

▼ UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS ▼

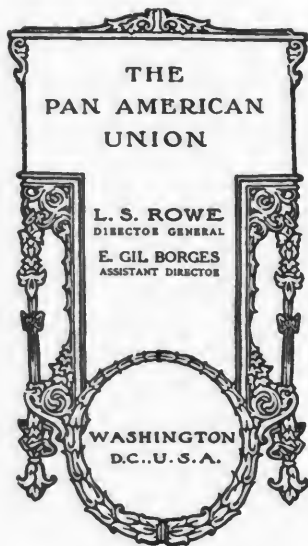
BULLETIN
OF THE
PAN AMERICAN
UNION

APRIL

1928



SEVENTEENTH AND B STREETS NW., WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.
CABLE ADDRESS FOR UNION AND BULLETIN : : : "PAU," WASHINGTON



SUBSCRIPTION RATES FOR THE BULLETIN

English edition, in all countries of the Pan American Union, \$2.50 per year
Spanish edition, " " " " " " 2.00 "
Portuguese edition, " " " " " " 1.50 "

An **ADDITIONAL CHARGE** of 75 cents per year, on each edition, for subscriptions in countries outside the Pan American Union.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
The Sixth International Conference of American States	333
The School of Social Service in Santiago, Chile	351
By Mlle. Leo Cardemans, Director of the School of Social Service of the Santiago Board of Charity.	
Autochthonic Music	356
By Jesús Castillo, Active Member of the Society of Geography and History of Guatemala.	
The Andean Lakes of Argentina	365
By Leon L. Koy.	
Transformation by Translation	375
Exposition of Barcelona	376
Lost Literature of the Aztecs	382
By John Hubert Cornyn.	
São Paulo, Brazil (Photographs)	388
United States Trade with Latin America—Calendar Year 1927	396
By Matilda Phillips, Chief Statistician, Pan American Union.	
Agriculture, Industry and Commerce	398
Argentina—Bolivia—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Dominican Republic—Ecuador—Guatemala—Haiti—Honduras—Mexico—Nicaragua—Panama—Paraguay—Peru—Uruguay—Venezuela.	
Economic and Financial Affairs	414
Argentina—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Dominican Republic—Paraguay—Salvador—Uruguay.	
Legislation	418
Chile—Colombia—Guatemala—Mexico—Peru—Salvador—Venezuela.	
International Treaties	421
Dominican Republic—Mexico—Brazil—Venezuela.	
Public Instruction and Education	422
Argentina—Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Cuba—Ecuador—Guatemala—Honduras—Mexico—Paraguay—Peru—Salvador—Uruguay—Venezuela.	
Labor	431
Argentina—Brazil—Chile—Costa Rica—Cuba—Honduras—Salvador.	
Social Progress	432
Argentina—Chile—Cuba—Ecuador—Guatemala—Haiti—Nicaragua—Paraguay—Peru—Salvador—Uruguay.	
General Notes	436
Cuba—Dominican Republic—Mexico—Panama—Uruguay.	
Subject Matter of Consular Reports	437



Courtesy of Department of Public Works, Habana

PALACE AVENUE, HABANA, CUBA

This new park, which extends from the Presidential Palace to the harbor, and which was completed in about two months time, is but one of the many recent improvements which beautify the Cuban capital



Vol. LXII

APRIL, 1928

No. 4

THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES

HABANA, CUBA, (JANUARY 16-FEBRUARY 20, 1928)

In the spirit of Christopher Columbus all of the Americas have an eternal bond of unity, a common heritage bequeathed to us alone. Unless we together redeem the promise which his voyage held for humanity, it must remain forever void. This is the destiny which Pan America has been chosen to fulfill.—CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States, Habana, January 16, 1928.

THE Sixth Pan American Conference has met, labored, and adjourned. Another milestone in the road of Panamericanism has been set up in the lengthening line of those which, beginning with 1889, mark the successive steps of the American family of nations in the march toward continental solidarity.

The seat of this conference was well chosen, Habana being situated well toward the center of the Pan American region, at a vantage point in what President Coolidge, in his inaugural address, calls "the outposts of the new civilization in the Western Hemisphere," the gateway to the New World. And no city, anywhere, could have surpassed Habana in the open-handed, warm-hearted hospitality extended to the distinguished personages who took part in the work of the conference, and in particular to President and Mrs. Coolidge. From the Chief Executive, General Machado, through all ranks, everything possible was done for the convenience, comfort, and entertainment of Cuba's honored guests. That it would be difficult to find a more beautiful setting for such international *beaux gestes* than Habana, all will agree, especially the enriched and beautified Habana that awaited the delegates, with its new double drive to Marianao Beach, the New

Maine Monument and Maceo Park, the new sea wall at the foot of the Prado and the extended Malecón, the newly renovated university grounds with their majestic marble steps, and the stately Avenue of Presidents in Vedado, each of which in turn was the background to some picturesque detail of the conference program, a program long to be remembered by the delegates and those others fortunate enough to be included therein.

An unusual set of circumstances and events, some of the first rank in importance, combined to make the Sixth Pan American Conference of exceptional interest. Its deliberations were marked by several unique features, not the least of which was the presence in the inaugural session, as an invited guest, of the Chief Executive of one of the Republics represented, and the fact that both the working and the plenary sessions of the conference were made public. In this connection it may be added that no President of the United States ever received, anywhere, a more colorful or more warmly cordial greeting than President Coolidge in Habana, and that no other president has so directly addressed himself to such a large, representative, and understandingly significant gathering of Latin Americans as, in the inaugural session, did the President of the country which 30 years ago brought about the realization of that century-old dream of a free Cuba.

That Cuba's President, Gen. Gerardo Machado, realized the full significance of these exceptional facts may be gathered from his address of welcome delivered in the Great Hall of the University of Cuba, the complete text of which is as follows:¹

Your Excellency the President of the United States of America and Delegates:

Intense is our joy and complete our faith in the future destinies of our hemisphere when, gazing over this hall, adding brilliancy to this transcendental occasion, we behold the illustrious person of His Excellency Calvin Coolidge, Chief Executive of the greatest of all democracies; head of the great people whom Cuba had the honor of seeing at her side in her bloody struggle for independence, which she enjoys without limitation, as stated in the joint resolution of April 20, 1898, honorably applied and inspired by the same ideals set forth in the ever famous Declaration of Independence of North America, liberty's greatest monument and gospel of the rights of man and countries; and the select group of distinguished persons who constitute the delegations of the nations of America, which, throughout a century, have contributed with intense activity to the welfare of the world and to the great progress of its latest historical period. I offer to all of you the effusive greetings of the people of Cuba whom I have the honor of representing on this solemn occasion; to your peoples I express fervent wishes for their prosperity and greatness and, to your chiefs of state, the prophecy that, as a product of this new gathering of all Americans, we may complete, during their incumbencies, that which constitutes our common aspiration, the rule of peace and justice.

