of North Carolina, March 15–April 1, 1940.
- University of Florida, April 14–24, 1940.



Courtesy of Enoch Pratt Free Library

LATIN AMERICAN BOOKS IN BALTIMORE

Some 400 books contributed by Latin American Governments and a section of Latin American children's books especially assembled by the American Library Association are being circulated for exhibit in the United States.

Spanish American Poetry

A Survey for 1938

FRANCISCO AGUILERA

Division of Intellectual Cooperation, Pan American Union

IN 1938 the poets of Spanish America as usual poured hundreds of books into the printing presses. Critics, anthologists, and translators—in smaller number, to be sure—also made their contribution to an increased knowledge and popularization of this poetry. Since the work of the latter group is of special importance to foreign readers eager to be guided and informed with a minimum expenditure of time, this survey will refer first to critical and biographical material as well as to anthologies and to translations into English. In the case of translations, it has seemed advisable, for self-evident reasons, to mention some books published before 1938.

The second part of this article deals with those individual books of verse published in 1938 that best reflect, in the author's opinion, the various schools and tendencies characterizing Spanish American poetry today. It is hardly necessary to add that because of the difficulty of collecting the copious production of nearly a score of countries in a comparatively brief time it has been impossible for him to consider all the poetry issued during the year in question.

Bibliographical information in regard to all the material mentioned in this article is appended.

Anthologies in English translation

The Hispanic Society of America issued in 1938 a collection of Spanish poetry in

English translation, entitled *Translations from Hispanic poets*. In addition to a large number of poets from Spain and Portugal, one Brazilian and thirty-four Spanish Americans—almost half of whom are still living—are included. Apparently this book does not pretend to be an anthology, but rather an effort to fill many gaps in the field of English translation; therefore it would be irrelevant to point out omissions of either representative poets or representative poems.

In 1937 the University of Pennsylvania Press reissued Alice Stone Blackwell's *Some Spanish American poets*,¹ a stout volume in which the work of poets from the eighteen Spanish American republics and Puerto Rico is presented in the original text and in English translation. On numerous occasions the work of Miss Blackwell as a translator, as well as that of Muna Lee and Isabel Sharpe Shepard, has been offered to the reader by the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union.

Two other source books in English, similar in scope to the ones mentioned above, are Thomas Walsh's *Hispanic anthology* (1920) and G. Dundas Craig's *The modernist trend in Spanish-American poetry* (1934). Restricted to one country is Edna Worthley Underwood's *Anthology of Mexican poets from earliest times to the present day*, published in 1932.

¹ First published by D. Appleton and Company, New York and London, 1929.

Anthologies in the original Spanish

Nineteen hundred thirty-eight, the year which we are using as a springboard for a review of the main currents in contemporary Spanish American poetry, was not as fecund as 1937 in the field of anthologies. While in 1937 excellent volumes were devoted to the poets of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Uruguay, in the year under review only Cuba, Peru and Puerto Rico were represented.

Órbita de la poesía cubana, 1928-37, is a critical selection of Cuban poetry on Negro themes, with bio-bibliographical material on the authors included. Ramón Guirao, its editor, is a recognized authority in this field and one of the prime movers in the development of the Afro-Cuban school of poetry, which in the last ten years has become one of the most characteristic and healthy influences in Latin American poetry. Preceded by an illuminating study on the origin, growth and significance of Afro-Cuban poetry, this anthology includes, in addition to the work of thirteen living poets (outstanding among whom are Nicolás Guillén and Emilio Ballagas), samples of eighteenth and nineteenth century compositions of a similar nature.

This collection of Negro poetry is the third of its kind published in recent years. But whereas the two previous ones, Emilio Ballagas' *Antología de la poesía negra hispanoamericana* (1935) and Ildelfonso Percda Valdés' *Antología de la poesía negra americana* (1936), included poets from various countries, Guirao restricts himself to the Cuban contribution. It is in Cuba that this type of poetry, known indiscriminately as *negra*, *mulata*, *afrocubana*, or *afrocriolla*, has attained its highest degree of artistic development. What characterizes it is the subject of inspiration, not the ancestry of the poet. A writer may be a full-blooded African and yet not write Afro-Cuban verse; Plácido, for in-

stance, the gifted Cuban mulatto of the nineteenth century, is a Spanish classicist. On the other hand, many of the finest achievements in Afro-Cuban literature are the work of white men.

With the exception of a sketchy volume hurriedly put together by Alberto Guillén in 1930, Luis Alberto Sánchez' *Índice de la poesía peruana contemporánea, 1900-37*, is the first anthology of modern Peruvian verse available to the public. In it some eighty poets are represented, ranging from the old but always fresh González Prada to the prematurely aged youngsters of today. It is at times an impressive record of creative writing; from its 360 pages there emerge great figures—González Prada, Chocano, Eguren, Vallejo, Peralta, and others. The compiler, one of the most admired and also most maligned critics of Peru, has written a long, searching introduction, and very informative notes. This book is one of a series of anthologies published in the last few years by Ercilla of Santiago, Chile, under the title of *Índice* rather than *Antología*. Thus far the poets of the following countries have been selected for these *Índices*: Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, and Uruguay. In general it can be said that Latin American publishers have been very active in late years with respect to the publication of comprehensive anthologies like the ones mentioned above.

The work of the poets of Puerto Rico, an American possession with a rich Spanish cultural tradition, is liberally assembled in a fat volume, *Poesía puertorriqueña: antología para niños*, edited by Carmen Gómez Tejera and Juan Asencio Álvarez-Torre, which, although intended for school use, will be welcomed by any mature student of Spanish American poetry. The truth is that the editors seemed to think that whatever is good for grown-ups is also good for children; hence the comprehensiveness of this "children's anthology."