The representatives of the American Republics gather once more with the practical purpose of the consolidation of a mutual, beneficial, and positive brotherhood, both in spirit and in interests. The International American Conference

¹ Official Cuban translation of original Spanish.



THE NATIONAL THEATER BUILDING, HABANA

The scene of the inaugural session of the Sixth International Conference of American States

initiated at Washington 39 years ago, and continued at Mexico, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, and Santiago de Chile, again meets to toil for the welfare and glory of this hemisphere, root of a new humanity and crucible of a new civilization.

Cuba is proud of your presence in her capital for the celebration of such an extraordinary event. Regarding myself, I have never felt as much pleasure as I do in these solemn moments in which I behold my country as the seat of an assembly that, animated by the most serene conciliatory spirit, directs its efforts toward the approximation, development, and strengthening of the spiritual and material bonds between states that have been destined for fraternal love by geography and history.

Pan-Americanism is a constructive work that does not imply antagonisms but, on the contrary, cooperates for universal peace, for a better understanding amongst all peoples; toward the spiritual and moral unity of the nations of the world; that if in any manner it wishes to signify itself, it is in the desire of being placed at the front, bearing in mind that in international life, greatness should not be judged by standards inspired by admiration for brute force, but by the efforts of each nation within the scope of civilization.

Pan-Americanism is not merely the result of covenants, treaties, or noble institutions; it is also, and primarily, public spirit, the will of the people and the collective ideal. ?

This public spirit, this will, and this ideal, must be molded on the progress made in individual fields, considering that the victim deserves respect and the aggressor condemnation; regard and affection, the country that in constant labor carries its valuable contributions toward collective well-being; admiration, the state that places at the service of the common cause of progress, its daily efforts, civic activity, hopes, and aspirations. The great principle of cooperation must replace the idea of separation of interests. Pan-Americanism is the synthesis

of all principles of good that rises from the life of the individuals to that of the states.

It is not my purpose to suggest rules of conduct to such an illustrious assembly, but, if I am permitted to express the sentiments of my people, I will say to you that Cuba, one of the last republics to join this family of nations, aspires, with the faith of a novice, to see this hemisphere as the exponent of the most sincere cordiality; of the firmest union; to see the nations here represented, though politically separated, united in the common name of America; some, not allowing their control by unjustified prejudices that may reveal impotence, and others, any demonstration that might result in an involuntary threat; that we can feel the magnificent effects of our common traditions and see, with clear vision, the great enterprise that the future expects from our countries and our men, while maintaining our love for the countries of our respective births and paying them due homage, for which no sacrifice is excessive, no matter how great it may be.

The constitution of the Pan American Union upon a juridical foundation; the codification of the generally accepted principles of international law; the consideration of the results of the technical conferences held with specific aims; of communications, customs, sanitation, etc., and the promotion of more profitable economic relations, constitute a beautiful program that may meet the aspirations of our peoples.

The work outlined will not be difficult if we direct our thoughts toward good with the determination of being useful to humanity and not merely to one continent.

Nothing, no one, can now oppose the tide that impels the destinies of the Western Hemisphere toward its definite brotherhood under the shelter of the juridical standards that are indispensable for the maintenance of peace. If we reach that end in the Sixth International American Conference, and a similar aim prevails in the minds and souls of all here present, this alone will be sufficient to mark the meeting of your assembly at Habana as a brilliant milestone in the annals of modern international life.

All of you feel the desire to find basic formulas that will harmonize the common interests of all Americans. Peace through the absolute preponderance of justice, without which happiness is not possible, either among individuals or amongst nations; justice secured upon adequate resolutions freely accepted by all nations, without discrimination.

But I have not come here to state axioms already accepted by all. It is sufficient for me to express that this nation has directed and directs all her energies toward the fruitful labors of peace, order, liberty, and progress upon which her glory rests, and if success has crowned her efforts, it is due to that spirit of admiration that she had at birth for all lands of America and for those nations that preceded her in the conquest of independence which constitutes the supreme good of all countries. A free nation, she, to-day, offers you her hospitality and, in her name, I say to you that in her bosom you will find the warmth of the hearth, the shelter of the ally, and the love of the fellow-citizen.

Delegates, receive my welcome, my prophecy of success, and my encouragement for victory.

The work indicated by the Agenda ² was distributed among eight commissions as follows:

I. PAN AMERICAN UNION

President: Enrique Olaya Herrera, Colombia.

Vice president: Lisandro Díaz León, Paraguay.

Members: Dr. Jesús Salazar, Perú; Dr. Jacobo Varela, Uruguay; Dr. Eduardo Chiari, Panama; Dr. Gonzalo Zaldumbide, Ecuador; Salvador Urbina, Mexico; J. Gustavo Guerrero and Hector David Castro, El Salvador; Luis Beltrana,

² See *Bulletin of the Pan American Union*, January, 1928.



Courtesy of Louis Jay Heath

GREAT HALL, UNIVERSITY OF HABANA

The sessions of the Sixth International Conference of American States, with the exception of the inaugural, were held in this building

Guatemala; Carlos Cuadra Pazos, Nicaragua; José Autezana, Bolivia; F. G. Yanes and S. Key Ayala, Venezuela; Fausto Dávila, Honduras; Rafael Orca-muno, Costa Rica; Alejandro Lira, Chile; Alarico da Silveira, Brazil; Honorio Pueyrredón and Felipe A. Espil, Argentina; Fernando Dennis, Haiti; Ángel Morales and Federico C. Álvarez, Dominican Republic; Charles E. Hughes, Henry P. Fletcher, and Leo S. Rowe, the United States; and Enrique Hernandez Cartaya and J. Manuel Carbonell, Cuba.

II. PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

President: Dr. Gustavo Guerrero, El Salvador.

Vice president: Raul Fernández, Brazil.

Members: Dr. Victor Maurtua, Perú; Jacobo Varela and Juan José Amiezaga, Uruguay; Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Panama; Dr. Gonzalo Zaldumbide, Ecuador; Fernando González Roa and Salvador Urbina, Mexico; Dr. Carlos Salazar, Guatemala; Dr. Carlos Cuadra Pazos, Nicaragua; Dr. Costa du Rels, Bolivia; Dr. S. Key Ayala and Dr. F. G. Yanes, Venezuela; Jesús M. Yepes and Roberto Urdaneta Arbelaez, Colombia; Dr. Mariano Vázquez, Honduras; Dr. Ricardo Castro Beeche, Costa Rica; Sr. Alejandro Lira, Chile; Dr. Honorio Pueyrredón and Laurentino Olascoaga, Argentina; Dr. Lisandro Díaz León, Paraguay; Dr. Fernando Dennis, Haiti; Dr. Gustavo A. Díaz and Dr. J. R. de Castro, Dominican Republic; Charles E. Hughes, Henry P. Fletcher, Oscar W. Underwood, and James Brown Scott, United States; and Dr. Orestes Ferrara and Gustavo Gutiérrez, Cuba.

III. PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

President: Dr. Victor Maurtua, Peru.

Vice president: J. Brown Scott, The United States.

Members: Leonel Aguirre, Uruguay; Eduardo Chiari, Panama; Gonzalo Zaldumbide, Ecuador; Julio García, Mexico; Hector David Castro and Eduardo Álvarez, El Salvador; Carlos Salazar, Guatemala; Máximo H. Zepeda, Nicara-

gua; José Antezana, Bolivia; F. G. Yanes and S. Key Ayala, Venezuela; Roberto Urdaneta Arbelaez and Jesús M. Yepes, Colombia; Mariano Vázquez, Honduras; Ricardo Castro Beeche, Costa Rica; Alejandro Álvarez, Chile; Eduardo Espinola, Brazil; Honorio Pueyrredón and Felipe A. Espil, Argentina; Lisandro Díaz Leon, Paraguay; Fernando Dennis, Haiti; Jacinto R. de Castro and Gustavo A. Díaz, the Dominican Republic; Morgan J. O'Brien, the United States; and Antonio S. de Bustamante and Cesar Salaya, Cuba.

IV. COMMUNICATIONS

President: Dr. Sampaio Correia, Brazil.

Vice president: Tulio M. Cesteros, Dominican Republic.

Members: Dr. Carlos Salazar and Dr. Luis Denegri, Peru; Doetor Callorda, Uruguay; Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, Panama; Victor Zevallos and Colón Eloy Alfaro, Ecuador; Aquiles Elorduy, Mexico; Dr. Eduardo Álvarez and Dr. Hector David Castro, El Salvador; Dr. Bernardo Alvarado Tello, Guatemala; Dr. Joaquín Gómez, Nicaragua; Dr. José Antezana, Bolivia; S. Key Ayala and F. G. Yanes, Venezuela; Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera and Dr. Gutiérrez Lee, Colombia; Dr. Fausto Dávila, Honduras; Arturo Tinoco, Costa Rica; Dr. Carlos Silva Vildósola, Chile; Dr. Felipe A. Espil, Argentina; Dr. Juan Vicente Ramírez, Paraguay; Dr. Fernando Dennis, Haiti; Elfas Brache, Dominican Republic; Oscar W. Underwood and Henry P. Fletcher, the United States; and Dr. José B. Alemán, Cuba.

V. INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION

President: Gonzalo Zaldumbide, Ecuador.

Vice president: Ricardo J. Alfaro, Panama.

Members: Sr. Enrique Castro Oyanguren and Dr. Luis Denegri, Peru; Dr. Pedro Erasmo Callorda, Uruguay; Dr. Victor Zevallos and Colón Eloy Alfaro, Ecuador; Julio García, Salvador Urbina, Fernando Gonzalez Roa and Aquiles Elorduy, Mexico; Hector David Castro, El Salvador; Bernardo Alvarado Tello, Guatemala; Carlos Cuadra Pazos, Nicaragua; Adolfo Costa du Rels, Bolivia; Dr. Rafael Ángel Arraiz and Dr. S. Key Ayala, Venezuela; Dr. J. M. Yepes, R. Gutiérrez Lee and R. Urdaneta Arbelaez, Colombia; Sr. Mariano Vazquez, Honduras; Rafael Oreamuno, Costa Rica; Carlos Silva Vildósola, Chile; Alarico da Silveira and Lindolfo Collor, Brazil; Laurentino Olascoaga and Felipe A. Espil, Argentina; Juan Vicente Ramírez, Paraguay; Charles Riboul, Haiti; Elfas Brache and R. Pérez Alfonsea, the Dominican Republic; Hon. Ray Lyman Wilbur and Leo S. Rowe, the United States; and Fernando Ortiz and Manuel Marquez Sterling, Cuba.

VI. ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

President: Salvador Urbina, Mexico.

Vice president: Felipe A. Espil, Argentina.

Members: Carlos Salazar and Luis Denegri, Peru; Juan José Amezcaga, Uruguay; Ricardo J. Alfaro, Panama; Victor Zevallos and Colón Eloy Alfaro, Ecuador; Eduardo Alvarez and Hector David Castro, El Salvador; Luis Beltranena, Guatemala; Máximo H. Zepeda, Nicaragua; Dr. Costa du Rels, Bolivia; F. G. Yanes and S. Key Ayala, Venezuela; Roberto U. Arbelaez and Enrique Olaya Herrera, Colombia; Fausto Dávila, Honduras; Rafael Oreamuno, Costa Rica; Manuel Bianchi, Chile; Lindolfo Collor, Brazil; Laurentino Olascoaga, Argentina; Juan Vicente Ramírez, Paraguay; Fernando Dennis, Haiti; Federico C. Alvarez and Ángel Morales, the Dominican Republic; Dwight W. Morrow, Noble Brandon Judah and Morgan J. O'Brien, the United States; and José Manuel Cortina, Cuba.

VII. SOCIAL PROBLEMS

President: Aristides Agüero, Cuba.

Vice president: Rafael Ángel Arraiz, Venezuela.

Members: Doctor Salazar, Peru; Leonel Aguirre, Uruguay; Dr. Eduardo Chiari, Panama; Dr. Victor Zevallos and Dr. Colón Eloy Alfaro, Ecuador; Fernando González Roa, Mexico; Hector David Castro and Dr. Eduardo Alvarez, El Salvador; Dr. Jose Azurdia, Guatemala; Joaquín Gómez, Nicaragua; José Antezana, Bolivia; F. G. Yanes, Venezuela; R. Gutierrez Lee, Colombia; Fausto Davila, Honduras; Arturo Tinoco, Costa Rica; Manuel Bianchi, Chile; Dr. Afranio do Amaral, Brazil; Felipe A. Espil and Laurentino Olaseoaga, Argentina; Juan Vicente Ramírez, Paraguay; Fernando Dennis, Haiti; R. Pérez Alfonseca and E. Beeche, the Dominican Republic; James Brown Scott and Ray Lyman Wilbur, the United States.

VIII. TREATIES, CONVENTIONS, AND RESOLUTIONS

President: Dr. R. Pérez Alfonseca, the Dominican Republic.

Vice president: Sr. S. Key Ayala, Venezuela.

Members: Sr. Castro Oyanguren, Peru; Dr. Jacobo Varela, Uruguay; Doctor Chiari, Panama; Dr. Victor Zevallos and Colón Eloy Alfaro, Ecuador; Julio Garefa, Mexico; Eduardo Alvarez and Hector David Castro, El Salvador; Dr. José Azurdia, Guatemala; Dr. Maximo Zepeda, Nicaragua; Dr. Costa du Rels, Bolivia; Dr. J. M. Yepes, Colombia; Dr. Mariano Vazquez, Honduras; Ricardo Castro Beeche, Costa Rica; Dr. Manuel Bianchi, Chile; Dr. Hildebrando Aecioly, Brazil; Honorio Pueyrredon and Felipe A. Espil, Argentina; Dr. Lisandro Diaz Leon, Paraguay; Dr. Fernando Dennis and Charles Riboul, Haiti; Noble Brandon Judah and Dwight W. Morrow, the United States; and M. Marquez Sterling, Cuba.