Critical and historical works

The year under review was unusually fruitful for serious students of modern Peruvian poetry. To Sánchez' anthology, mentioned before, we must add a book of criticism by Estuardo Núñez, entitled *Panorama actual de la poesía peruana*. This is a penetrating discussion by a young Lima critic who believes that the "new poetry" has come of age in his country after twenty years of experimentation by numerous poets of strongly marked individualities and widely divergent esthetic credos. The author differentiates between parallel trends and schools which in the course of twenty years have repeatedly brought high distinction to Peruvian literature. The main currents he classifies and names as follows: *purismo*, *neo-impresionismo*, and *expresionismo indigena*.

Leonidas Yerovi (1881-1917), poet and playwright, who is considered the outstanding humorist of modern Peru, is the subject of a charming study by Luis Fabio Xammar, in *Valores humanos en la obra de Leonidas Yerovi*.

The May 1938 issue of the Buenos Aires monthly *Nosotros* (a volume of 358 pages) is devoted to the great Argentine poet and belligerent critic, Leopoldo Lugones, whose self-inflicted death in February 1938 shocked his friends and foes alike all over the Spanish-speaking world. More than sixty authors study in articles of varying merit and length the manifold aspects of his personality, work and influence. Lugones was a towering figure in Spanish American poetry; as one of the high priests of the literary school called *modernismo* he shares with the Nicaraguan Rubén Darío, the Mexican Amado Nervo and the Peruvian José Santos Chocano, the major credit for having changed the course of poetry in Spanish at the end of the nineteenth century. His *Las montañas del oro* appeared in Buenos Aires in 1897.

The great poets

Julio Saavedra Molina of Chile has collected in *Rubén Darío, poesías y prosas* forty-one poems and fifteen prose selections by the Nicaraguan poet and father of *modernismo*, Rubén Darío (1867-1916). None of these pieces here included is available in any of the volumes of the three series of Darío's "Complete Works" thus far published.

It is not generally known that the celebrated Colombian novelist José Eustasio Rivera (1889-1928), author of *La Vorágine* (*The Vortex*), also wrote poetry. In *Tierra de promisión* we have a series of sonnets depicting the jungle. These poems (now in their fifth edition) belong to the French poetic tradition and hold a permanent place among the best poetry of the now obsolescent *modernista* school.

Libertarias by Manuel González Prada (1848-1918) is the latest of several posthumous volumes edited by his son, Alfredo González Prada. Like *Grafitos*, published in 1937, these short poems reveal the eminent Peruvian's crusading spirit, satiric gift, and metrical inventiveness. A selection from the latter book was published in 1938 by the Ministry of Education of Ecuador for distribution in the schools of the country. It is interesting to note that this combative poet and essayist of Peru is fast becoming a continental figure, thus joining the company of Montalvo, Martí, Hostos, and other intellectual leaders of Latin America.

A year ago, as critics were unanimously expressing the idea that Alfonsina Storni, Argentina's most celebrated woman poet, was at the very height of her powers, she committed suicide, as Lugones had done a short time before. *Antología poética*, a selection of verses drawn from her various books, which was in press at the time of her death, gives a rounded view of this gifted writer and may prove to be the best introduction to her work.

Another great woman poet, the Chilean Gabriela Mistral, emerged in 1938 from her sixteen-year silence with a volume of verse, *Tala*, which reasserts her position as one of the most striking poetical personalities since Darío. *Tala* (which means the felling of trees) seems to allude to a deliberate effort on the part of the author to cut down whatever is superfluous. At times the result is obscurity, a kind of obscurity very different, however, from that of many an esoteric poet of the newer schools, who in his effort to be recondite throws the idiom of poetry out of gear. Gabriela Mistral's occasional obscurity is born of her passion for economy; it does not mar the lyric power and originality of conception which now, perhaps more than in *Desolación* (1921), characterize her art.

Three early works—*El hondonero entusiasta*, *Veinte poemas de amor y una canción desesperada*, and *Residencia en la tierra* (Parte I)—by the Chilean poet Pablo Neruda have been republished in Santiago. Neruda (whose real name is Nefalí Reyes, but who uses a pseudonym even in ordinary life, after the fashion set in Chile by Lucila Godoy Alcayaga—today “Gabriela Mistral”) has become somewhat of a cult among the young writers of Spanish America, to the detriment both of the imitators and of the future standing of their phoenix.

New voices

Under this heading we set by side many interesting, often disconcerting, works registering the most diverse brands of surrealism, ultraism and vanguardism. Germán Pardo García's *Presencia* is unquestionably one of the most significant achievements of the year. Pardo García, born in Colombia in 1902 and now living in Mexico, is above all a master of form (his sonnets deserve special mention), is gifted with a marvelous sense of imagery, and has the restraint of a mature artist.

The Venezuelan Otto D'Sola, the young author of another book called *Presencia*, erepuscular and recondite, offers a contribution that augurs well for the Caracaes school at present in a mood and mode of uncompromising experimentation. D'Sola's publishers are also responsible for R. Olivares Figueroa's *Teoría de la niebla*, prize-winning poems of deceptive simplicity by a writer who believes that poetry is a theory and the intellect a nebula.

To many readers Peruvian poetry means only Chocano, the eloquent bard whose death in 1934 marked the belated closing of an important epoch in the history of Spanish American letters. During Chocano's later years other names emerged in his own country, poets who radically changed what was wrongly construed as a national poetic tradition. At present the limelight is partly occupied by a group of young esthetes who, very unlike Chocano, strain themselves to be tenuous. José Alfredo Hernández and Emilio Champion are typical of this reaction against the grandiose and sonorous. Champion has published *Velero*, and Hernández *Sistema y sentido de la angustia* and *Legislación del alma*—the latter, reflecting a surrealist in love, is the most striking. But all these cerebral curiosities will probably not outlast the paper on which they are printed, which possibly does not worry their authors, as they are forever experimenting.

Manuel Moreno Jimeno, also of Peru, includes in *Los malditos* poems so abstruse that only the dedication—to the memory of Gorky—is understandable. *Los malditos* amply exemplifies the chaos which is menacing the poetic idiom of some of the most gifted young Latin Americans. From the Dominican Republic comes the voice of Domingo Moreno Jiménez, high priest of *postumismo*, with the claim that he was the first in Spanish America to break away from *modernismo*. To prove it he

issues a sheaf of poems, some of them, dating as far back as 1915. Moreno Jiménez' poems are few, short and rather too feeble to support his large claim.