As in the case of previous Pan American conferences—and a majority of all international conferences to date—complete unanimity of agreement was not always found possible. But since one of the principal uses of an international conference is that of a public forum for free discussion, lack of complete unanimity is often one of its greatest achievements. One of the results of the open debate practiced in the Sixth Conference is that both the United States and Latin America, individually and as a whole, are more clearly on record with respect to some moot points than ever before. To quote Mr. Hughes, "We can always be candid and still be friends. It is those who are not friendly who can not afford to be candid."

The outstanding achievements of the conference as a whole are to be found in the provisions adopted for the reorganization of the Pan American Union, in the codification of international law, and in the first step taken toward compulsory arbitration, a subject which will be still further considered in the conference in Washington before the end of 1928. All three subjects constitute the most hopeful and fruitful fields for vastly increased usefulness. Incidentally, the Sixth Pan American Conference will long be remembered by the women of the continent as that which first gave the freedom of its floor, in an informal session, to a group of representative women, headed by Miss Doris Stevens, Chairman of the Committee on International



Courtesy of Louis Jay Heath

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, UNIVERSITY OF HABANA

In this building were located the working offices of the delegations to the Sixth International Conference of American States

Action, Mrs. Jane Norman Smith, President of the National Council, both of the National Woman's Party of the United States, and Mrs. Muna Lee de Muñoz Marín of the Porto Rican branch of this Party, who in no uncertain tones voiced the demand that the women of the Western Continent, as a whole, be enfranchised. And it is not the least of the conference's successes that thanks to the cooperation of the Salvadorean and Uruguayan delegations, a resolution was adopted which reads as follows:

That an Inter-American Commission of Women be organized to prepare the juridical information necessary for a proper consideration at the Seventh Conference of the civil and political equality of women; this commission to be composed of seven women designated by the Pan American Union from different countries of America, and eventually to consist of representatives from all the Republics.

The attitude of the women speakers in the session mentioned may be gauged from the following brief excerpts from three of the five addresses delivered:

1

We are met together on a great historic occasion. This is the first time in the history of the world that women are come before an international body to plead for treaty action on their rights.

We are met in this beautiful hall already consecrated to new ideals of Pan-Americanism. I ask you to look well at the moving tapestries which hang on these walls. Twenty-one medallions represent the 21 republics assembled here to-day. What is the artist's conception of each republic? It is a very simple concept. The splendid figures of two human beings—man and woman. The artist is right. That, in the last analysis, is all there is to a state—man and woman.

Behind us is another moving concept of the artist. Where a crown once symbolized autocratic authority, you now have substituted a golden Western Hemisphere ablaze with light. The torch of freedom lights the golden replica of this hemisphere.

We could not, if we had searched far and wide, have found more beautiful and appropriate symbols to the subject matter on which we address you to-day. These are the symbols of a new world, of a new hemisphere, with new ideals as to that most important of all human relationships—the relationship between man and woman. Humanly stated our thesis to-day is man and woman, the ultimate power in the world.

You have it in your power to make these symbols come alive. You can, here and now, if you will, take decisive action toward making men and women equal before the law in this hemisphere. We are in the hands of a friendly body. You have already declared unanimously your belief that men and women should be equal before the law * * *.

We have told you what we want. The rest is up to you. Which will be the first country to dare to trust its women with that degree of equality which will come through the negotiation of the treaty? Which country among you will claim this honor? Pan-Americanism will move a swifter, lovelier, more rhythmic pace when men and women run together.—DORIS STEVENS, *Chairman, Committee on International Action, National Woman's Party, United States of America, Habana, February 7, 1928.*

2

We are here to-day to propose a method of action on the resolution on behalf of the rights of women, which was unanimously adopted at the last conference of this body.

In 1923, at Santiago de Chile, you agreed to a resolution proposed by Señor Soto Hall, of Guatemala, and seconded by Señor Alvarado Quiros, of Costa Rica. This resolution called for the study by future conferences of the means of abolishing the constitutional and legal incapacities of women, for the purpose of securing the same civil and political rights that are to-day enjoyed by men.

In the intervening five years, the International Commission of Jurists, appointed at Rio de Janeiro in 1906 to prepare a draft of a code of public and private international law, has drafted a plan for a "General convention of private international law" for submission to the Sixth Conference, which includes 53 articles relating to the civil status of women. It contains none in relation to political rights.

In speaking before the commission of private international law for a new code on another subject, the distinguished President of the Conference pointed out that the countries of Pan America must progress swiftly and not by slow methods. With this position we entirely agree * * *.

There are delegates here who question whether all women in the Americas desire equal rights with men. When did all of the people of any country desire their freedom? Men of England, who were content to serve their masters and had no desire to be free, appeared before the authorities and protested against having the responsibility of political rights put upon them. The same thing happened after our own Civil War in the United States; and, it has been said, in Cuba, where many African slaves who had been well-fed and clothed and kindly treated by their masters refused to take advantage of their freedom. We believe that if articulate, you would find an overwhelming proportion of the women of Pan America desirous of having the stigma of inequality removed.

We are asking this conference to recommend an equal-rights convention, which like the proposed Pan American aviation convention, would open the way for the adherence of any nation desiring to participate in the agreement.—JANE NORMAN SMITH, *President of the National Council, National Woman's Party, United States of America. Habana, February 7, 1928.*



Courtesy of Doris Stevens

LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF THE UNITED STATES COMMITTEE OF WOMEN

A farewell luncheon was given members of the Committee on International Action of the National Woman's Party of the United States (Mrs. Jane Norman Smith, Miss Doris Stevens, and Mrs. Muna Lee de Muñoz Marín) by the Club Femenino of Cuba, February 11, in recognition of their work for equal rights for men and women at the Sixth International Conference of American States: In this group appear the following: At end of table, Sra. Carmen Tamayo; at left, from left to right; Sra. Nena Santana de Lores, Sra. Dolores T. de Trujillo, Mrs. Jane Norman Smith, Sra. Serafina R. de Rosado, Miss Doris Stevens, Sra. Pura Roma, Sra. Serafina Gálvez de Sarachaga, Sra. Andrea A. de Liopart; at right, reading from left; Dra. María Pérez de Govin, Srta. Nieves Fernández Reina, Srta. Mariblanca Sabas Aloma, Mrs. Muna Lee de Muñoz-Marín, Sra. Pintha Wos y Gil, Sra. Pilar Lluy Houston, Srta. Ofelia Rueda, Sra. Dolores Valido, Miss Elsie Ross Shields.



MISS DORIS STEVENS ADDRESSES THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES

At a plenary session of the Conference, February 7, Miss Doris Stevens of the Committee on International Action of the National Woman's Party of the United States delivered an address in the cause of equal rights

3

It is understood that I raise my voice before this distinguished assemblage, deeply moved by the solemnity of the moment, unique in the history of America. Only the justice of the cause which we defend gives me courage.

This opportunity, so generously granted, has no precedent. You have interrupted your tasks to allow women to come before you to express their aspirations. You have realized that the cause of women is as important as any which you have before you to discuss and decide; that it is the vital problem of the present century. We fear lest our words should not adequately express the loftiness of our hopes, should not be sufficiently impressive to make our reasons clear to you and be able to carry to your minds the conviction of the justice of our cause. We would be happy if you would listen to us not as indulgent and gallant gentlemen, but as enthusiastic and devoted defenders of our rights effacing a shameful past and bringing to pass one of the most glorious victories of humanity.

With pride and love you have raised those glorious banners at the entrance of the university and you may be justly proud of them. Each one represents in the history of this continent sublime pages of heroism, sacrifices, abnegations, and triumphs. They represent the noble and lofty rebellion and the final victory of right and justice, against injustice and subjection. Do you believe, gentlemen, that you alone hold in your hearts these praiseworthy sentiments, that the women who live side by side with you do not have the same hunger and thirst for justice? We also were born on this beautiful continent of heroic struggles, with longings for liberty, equality, and fraternity. We follow in your footsteps and desire to reach the highest summits of culture and progress. Therefore we can not remain passive and indifferent. We feel the injustice and are not resigned.

We come, then, honorable delegates, to ask you for equal civil and political rights for all the women of America.—*JULIA MARTINEZ, Head of the Department of Mathematics in the Habana Normal School for Women, Habana, February 7, 1928.*

As the work of the conference proceeded it became increasingly evident that a majority of the delegates were principally concerned in the revision and enlargement of existing economic, commercial, and cultural programs. This was particularly true in the Communications Commission in which the subject of aviation, under the leadership of the Colombian delegation, was greatly advanced, and it was here, also, that the prompt construction of an Inter-American automobile highway was unanimously recommended. In the section devoted to things juridic much progress was also made, seven projects—on right of asylum, on treaties, on neutrality, on diplomatic



Courtesy of the United States Ambassador to Cuba

LINDBERGH'S ARRIVAL IN HABANA DURING CONFERENCE

A portion of the great crowd which greeted Lindbergh on his arrival at Habana

officers, on consular agents, on neutrality in civil strife, and on the status of foreigners—being adopted. In all, 11 conventions, 8 motions, 3 agreements, and 60 resolutions were adopted by the Sixth Conference.

No account of this congress, from whatever standpoint, could be given without some reference to the unusual distinction of the Ibero American delegates as a whole, both in respect to attainments and professional experience. The field of international law, in particular, was represented by a brilliant galaxy of internationally known juristic experts of the highest rank, a group rarely equaled in international gatherings of this character. Nor did the United States delegation lag behind, headed as it was by Charles Evans Hughes, who, by general consent, was regarded as the outstanding of the many distinguished figures of the conference. In his grave and forceful fashion he repeatedly proved his ability in our less warm and ornate

English speech to stir the minds and hearts of his Latin-American colleagues as deeply as the most eloquent and fervid speakers in Spanish. He displayed, moreover, a rare understanding of the Latin-American habit of mind and feeling and, what is even more rare, an almost intuitive comprehension of and a generous allowance for an opponent's point of view—an intellectual *hidalguía*, as it were, which is a singularly happy and useful gift in an international gathering.

The closing session of the conference, which was held in the Great Hall of the University, was marked by two notable speeches, one reviewing the work of the conference by its presiding officer, Dr.



Courtesy of the United States Ambassador to Cuba

PRESIDENT MACHADO DECORATES LINDBERGH

The highest award of the Cuban Government was conferred upon Lindbergh when President Machado decorated him with the "Orden del Mérito de Carlos Manuel de Céspedes." Dr. Martínez Ortiz, Secretary of State of Cuba, stands between the President and Lindbergh

Antonio S. de Bustamante, whose unflinching equanimity, courtesy, and wisdom throughout the long series of sessions greatly endeared him to the members, the text of which, in English version,³ is as follows:

Mr. Secretary of State,⁴ Delegates of all America, Ladies and Gentlemen:

At the inauguration of our sessions a month ago, it was my pious duty to recall to grateful memory seven delegates to previous conferences, representatives of Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay, Brazil, the United States, Venezuela, and the Republic of Cuba, who unfortunately had passed away before the assembling of this conference.

I was then unaware that Sr. Alberto Gutiérrez, a delegate of Bolivia to the Fifth Conference, had also departed this life, and I desire to include his illustrious name in our posthumous tribute of sorrowful homage. Señor Gutiérrez was a scientist and a statesman of whom America may well be proud, one who was happy to

³ Translated in the Bulletin Section of the Pan American Union.

⁴ Dr. Rafael Martínez Ortiz, Secretary of State of Cuba.

figure as a charter member of the American Institute of International Law, to whose action and to that of its distinguished president, Mr. James Brown Scott, our work is so greatly indebted.

But before renewing our labors I must fulfill still another duty. And so I again offer sincere and heartfelt thanks for the undeserved honor conferred in selecting me president of this great assembly, for your cooperation and moral support of my efforts to perform the duties of my office with the best of purposes and good will, and for repeated and unforgettable evidences of affectionate appreciation not only of my efforts but of me personally. You have demonstrated afresh that Pan Americanism must be a social force, since for all of us it rests upon brotherly affection.

Extending the sphere of action of the conference and its probabilities of success, you at the very beginning of our labors made a momentous decision and one which I must not pass over in silence, namely, that the plenary sessions of the conference and those of the eight commissions into which it was divided should be open to all, including the daily press, the immortal voice of the world. We have thus enjoyed as guide and guaranty the constant fervor and cooperation of our entire continent, in a sort of voteless suffrage, not less effective or expressive than that which can and does mark official orientations in any wisely organized national society.

And as women since the dawn of history have had voice and vote in public opinion, that army which in the last analysis wins every battle, we heard in an extra-official session the demands of that privileged and beautiful part of the human race which we could not justly call our better half, if in the hour of exercising life's most important rights we alone exercise them.

In America women can invoke an historic and venerable precedent. When the immortal discoverer journeyed in search of official aid for his semifantastic enterprise, it was not a king, but a great queen, Isabella of Spain, who, without considering the sacrifice, put at his disposal the means which he needed. A beautiful precedent this, under which like a mantle of glory those who are, will be, and always have been queens and mistresses of our hearts and homes may find shelter for their demands.