Three first books and a voice from the past

In the ballads of *El poema del Castillo* Carlos Obligado speaks in a traditional Spanish vein, decidedly authentic. Obligado depicts the castle on the banks of the Paraná, built by his father, Don Rafael Obligado, Argentina's "national poet," and reconstructs with consummate mastery the life of the four generations of Obligados that inhabited it. An inspired achievement of literary significance, *El poema del Castillo* is also a veritable tonic against the hasty and often intellectually dishonest work done by many a gifted young writer of today.

Agenor Argüello, a native of Nicaragua who probably is still young, reveals himself in *La heredad humilde* as a great potential poet, handicapped, however, by his subservience to a somewhat obsolescent *modernista* idiom. Antonio de Undurraga is a Chilean who has written with engaging freedom of form a small volume, *La siesta de los peces*, which provides a memorable poetic experience, despite the poet's insistence on inserting refrains whether or not they are artistically advisable. Carlos Alberto Fonseca is a young Peruvian who has written a sequence of sonnets on each and every American republic, *El poema de América*.¹ No assignment could have more pitfalls for a poet than this, but Fonseca has succeeded in producing many a fine and noble sonnet.

Women poets

It is customary in Spanish American criticism to group women poets together, because so many of them appeared con-

temporaneously in the heyday of *modernismo* and repetitiously clung to one and the same theme—love remembered or desired—all with a similar torrid urge. But this situation no longer prevails. The fact that we group them together in this survey should be construed not as an attempt to perpetuate a notion no longer valid but, on the contrary, as an effort to emphasize its inadequacy today.

In 1938 no new, or relatively new, important women poets came to our notice, although praise should reward the promising achievements of Carmelina Vizcarrondo's *Poemas para mi niño*, Renée Potts' *Fiesta Mayor*, and Serafina Núñez' *Isla en el sueño*.

Indians, Negroes and conflicts

Although "purists" like Hernández and Champion, mentioned previously, seem to be playing outstanding roles in Peruvian poetry, other poets who are coming to the fore there have in common one main emphasis: the burning national issue of the Indian question. The most celebrated representative of this *expresionismo indígena*, as Estuardo Núñez has called it, is César Vallejo, who died in April 1938 at the age of forty-two when much was still to be expected from his pen. The Association of Writers and Artists of Lima has published *Homenaje a César Vallejo*, containing a short biography of the author of *Los heraldos negros* and *Trilce*, and several of his poems.

Of real documentary value in the field of Indianist poetry is José María Arguedas' *Canto kechua*, a free Spanish version of twenty-one *waynos* or Quechua songs of Peruvian Indians. In an interesting introduction Arguedas holds that the Indian people of his country have great creative ability and that the Quechua language has great literary possibilities.

Although not an Indianist work, *Las aventuras del roto Juan García* by Antonio Acevedo Hernández must be mentioned

¹ This sequence is available for distribution in mimeographed form by the Pan American Union.

here in connection with the Indian theme, since its central character embodies a social and psychological type indigenous to Chile. In his attempt to create the Chilean counterpart of the Argentine epic *Martín Fierro*, the poet makes one Juan García, symbol of the *roto* (the sturdy Chilean laborer), unfold the story of his life in six or seven thousand lines.

Tambor, by the Venezuelan poet Manuel Rodríguez Cárdenas, is the most recent addition to the significant growing body of literature by Negro writers or on Negro themes. These "poems for Negroes and mulattoes" are of course an offshoot of the Afro-Antillean genre, but reveal characteristics conditioned by a new environment. Rodríguez Cárdenas shows himself a born poet and a conscientious literary worker, not overfond of metrical innovations. His book represents South America's first sub-

stantial contribution to the new Afro-Hispanic school of rhymes and rhythms.

Current social and political issues and conflicts permeate a good part of today's writing. The Spanish Civil War, for instance, stirred many poets all over Spanish America, as is evidenced by two poems published separately in de luxe editions by the Mexican poet Gabriel Mercado Ramírez, and two *homenajes*, one a collection of poems by Ecuadoreans and the other a similar publication by Costa Ricans. The Cuban writer Manuel Navarro Luna, formerly an esthete devoted to art for art's sake, has now turned to social themes in *La tierra herida*, wherein he depicts the sad lot of the Cuban peasant. Dictatorship and foreign imperialism were also subjects for bitter denunciatory poems in a few instances, with negative results, however, from a literary standpoint.

SPANISH AMERICAN POETRY

(A list of books mentioned in the foregoing article)

ACEVEDO HERNÁNDEZ, ANTONIO. *Las aventuras del roto Juan García*. Epopeyas nacionales contadas en versos criollos. Santiago, Chile. Ereilla. 1938. 224 p. 10 pesos.

ARGUEDAS, JOSÉ MARÍA. *Canto kechwa*. Con un ensayo sobre la capacidad de creación artística del pueblo indio y mestizo. Lima. Cía. de Impresiones y Publicidad. 65 p.

BALLAGAS, EMILIO (ed.). *Antología de la poesía negra hispanoamericana*. Madrid. Aguilar. 1935.

BLACKWELL, ALICE STONE (tr.). *Some Spanish American poets*. With an Introduction and Notes by Isaac Goldberg. University of Pennsylvania Press. 1937. xli, 559 p. \$1.50.

BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION. English translations of Spanish American poetry to be found in the following issues: July, October, 1925; January, September, 1926; March, 1927; February, August, 1928.

CARRIÓN, BENJAMÍN (ed.). *Índice de la poesía ecuatoriana contemporánea*. Santiago, Chile. Ereilla. 1937. 169 p. 16 pesos.

CHAMPION, EMILIO. *Velero*. Lima. Cía. de Impresiones y Publicidad. 1938. 22 p.