In addition to these two outstanding acts, how assiduous and how brilliant have been your labors! I am in a measure acquainted, both from personal interest and professional duty, with the history of international congresses and conferences, and I can assure you that none surpasses this in the quantity and quality of the results obtained. In somewhat more than a month it has been possible and easy to make considerable progress in the codification of public and private international law; to improve the organization of the Pan American Union, giving it a genuinely contractual form; to considerably advance among our respective nations plans for air, land, maritime, and fluvial communication; to make most fruitful efforts toward intellectual cooperation, from books and university chairs to the press, scientific institutes and the copyright; to promote the solution of many economic, social, and sanitary problems; and to add to all these points on the program new and important projects which complement and develop the former. We have labored, not with the fireworks of spectacular and often insoluble problems, but with the unfaltering purpose of laying the firmest possible foundation for individual and collective happiness in the American world.

In the dedication of an edition of Suetonius, published in 1518, Desiderius Erasmus of Rotterdam, that highly renowned philosopher and humanist, included this profound sentence: "Well-being is better assured when princes do not make plans of conquest by war but rather form projects to avoid war." Carrying over this most notable and then extraordinary idea to the environment and the needs

of our day, we might say that the more agreements an international conference prepares and adopts for the physical, intellectual, and moral welfare of the human beings residing in the States represented, the more beneficial the conference will be to those States. To build and not to destroy should and must be our watchword. Contemporary civilization offers a wide field of action, because modern States and the international collectivity, with its unending social task, have converted charity into a juridical obligation, and works of mercy into a legal duty. This state of opinion which, like everything else, follows the beautiful law of progress, distinguishes the twentieth century and sets it apart throughout the world, but more especially in America. It is curious to observe how dominant ideas are reflected and sanctioned in international agreements. On June 3, 1494, just after the discovery of America, the treaty of Tordecillas divided between Spaniards and Portuguese the unknown lands of America, by drawing a straight line from pole to pole, 370 leagues from the Cape Verde Islands. In the preamble the contracting States explained that they did this for their own benefit, "for the good of peace and concord." Over a century and a half later, in the treaty of January 30, 1648, one of the treaties of the Congress of Westphalia which put an end to three decades of war, the parties thereto, disarding any kind of juridical obligation, literally declare themselves "moved by Christian compassion."

Humanity continued its way, and when, after another great catastrophe, there assembled in Versailles plenipotentiaries from all parts of the globe to make peace, they did not mention in the preamble of Part I reciprocal concord, nor compassion nor charity, but they spoke of "the prescription of open, just, and honorable relations between nations." And we, going one step farther, without expressly saying so, convert international law, which for long years was the law of war, into an instrument of good works, of solidarity and happiness, dealing alike with individuals and nations and laboring diligently for the well-being of both in order to make the latter prosperous and great and the former educated, healthy and happy.

We are still at the beginning of this task, however large the share which has fallen to our lot. Realizing this, we have cooperated in securing the permanence of this great organization by unanimously selecting as the seat of the next conference the beautiful, seigniorial and thriving city of Montevideo. There all America will win new triumphs; but for us Cubans the pleasing prospect of that meeting has still another and inestimable advantage. And, thanks to it, when we take leave of you, instead of saying "Adios," always a mournful word, we can utter an encouraging and cheerful phrase—a hearty and affectionate "Hasta luego."

The second of these speeches was delivered by Dr. Jacobo Varela, the Minister of Uruguay to the United States, on behalf of the delegates in general, and in particular of the delegation of Uruguay of which he was the head, in view of the fact that Montevideo was chosen by the conference as the seat of the Seventh International Conference of American States. The text of this address⁵ follows herewith:

Your Excellency the Secretary of State, Mr. President, Messrs. Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:

As our deliberations are about to terminate, I should like, as I mount this tribune, to be inspired by one of my favorite books, that in which the rare genius of Pascal counsels the speaker not to be prolix when he has had time to prepare himself to be brief, and, with respect to brevity, I should like to take as my

⁵ Translated from the original Spanish in the *Bulletin* section of the Pan American Union.

model Lincoln's perfect and inimitable speech at Gettysburg, which may be recited, entire, in five minutes.

Diecy opens the magnificent introduction to his constitutional law with a reference to the fact that many distinguished Latin American minds are inclined to think that because the English Constitution is not in book form it does not exist. Although through the years and centuries it has assured liberty, justice, and progress, it nevertheless appears somewhat dubious to certain Latin American mentalities, since its principles are not written on parchment, as we love to see them, to the end that they may forever be an unmistakable guide, solace, and promise when—in reality—these principles are betrayed by the aberration or crime of the ambitious or the evildoer.

Now, Pan Americanism has struck root and grown very much as have Anglo-Saxon liberties, and he who seeks to find the secret of its dynamic force in lifeless texts and not in life itself has but a poor concept thereof. Pan Americanism had its being and is now being developed in the attempt to reconcile the magnificent civilization of the 110,000,000 under the Stars and Stripes with that other, very unique, of the 20 Republics which are the prolongation and renewal, in America, of the immortal genius of the Hispanic races.

To say that everything unites and that nothing separates the United States and Latin America, would be to emit a formula bound to give rise to lamentable misunderstandings and perilous inertia. Latin America and the United States have in common great principles and achievements, an historical tradition, a similar democratic creed, the reciprocal advantages of commercial interchange and financial vinculation, an equal yearning for justice and equity, the same devotion to an original and traditional world policy, enunciated by one and eulogized by many; but important interests and characteristics retard their perfect harmony and collaboration. More than the difference of race, do the difference in temperament, in intellectual habit, of economic interests—often entirely apart—and above all differences of speech, constitute divergent elements, which will only become negligible when the abysmal lack of comprehension still subsisting in large and important sections of public opinion, both in the North and the South, is overcome. To promote better understanding by a more complete knowledge of the cultural and moral values of both civilizations, by the comparison and dispassionate examination of their respective interests and aspirations, and the reconciliation of these in a spirit of harmony very far removed from intransigence—here is the most exalted objective of these Pan American Congresses which have replaced the Latin reunions of past time. Misunderstanding and lack of knowledge—these are the arch enemies which we must destroy.

The United States is not only a miracle of industrial organization and the El Dorado which her citizens, more fortunate than the *conquistadores*, were able to discover, but the country which gave to the world the model of free institutions and which now speaks with the genius of an Edison, and, on wings created by the brothers Wright, sends Lindbergh—the symbol of her youth—to win the heart of France and Europe.

Latin America does not always think in terms of "mañana," nor does she always yearn for "the repose which life has disturbed"; she is evolving one of the most complete civilizations known to history, and nobody would be surprised if in a generation or two some of her Republics should figure, as indeed it is already predicted by Lloyd George they will, among world powers of the first rank.

The work of unification and consolidation to which we are pledged is one of constant creation, and it would therefore be rash to hope that the deliberations of any congress, however illustrious it may be, will be perfect. This Habana assembly will have well fulfilled its objective if it has taken, as I firmly believe it has, a significant step forward in the codification of law, in arbitration, in the reorganization of our Union, and if it has permitted all countries therein repre-

sented, both great and small, to see things as they are, and not as they should be, or as we imagine them to be in vain hallucinations of power or in childish dreams.

Cuba appears to have been created by fate and so situated by nature as to become a concentrative force in that difficult but magnificent work of approximation and interdependence. Cuba was born and lives as if in some way she were "Patria" of every American. When in the immense panorama of history we contemplate the passage of those great figures: Washington and Miranda, Bolívar and San Martín, Hidalgo, Bonifacio, Artigas, Sucre, O'Higgins, Morazán, we admire in them the eternal symbols of all races and peoples, the ideal archetypes of courage and honor, but because of the long perspective of years we fail at times to perceive the human element in the resplendent picture of the supermen. On the contrary, the champions in the epic of Cuban emancipation struggled and were immolated on the altar of freedom when many of us were still in the golden days of youth, when from afar we followed with deep fervor Martí and Maceo in their immortal struggle, loving both with the generous ardor of early enthusiasm. This is why their memory is doubly moving and sacred to us who, as their work was forged, beheld the birth of a great legend. This is why we rejoice to behold the free and sovereign Republic of Cuba, the most enduring monument raised to their memory. When we see her installed in the culminating heights of international honor, in the presidency of the Sixth Pan American Conference, in the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, in the Council of the League of Nations, we can but see in this unequalled and simultaneous weight of honor, not only reparation for unmerited doubt and prejudice, but the reaffirmation by the world of the independence of Cuba. [*Great applause.*] Your Government, Mr. Secretary of Foreign Relations, may well be proud of having consolidated during its term in office this high international achievement. And you, also, my dear Doctor Bustamante, have earned the gratitude of your fellow citizens who, in you, found the man capable and worthy of the most exalted entrustments. I venture to offer you, here, our united, deeply felt, and friendly gratitude.

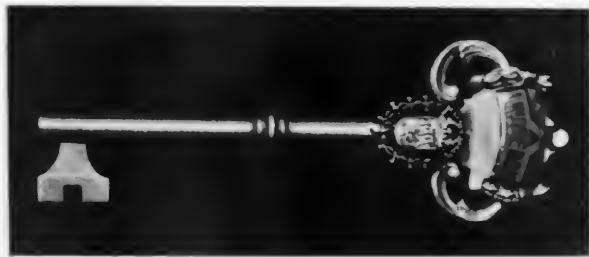
Permit me to include in this tribute of admiration of your country our appreciation of the exquisite hospitality extended us by your Government, a tribute with which must be associated not only your press and your enlightened and venerable university but also Cuba's beautiful and gracious daughters, of whom also the poet of *Virgenes de las Rocas* might have said that "Each of their movements destroys a harmony only to create another."

You have designated Montevideo as the seat of the next conference—a mandate and privilege which will be appreciated by the Government and people of my country, the more especially because of the effusive generosity and the irresistible eloquence of those of my colleagues who lauded and enhanced her prestige, as also for the impressive unanimity and spontaneity of your approval. No Uruguayan delegate in Habana requested this award; indeed we stood ready to approve the selection of other capital cities: Lima, the favorite city in so many American hearts, the undefeated in intellectual contests; or Bogota, of far-famed tradition and exalted destiny; or any of the other illustrious cities not yet designated for this consecrating honor, an honor with which in time all will be crowned, since Pan American Conferences are not the vague caprice of a fleeting fashion, but a definitive continental institution. No one can say when or where we shall as a unit organize law and justice, but as certain as the light of day, that day will come. The American peoples are not destined to think, as did Faust when hope was gone, that the ideal is a dream, and reality only pain and suffering, but rather that they have full confidence in themselves and in their destiny.

Gentlemen, let me salute the future, which belongs to the coming generations of America. [*Prolonged applause.*]

The Sixth International Conference of American States is ended; its deeds are recorded; its delegates are homeward bound. There remain its pledges and commitments, many and solemn, to the fulfillment of which the American nations will with renewed faith resolutely address themselves. For, in the words of President Coolidge at Habana:

The light which Columbus followed has not failed. The courage that carried him on still lives. They are the heritage of the people of Bolivar and of Washington. We must lay our voyage of exploration toward complete understanding and friendship. Having taken that course, we must not be turned aside by the fears of the timid, the counsels of the ignorant, or the designs of the malevolent. With law and charity as our guides, with that ancient faith which is only strengthened when it requires sacrifices, we shall anchor at last in the harbor of justice and truth. The same Pilot which stood by the side of the Great Discoverer, and the same Wisdom which instructed the founding fathers of our republics, will continue to abide with us.—CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States, Habana, January 16, 1928.



Courtesy of the United States Ambassador to Cuba

GOLDEN KEY PRESENTED TO LINDBERGH WITH THE FREEDOM
OF HABANA

THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE IN SANTIAGO, CHILE¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By Mlle. LEO CORDEMANS

Director of the School of Social Service of the Santiago Board of Charity

PRESENT-DAY activities on the part of philanthropists and of social-welfare organizations in general lay the emphasis on prevention, in order to bring about a progressive reduction in the amount of curative aid rendered and to suppress entirely the palliative measures which were, for a long time, the only remedies for every misfortune and every ill.

The human being in need of aid from his fellows is always in an abnormal situation; charity, or temporary assistance, leaves the situation unchanged—hence, charity is ineffective. The rôle of social service is, on the contrary, to search out the causes of this abnormal situation and, whether they be intrinsic or extrinsic, to put an end to them. A new science has thus been born, a practical sociology which applies to the child, to the family and to the helpless in general the new facts gained in the various realms of human knowledge. The purpose of social service is to guide and sustain those who are not naturally self-reliant, and to encourage them to make the necessary effort, to take the proper steps to adapt themselves to their environment, to supply their own needs, and not to be a charge on society.

Social service, therefore, is at once a science and an art; it requires both natural aptitude and training. Schools of social service offer to those who have the necessary characteristics—that is, those who are desirous of being useful to humanity, of aiding its progress, who have initiative, energy, and a self-sacrificing spirit—the opportunity to acquire the technique and the human culture which will be, aside from any professional preoccupation, the best preparation for a nobly planned individual and family life. . . .

Chile has the honor of possessing the first school of social service in South America or, indeed, in any country of Spanish speech.

¹ Translated from *Servicio Social*, Santiago, Chile, March-June, 1927.

Dr. René Sand, in a recent publication on education for social service, notes the existence of the following schools:

Europe:	
Germany.....	31
Great Britain.....	10
Belgium.....	8
France.....	4
Netherlands.....	4
Austria.....	3
Sweden.....	3
Switzerland.....	3
Finland.....	2
Poland.....	1
Italy.....	1
Czechoslovakia.....	1
	— 71
America:	
United States.....	23
Canada.....	1
Chile.....	1
	— 25
	96

The history of the Chilean school, created and supported by the Santiago Board of Charity and by a Government subvention, may be sketched in a few lines.