CRAIG, G. DUNDAS (tr.). *The modernist trend in*

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The Pan American League

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IRONIC as it may seem, the outbreak of a new European war was necessary to turn the fullest attention of United States citizens in general toward the culture and history of the peoples of the southern continent. The Good Neighbor policy, begun in 1933, concentrated popular attention in this country upon the peoples of Latin America, while the modification of numerous political international relationships between Anglo- and Latin-Americans brought about a better feeling of continental friendship. But it took a new world war to cause a great tidal wave of interest in the affairs of these countries, so that at the present moment it can safely be said that our concern with our continental friends is greater than ever before. "Cultural Pan Americanism" is truly coming into its own after years of effort on the part of the Pan American Union and many unofficial organizations which have, during the present generation, pioneered in the promotion of this branch of Pan American relations.

Among the pioneer groups interested in the promotion of Pan American Good-neighborliness, the Pan American League, with headquarters in Miami, Florida, holds a prominent place. It was conceived in a spirit of good will, and has grown in a spirit of mutual helpfulness and fellowship for nearly a decade. In 1930 a group of 12 women, all leaders in national or state organizations in this country, paid a friendly visit to Cuba. The delegates were received by the wife of the Cuban President, Señora Elvira Machado, through

whom the women of the United States sent greetings to the women of the island Republic. This visit was promptly returned by 24 leaders of women's organizations in Cuba. Thus a new seed of cultural understanding was sown, and the good neighbor relations thus initiated were fostered.

The outgrowth of this exchange of sentiment was the founding of the Pan American League. Its charter is dated March 23, 1931, and its founder-president was the leader of the good will tour to Cuba, Mrs. Clark Stearns of Miami, Florida, now the President International of the League. The first vice president was the late Mrs. Arthur Livermore. From its inception the League has made it a policy to invite the wives of the Presidents of the Latin American countries to serve as honorary presidents, and to date most of them have graciously consented to act in this capacity. From the beginning the League has also been able to count on many prominent men and women, both in this country and in Latin America, who have agreed to serve as council members and as an advisory board.

In brief, the League has as its aims "to create fellowship, sentiment, and cultural appreciation between the women of the twenty-one nations, to impress the minds of the youth of these countries with inter-American understanding and good will, to stimulate among the people of these countries a sincere desire and determination to live in peace and unity, exalting international justice and law above all—in

short, to make more real the culture of Democracy."

The Pan American League is an "international organization, administered by an Executive Board, of which the president-international is the executive head, subject to a permanent self-perpetuating governing board of twenty-one members. It is supported by annual membership dues, annual contributing and sustaining memberships, and such special gifts as those interested in the cause of inter-American security, peace, and prosperity may make. It is non-partisan, non-political, and non-sectarian, and has no salaried officers." So runs the official statement.

In the United States the League is organized into four regional divisions: the Northwestern, the Southwestern, the Central, and the Western, each of which has a regional director whose duty it is to organize branches of the League in her area. In the Latin American countries, representatives of the League are appointed with functions similar to those of the regional directors in the United States. All groups are coordinated through an international area director. Today branches or chapters exist in many of the states of the Union and in several countries of Latin America.

In carrying out the aims of the League, the members have effectively and efficiently undertaken a number of activities. Student Pan American Clubs, under the control of the department of student activities, have been organized in more than seventy localities in public primary and secondary schools and in some colleges. Scholarships for Latin American students coming to this country have been created. Monthly round-table luncheons have been held, at which eminent speakers have appeared. Morning study groups for the discussion of the historical and cultural development of Latin America have been established.

Evening salons, at which musical programs and artistic exhibits have been special features, have been held from time to time. Free Spanish language classes for Americans have been organized for the benefit of those who are unable to afford private lessons in the language, while free English classes for Latin Americans in this country have been arranged to help them learn our language. Furthermore the League has made a considerable effort to help promote the teaching of Spanish and Portuguese, as well as the history of Latin American civilization, in colleges and universities of the United States. Broadcasts of important addresses by prominent persons here and in Latin America have been sponsored, while recently the broadcast of student programs has been undertaken. Pan American Day and other important holidays in the United States and Latin America have been regularly and fittingly commemorated. An information service for Latin American women desiring facts about United States travel, steamship facilities, educational institutions, and other subjects has been in existence from the beginning of the League. The exchange of art objects and examples of handicrafts has been arranged from time to time. The League has stimulated interest in Latin American travel and has displayed motion pictures of Latin American scenes. Distinguished Latin American visitors to this country are regularly welcomed and entertained by League members. Reading lists and syllabi on Latin American topics have been prepared, and suggestions for programs of a Latin American nature have been made by the League upon request. Also traveling libraries of books dealing with Latin America have been assembled and will be sent to League Student Clubs, especially in rural districts in the United States. At various times the League has published pamphlets. Re-

cently the League has begun to encourage the exchange of books and other literature between individuals and institutions in this country and Latin America. Its activities have been given wide publicity in national periodicals in this country and Latin America.

In 1933 the League held at Miami, Florida, the first of its series of Pan American Institutes, with national and international authorities speaking on Latin American topics. In this and all subsequent meetings the diplomatic representatives of the Latin American countries in the United States have been most cooperative and helpful. The League has also had splendid collaboration from other women's organizations and from men's clubs, as well as from educational institutions. On its part it has cooperated with both national and international organizations and has sent representatives to many Pan American meetings. Moreover, the United States government has been most cordial in regard to the aims and activities of the League, the Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, having expressed his deep interest in the organization.

A high point in the activities of the League came on October 2, 3, and 4, 1939 when it held its First Triennial International Conference in New York City. A program of general sessions and round-table discussions was organized. On the morning of October 3 a meeting was held in the auditorium of the General Motors exhibit at the World's Fair. On this occasion the League was greeted by a representative of the General Motors Company and by an official of the Fair. At this session also, a number of prominent speakers discussed various Pan American

problems. The following day two round tables were held at the Waldorf-Astoria, one dealing with *The new Pan Americanism* and the other with *The future of Pan Americanism*. At each meeting the activities of women in this field were discussed by prominent speakers from the United States and Latin America.

During the business session of the conference the delegates, who came from all parts of the United States and from several of the Latin American countries, adopted seventeen resolutions endorsing and encouraging certain projects of a Pan American nature, thus joining with the Pan American Union and other official and private agencies in the movement for continental solidarity.

The conference closed with a banquet at which John Merrill, President of the Pan American Society, presided. The addresses at this meeting were made by Dr. Victor Lascano, Argentine Minister to Cuba, Dr. Felipe Barreda Laos, Peruvian Ambassador to Argentina, and by Dr. Irene Wright, of the Division of Cultural Relations of the United States Department of State.

It had been hoped that the Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, would speak at this banquet, when it was planned to give him the League's medal for exceptional service in the field of American relations, but international affairs kept the Secretary in Washington. Hence on October 6 Mrs. Stearns and other officers of the League went to the capital and presented to the Secretary, in his office, the gold medal of the Triennial Award of the Pan American League for his activities in the promotion of cordial relations between the United States and Latin America.

PAN AMERICAN *News*

Bolivian-Brazilian Convention on Cultural Interchange

In accordance with a Convention on Cultural Exchange, signed by representatives of the Governments of Bolivia and Brazil on June 23, 1939, and only recently published, both countries will give official support to intellectual interchange between their respective nationals.

The means specified for realizing this objective include: visits of university professors and members of scientific, literary, or art institutions of one country to the other, to give lectures on their respective specialties; the establishment in the two capitals of permanent organizations to provide information for scholars proposing to visit the other country or desirous of understanding its cultural development; and the inclusion in both national budgets of appropriations sufficient to cover 10 fellowships (5 for study in a university, 5 for study in an agricultural school or institute) for students or professional men wishing to do special work in the other country, with the proviso that if in any year there is an insufficient number of student candidates for such fellowships, the appropriations will be used to send groups of professors instead.

Constitutional amendments in Haiti

The people of Haiti went to the polls on July 23, 1939, to vote on a total of twenty amendments to the Constitution of 1935. The referendum resulted in an overwhelming vote in favor of the amendments and on August 8, 1939, the National Assembly

met to ratify them and to proclaim the revised Constitution.

Among the more important changes are several which increase the powers of the National Assembly in reference to the method of electing the President and of amending the Constitution.

Under the Constitution of 1935 the people voted for President and the candidate who received a simple majority of the popular vote was elected. The 1939 amendment gives to the National Assembly the power of electing the president. The successful candidate must receive a two-thirds vote of members of the Assembly. If on the first ballot no candidate receives such a majority, a second vote is to be taken; if this is unsuccessful, a third vote is taken on the three candidates who received the highest number of votes. If after the third ballot there is still not the required majority, the next vote is taken on the two highest candidates, in which case a simple majority wins. If a tie should happen to result between these two, the election is finally decided by lot.

Constitutional amendments and revisions were formerly submitted to popular vote, but Articles 28 and 55, as amended, give this power exclusively to the National Assembly by providing that when a partial or total revision of the Constitution is declared necessary by either of the two branches of the Legislature or by the Executive Power during a regular session of the National Assembly, the Legislature is to be called into special session immediately following the close of the regular session to act upon the proposed revisions. When such revisions have been made and

the Executive Power so advised, the latter has fifteen days in which to ask for a new discussion of the changes by the Assembly, should such discussion be deemed advisable. The Assembly will then meet again to act on the suggestions of the Chief Executive, after which another vote is taken. This second vote of the Assembly is final.

Other changes worthy of special mention are made both in the membership of the Senate and in the procedure of electing senators. Article 15 of the Constitution of 1935 set the membership of the Legislature at 37 for the Chamber of Deputies and 21 for the Senate. As amended, Article 15 now provides that the Legislature shall be composed of 37 deputies and 21 senators, as before, but in addition all former presidents of the Republic who have completed a presidential term since the reconstitution of the Legislature on November 10, 1930, shall be life members of the Senate, with full rights, and shall receive from the Public Treasury a monthly stipend equal to one-fourth the monthly salary of the President.

The amendment to Article 19, pertaining to election of deputies and senators, provides for staggering the terms of the eleven senators elected by the Chamber of Deputies. The eleven senators are divided by lot into three groups, two of four senators each and the third of three senators. Those of the first series will go out of office after two years; those of the second after four years; and those of the third after six years, with the result that thereafter new senators will be elected every two years for a term of six years to replace the outgoing members of one of the groups. (The remaining ten senators are named or replaced, according to circumstances, by the President of the Republic.)

Among several other changes incorporated into the Constitution were the

following: Designation of individuals as native Haitians if born of a father or, if not recognized by the father, if born of a mother, who was of native Haitian origin: additions to classifications of official political subdivisions of the country; opening of institutions of higher learning to all who fulfill the prescribed conditions, instead of only to "young people"; as before; addition of the words "in Haiti" to the real estate ownership qualification required of members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies and of persons appointed as cabinet members and Assistant Secretaries; and the giving of the full effect of laws to decrees issued by the Permanent Committee of the National Assembly, which functions during the time the Assembly is not in session.—D.M.T.

Expropriation law of El Salvador

A new expropriation law was issued in El Salvador on July 25, 1939, to replace that of July 4, 1913.

The property or works declared of public utility in the new law are essentially those prescribed in the earlier one: fortifications; national highways, whether trunk, departmental, or local roads; waterworks; power plants for producing, transmitting, and distributing electricity for public consumption; school buildings, etc.

The 1939 law adds two important subjects to this list: patents and mining property. In discussing the first, the law states that expropriation may be decreed if the free use of the objects or processes protected by patents may be used to create an important source of national wealth or to further national defense and the holder of the patent refuses to permit the use of it, or if the Government believes it to be in the public benefit that the machine, apparatus, or process be kept secret. Any patent expropriated must be

used exclusively for the benefit of the nation.

Expropriation of mines is to be carried out in accordance with article 17 of the Mining Code, which states, "The mining industry is of public utility; consequently the owners of mining property have the right to expropriate in the easements and conditions designated by this Code."

The new law also specifies special procedures for expropriation of property for highways, water supply for cities and towns, and military purposes in case of war.

New motor-ship service between New York and Chile

The South American Steamship Company of Chile has recently offered a new service between New York and Valparaíso, Chile. Three motorships, each of 10,500 tons displacement and with Diesel engines, have been placed on the New York-Valparaíso run. The northbound trip takes from 17 to 20 days, depending on the number of ports of call; these are Valparaíso and Antofagasta (optional), Chile; Mollendo (optional) and Callao, Peru; Cristóbal, Panama; Habana (optional), Cuba; and New York. Southbound the journey takes 20 days, and the intermediate ports of call are Cristóbal, Guayaquil (Ecuador), Callao, Mollendo, Arica, and Antofagasta.

Each of the three vessels, the *Aconcagua*, the *Copiapó*, and the *Imperial*, has attractive public rooms and accommodations for 34 first class and 116 tourist class passengers.

Economic Council in El Salvador

The Government of El Salvador established by a decree of September 5, 1939, an Economic Council, to be composed of two agriculturalists, two business men, two industrialists, two bankers, and three government officials appointed by the Ministry of the Treasury.

In addition to studying and proposing emergency measures to counteract any unfavorable effects of the European conflict, the Council will propose measures to improve national economy, pass on plans submitted by the Ministry of the Treasury, and suggest to the Ministry the appointment of such technical advisers as it deems necessary.

The population of Colombia

The Census Bureau of Colombia has recently published the results of the civil census taken on July 5, 1938, the first complete one to be taken since 1918. During those 20 years the population has increased by 2,846,816, or almost 50 percent, rising from 5,855,000 to 8,701,816. Colombia is still predominantly rural, 6,008,991 inhabitants being classified as country dwellers, against 2,692,825 city dwellers.

The capital, Bogotá, is the largest city in the republic, with 330,312 inhabitants. It has more than doubled in size since 1918, when its population was 143,994. Colombia has six cities of more than 75,000 inhabitants; the other five are Medellín, 168,266 (79,146 in 1918); Barranquilla, 152,348 (64,543 in 1918); Cali, 101,885 (45,525 in 1918); Manizales, 86,027 (43,201 in 1918); and Cartagena, 84,937 (51,302 in 1918).

Unofficial figures released to the press stated that the Indian population of the Republic was 105,807, divided among 398 tribes.

Lima to Buenos Aires by automobile

Under the auspices of the Touring and Auto Club of Peru, an automobile race against time took place recently, when a car left Lima, Peru, at midnight on Friday, September 29, and arrived in Buenos

Aires 96 hours later, four hours ahead of the schedule the driver, Emilio Karstulovic of Chile, had set himself for the 3,010-mile transcontinental run over the Andes.

The route chosen followed for the most part the southeastern section of the Pan American Highway and, after leaving Lima, passed through Ica, Arequipa, Puno and Desaguadero, in Peru; La Paz, Oruro, Sucre, Potosí, and Villazón, in Bolivia; and La Quiaca, Salta, Tucumán, Córdoba, and Rosario to Buenos Aires, in Argentina. This magnificent scenic route reaches an altitude of nearly 14,000 feet.

Although some sectors of the route do not yet have improved surfacing, work is being carried forward on several of them, so that in the near future it will be possible to make the journey more comfortably. The trip not only proved that automobiles may make the journey without undue effort or mishap, but also indicates the interest in road building in South America.

Tobacco cultivation in Paraguay

By a decree of the Paraguayan Ministry of Economy, the sum of 400,000 pesos was appropriated for the year April 1, 1939-March 31, 1940, for a study of tobacco cultivation to be carried on at the National School of Agriculture at Viñas-cué.

Paraguayan agricultural experts believe that a careful technical study will be of great value in the rehabilitation of Paraguayan tobacco. It is expected that the study will result in an improvement in the various types of tobacco now grown and in the methods of cultivation now employed, as well as in the preparation of the leaf for commercial use. Tobacco exports accounted for nearly 25 per cent of total Paraguayan exports to world markets in

the fiscal year 1937-38. The Ministry of Economy is reported to be of the opinion that tobacco could become an even more important export if its quality can be improved through better cultivation and preparation for commercial use.

Hardware factory opened in Santiago, Chile

The first large-scale factory for hardware and other metal products was opened in Santiago, Chile, on October 20, 1939. The building has a floor space of nearly 110,000 square feet and the firm employs about 600 skilled mechanics capable of handling the recently imported machinery. Besides high-grade modern hardware, the factory, known as the Madema (Sociedad Anónima Manufacturera de Metales), specializes in hospital furniture and equipment, kitchenware, and hotel furnishings and equipment.

Paraguayan-Bolivian Institute

Under the auspices of the Minister of Public Instruction, the Instituto Paraguayo-Boliviano was recently established in Asunción, Paraguay. At the initial meeting a governing board was elected, of which the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction of Paraguay were named honorary presidents.

The primary objectives of the Institute were set forth as follows: (1) To work for friendship and rapprochement between the two countries; (2) to promote the cultural and intellectual union of the two countries; (3) to encourage interchange of university students and professors; (4) to further a knowledge of Bolivian letters in Paraguay and Paraguayan letters in Bolivia; and (5) to maintain a close contact between Paraguayan and Bolivian universities.

Exhibition of Brazilian books in Montevideo

As a part of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Brazil, an exhibition of Brazilian books was inaugurated in the city of Montevideo on November 15. The books placed on display numbered about four thousand and were selected from the country's best and most representative literary and scientific works. A special delegation of distinguished Brazilian intellectuals, headed by Dr. Osvaldo Orico of the Ministry of Public Instruction, who is a member of the Brazilian Academy of Letters, accompanied the books, and a series of addresses and conferences conducted by various members of the group was arranged.

At the close of the exhibition, the books were presented by the Government of Brazil to the Government of Uruguay, which in turn gave them to the Uruguayan-Brazilian Cultural Institute. Through the Institute the books will be made available for reference and are expected to be a valuable medium for the realization of closer cultural and intellectual relations between the two countries.

Argentine Academy of Social and Political Sciences

The inaugural session of the Argentine Academy of Social and Political Sciences was held in Buenos Aires on August 28, 1939. Dr. Adolfo Bioy, the vice president of the new institution, presided; the principal address was delivered by the president, Dr. Rodolfo Rivarola, who spoke on *Ailments of Politics: Their Diagnosis and Treatment*. At the close of the meeting, certificates of membership were given to the 29 charter members of the Academy.

National Library of Haiti

On September 10, 1939, at Port-au-Prince, the corner stone of the new National Library of Haiti was laid by the President of the Republic, M. Sténio Vincent. The ceremonies were attended by Government officials, as well as many others interested in the library; the principal address was given by M. Léon Laleau, Secretary of Public Works and Foreign Affairs.

Fiftieth anniversary of the National University of Paraguay

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the National University of Paraguay was celebrated on September 25, 1939, at a special assembly in the auditorium of the University. Dr. Efraím Cardozo, Minister of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction, presided at the ceremonies, which were attended by the faculty, student body, and alumni of the University.

In further recognition of the University's anniversary, the Post Office Department of Paraguay authorized the issuance of a series of commemorative stamps.

Library of Panamanian Authors

By a decree issued in July 1939, the Government of Panama has authorized the publication of a select library of Panamanian authors. The volumes to be included will be chosen by an honorary committee composed of the president of the National University, the director of the Academy of Letters, and the director of the National Archives. The Department of Education and Agriculture will distribute the collection to cultural centers and libraries throughout the world; any extra sets will be sold at cost in Panama. The decree provides for the publication of the works of Justo Arosemena, one of the founders of the republic.

National Congress of Engineers in Panama

The first National Congress of Engineering and of the Panamanian Society of Engineers in Panama was held in Panama City on September 10, 11, and 12, 1939, under the presidency of Leopoldo Arosemena.

Among the resolutions unanimously approved by the congress were a recommendation that a Bureau of Standards be established under the Department of Health and Promotion; a request that a plan for Panama City be adopted, especially as regards the older portions, so that any new construction authorized would further the policy of widening and beautifying the streets; and a recommendation to the Society of Engineers that a code of professional ethics be approved for engineers, architects, and building contractors.

School on wheels in Santa Fe, Argentina

In August 1939 the first school on wheels in Argentina was put in operation by the government of the Province of Santa Fe. The establishment of such an institution has been suggested many times in the last 50 years by educational authorities, to care for that part of the population of school age which is unable to attend the regular city or rural schools. Such inability has been due to many reasons, notably economic factors, distance from regular schools, the inconvenience of the standard school term, and the fact that much of the population is migratory.

The school on wheels, a specially built trailer which can be hitched to a tractor, truck, or car, contains a class room for 32 students and living quarters for the staff.

School sports in Panama

By a recent decree, the Government of Panama makes compulsory the establishment of an athletic club in all educational institutions, from primary schools through the university.

The athletic clubs in the primary schools will join together to form associations in the cities that are the headquarters of each school district. Secondary schools will hold competitions between students under the auspices of the School Athletic Association. The University Athletic Club will sponsor intramural games between students of the different schools, and hold extramural contests with athletic clubs of adults.

All athletic clubs must hold at least two intramural competitions annually with the participation of as many students as possible, and one extramural tournament with selected groups, in each sport offered.

Restaurant for women workers in Santiago, Chile

A restaurant especially for women workers was opened in Santiago, Chile, on October 21, 1939, by the National Council of Women. The restaurant is run on the lines of the "People's Restaurants", low-priced dining rooms in Santiago and other cities, established to provide healthful food in pleasant surroundings for families of limited means. There are 21 of these restaurants now functioning in Chile, and the Government hopes soon to raise the number to 50.

The women's restaurant is in the building formerly occupied by the General Welfare Bureau and recently taken over by the National Council of Women for its headquarters. The opening of the restaurant was the occasion for a simple ceremony at which President Aguirre Cerda of Chile

spoke, complimenting the Council on its accomplishments in the past 20 years.

Inter-library loans of the Columbus Memorial Library

It was announced November 15, 1939 that inter-library loans will be made between the Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union and public, governmental, and institutional libraries where investigators are engaged in research relating to the Latin American countries.

This loan arrangement is designed to complement the resources of a local library and to give aid to those engaged in serious study, but not to supply the major portion of the material needed for extended research. When an investigation requires the examination of a large group of books, not more than three titles can be sent in any shipment.

Loans will be made for a period of two weeks from the date of receipt by the borrower, and one extension for a like period may be granted upon request.

It is understood that the borrowing library will apply to the material loaned the same safeguards that it does to its own material; will not re-loan the borrowed material to another library; and will be responsible for its safe-keeping and return. The borrowing library is also expected to attend to all details of making replacements in cases of loss or damage.

All books are to be sent and returned by express and expenses of carriage are to be met by the borrowing library.

The material lent cannot include the following:

Books that have been published during the last few years in English in the United States and that should be in any large library.

Reference books of the class usually so labeled in most libraries; these include

dictionaries, encyclopedias, directories, yearbooks, etc.

Books in frequent use in Washington, the loan of which may be an inconvenience to the divisions of the Pan American Union or to the libraries of the embassies and legations of the Latin American countries.

Books usually classed as rare books, including very old, costly, and unusual works.

A photostat service is available for copying articles in newspapers and magazines, and for copying maps when the copyright ownership will permit.

Publications of the Pan American Union during 1939

In addition to the BULLETIN, a great deal of material is issued in printed or mimeographed form by the various divisions of the Union. The material available for the 1939 celebration of Pan American Day was listed in the March issue of the BULLETIN, and that for the semi-centennial in 1940 will be given in the next issue. A brief account of the material prepared in the several divisions of the Union is as follows:

STATISTICAL DIVISION.—During the year 1939 the division compiled and published in the *Foreign Trade Series* detailed reports relating to the international trade of the individual Latin American Republics and a general survey of the trade of all Latin America. In addition, a compilation of inter-American trade entitled *Commercial Interdependence of the Americas* was contributed to *Commercial Pan America*.

A chart entitled *Latin America at a Glance*, containing statistics of population and area for each of the countries and for the capital cities, chief commodities of export, and value of foreign trade for the latest available year, was published.

A special mimeographed compilation entitled *A Statistical Account of the Foreign Trade of Latin America before and during the World War, 1913 to 1918* was distributed, as were two mimeographed statements of the trade of the United States with Latin America—one for the calendar year 1938, and one for the fiscal year 1938-39.

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY.—*The Pan American bookshelf*, issued also in Spanish under the title *El libro americano*, is published monthly in mimeographed form by the Library. The *Bookshelf*, which has just completed its second year, lists the books and new periodicals received by the Library during the preceding month. For the greater convenience of the reader, the books are classified by subject matter, and an author index by country is also given.

The 1939 addition to the Bibliographic Series, compiled in the Library, was a 52-page bibliography on *Recent trends in inter-American relations*. Special reading lists not included in the series were prepared on the following subjects: *American League of Nations*; *Current periodicals printed in English relating exclusively to Latin America received in the Library of the Pan American Union*; *Jews in Latin America*; *Publications and articles on Latin America, 1929-1939, issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor* (compiled by Eugene D. Owen of the Department of Labor); *Latin American daily newspapers (other than official) received in the Library*; *Law magazines [in Spanish] received in the Library*; *Magazines on art, architecture, and music received in the Library [from Latin America]*; and a selected list of books prepared for the imaginary "Good Neighbor" tour of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION.—Two numbers of *Panorama*, containing varied information of interest and value to all interested in the culture of the American

Continent, appeared in 1939, in January and June. The Spanish counterpart, *Correo*, was published in February, May, and September, and the Portuguese, *Correio*, in April and September. The second issue of *Educational Trends in Latin America* came out during the year; two issues of the Spanish publication for teachers, *Lectura para Maestros* (Nos. 7-8 and 9), and one of the Portuguese, *Leitura para Educadores* (No. 4-5), were also published.

The Education Series, begun in 1925, were continued with Nos. 111-12 in Spanish and Nos. 68, 69, and 70-71 in Portuguese. The titles were: Spanish, *Las Artes Industriales*; Portuguese, *Psicopedagogia da Sociabilidade, A Arte na Escola, and As Artes Industriais*.

Miscellaneous publications were *A Propósito de la Primera Conferencia Americana de Comisiones Nacionales de Cooperación Intelectual, Activities of the Pan American Union in the Field of Inter-American Cultural Relations, and Activities of the Division of Intellectual Cooperation of the Pan American Union in the Field of Education*.

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION.—The printed pamphlets on general or specific agricultural topics issued by the division are published only in Spanish and Portuguese. A mimeographed series on cooperatives appears in those languages and in English as well. Thirteen have been issued in English since the series was begun, of which two, *A Review of Agricultural Cooperation in Chile, and Organizing Fluid-Milk Marketing Cooperatives in the United States*, came out in 1939. *Agriculture in Guatemala*, a non-series mimeographed study, was also issued by the division during that year.

Of the six Spanish publications, two dealt with agriculture, four with cooperatives. The titles in the former series are *Avicultura Productiva* and *El Tomate*; those in the latter, *Métodos Educativos para Fo-*

mentar la Cooperación. The Portuguese series on agriculture and cooperatives had two titles each: *O Tomate* and *Importantes Frutas Tropicais* (a double number), and *Venda Cooperativa de Frutas e Legumes nos Estados Unidos* and *Cooperativas de Leite nos Estados Unidos.*

THE TRAVEL DIVISION.—Much information for the prospective traveler has been prepared by the Travel Division, which is constantly issuing new material and revising its earlier publications.

Travel in the Americas, an attractive brochure which is available in English, Spanish, or Portuguese, appeared in 1939. The folders on Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay were reprinted during the year. To serve winter sports lovers in search of new fields, the mimeographed material now includes *Skiing in Chile.*

Information has been compiled as to the requirements for the entry of aliens into the Latin American republics, and the material is constantly revised; nearly all the pamphlets were rewritten in 1939.

One of the most popular publications is the mimeographed *Motoring to Mexico*, which gives complete information on the principal highways in that republic, as of October 1939.

DIVISION OF ECONOMIC INFORMATION.—A monthly mimeographed report entitled *Commercial Pan America* is issued by the division. The titles of the 1939 numbers are as follows:

| | |
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| January | An Outline of Colombian Economy |
| February | Commercial Policy and the Lima Conference |
| March | Commercial Interdependence of the Americas |
| April, May, June | Survey of Economic and Financial Conditions in Latin America in 1938 |
| July | Economic Situation of Brazil, and Operations of the Bank of Brazil in 1938 |
| August | Latin American Migration Statistics |
| September | Message of the President of Mexico to Congress, September 1, 1939 |
| October | Commercial Aviation in the Republics of Latin America |
| November | The Establishment of a Branch of the Bank of the Argentine Nation in Paraguay |
| December | South American Copper |

A Spanish edition of the series, entitled *Panamérica Comercial*, appears simultaneously.

The publication of the pamphlets in the Nations, Cities, and Commodities Series published by the Pan American Union is also entrusted to the Economic Division. New editions issued in 1939 are as follows: Nations: *Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Venezuela*; Cities: *Havana* and *La Paz*; and Commodities, *Coal and Iron in Latin America* and *The Story of the Banana.*

JURIDICAL DIVISION.—This division issues every year on January 1 and July 1 a chart, *Status of the Treaties and Conventions signed at the International Conferences of American States and at other Pan American Conferences.*

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