During a short trip to Europe early in 1924, Dr. Alejandro del Río had occasion to visit the Central Social Service School in Brussels and to discuss in detail its organization and purposes with Dr. René Sand, member of the administrative council of that institution, and a thoroughly informed and active propagandist of the new tendencies in social medicine.

On his return to Chile a few months later, Dr. del Río proposed to the Charity Board the idea of establishing in Santiago a school similar to that in Brussels, primarily in order to train the necessary personnel for starting hospital social service, an innovation which had been decided upon but not commenced for lack of properly trained workers.

After due consideration of the report of the special committee on this proposal—a committee composed of Dr. Gregorio Amunátegui, Señor Carlos Balmaceda, and Dr. del Río—the board unanimously accepted the proposal, voting to open the school early in 1925. The same gentlemen were appointed to form the council for the school, Dr. Eugenio Díaz Lira later replacing Señor Balmaceda on the resignation of the latter. . . .

Many were the difficulties to be overcome before the council could proceed to the installation of the school in its own home. The house at Agustinas No. 632, a central location, was finally chosen and acquired by the Charity Board, and the necessary alterations having been made, the courses began in May, 1925.

The accompanying plan shows the arrangement of the school building, a classical Chilean dwelling with three patios, the third containing a wonderful old grapevine. . . .

THE FIRST COURSE

The results of the first course, which covered the years 1925 and 1926, were most encouraging. In fact, it may be said that its success surpassed the most optimistic expectations. A group of 42 students successfully completed the courses in theory, visited the social welfare institutions in Santiago, and carried out practical work in the most important of these for periods of varying length. It will be seen therefore that the school afforded the students the opportunity of studying the conditions which they must meet, the proper methods to be used in assisting those in want, and the duties of those blessed with intelligence and means toward the less fortunate. . . .

On the occasion of the first commencement Dr. del Río addressed the graduates in part as follows:

We congratulate you on your triumph in winning this diploma and the insignia of social worker.

This reward your work as students has well merited. The council is confident, considering your background, character, and ability, that you will uphold the ideals of your chosen career and the honor and dignity of the title conferred upon you.

Perhaps you are under the illusion of many graduating classes that study is over and work is beginning. This is a false idea. You must supplement the knowledge you have already gained, follow step by step the progress in social service as recorded in books and reviews, acquire at least one foreign language, strengthen your own personality, and define your inclinations toward some special branch of your profession and, moreover, keep alive an unflinching purpose to make a trip abroad to study in the centers which have given the greatest importance to the consideration of social questions—which to-day include England, the United States, Belgium, etc.—in order to glean for our country, in return for the training you have received, a sheaf of new knowledge and fresh observations.

You must not forget that your tact and good judgment will gradually dispel that active or passive resistance, whether open or concealed, which attempts to block the path of all progressive movements promoted by optimistic persons who, to put it mildly, doubt whether the past was better than the present. Such resistance obeys a natural law, easily explainable and even necessary, I may say, to strengthen the character and invigorate the action of those who have set their feet on the path of progress. Let us therefore have a kindly and forgiving spirit, ready to demonstrate the truth and point out the good road. . . .

The return to Belgium of Mme. Jenny Bernier, the first principal of the school, was greatly regretted, since in the two years for which she was engaged she had contributed very greatly to its success. She was succeeded by Mlle. Léo Cordemans,² a graduate of the Brussels School of Social Service, under whom the work already started is going forward and the project for opening a settlement taking shape. . . .

² Actually in the United States for research and observation work in social settlement centers.

The most eloquent proof that this school was inaugurated at the right moment and that it fills a real need is offered by the list of institutions which have engaged students, even before the end of

their course, for places of importance. In August, 1927, graduates of the first course and second-year students were employed as follows: In hospitals, 6; in child health centers, 11; in the mothers' home, 1; by the State compulsory insurance fund, 4; at the reform school, 1; in the school medical service, 6; as secretary of the School of Social Service, 1; as public health official, 1; by the public assistance, 4; by orphan asylums, 2; and by a mining company, 1.

COURSE OF STUDY

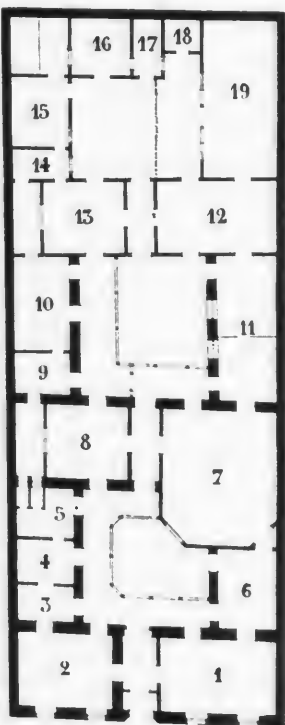
It is of interest to add the outline of school instruction as follows:

1. The course of study is two years in length.

2. Classes will be held from April 1 to August 31. The months of October, November, and December, in both the first and second years, will be devoted to visits, demonstrations, and practice work under the supervision of the principal and professors of the school.

3. Tentative admission will be granted to applicants between 20 and 40 years of age (in special cases, the council may make exceptions to this general rule), who have good health, have had schooling equal to at least 3 years of the course leading to the degree of bachelor in liberal arts, and can present adequate references as to character.

Applicants will be definitely accepted on presentation of a bond for 2,000 pesos,³ after they have satisfactorily completed two months' work.



PLAN OF THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE

- 1.—Class room
- 2.—Information office
- 3.—Doorman's room
- 4 & 5.—Students' toilets
- 6.—Cloak room
- 7.—Lecture hall
- 8.—Office of principal and the school council
- 11.—Secretary's office and study hall
- 12.—Living room
- 18 & 19.—Kitchen and class room for course in dietetics
- 9.—Office
- 10, 13, 14, 15, 16 & 17.—Living quarters of the Director

4. Students who properly complete their practical work and pass the periodical examinations will be admitted to the final examination. If this is passed they will be given the title of social worker (*visitadora social*).

³ This bond is nominal and requires only the signature of a responsible person.

5. When students give the aforementioned bond they obligate themselves to work for at least two years in the social-welfare institutions dependent on the Charity Board, provided they are requested to do so within a year after graduation and provided the salary offered is not less than 6,000 pesos.⁴

6. Graduates of the schools of nursing recognized by the Medical School and especially recommended by the principals of their respective schools may be accepted in the Social Service School for training as visiting nurses. They shall take the same courses as social workers, except those in first aid and nursing care.

GENERAL CURRICULUM

FIRST YEAR: WINTER SEMESTER

Each of the following courses is given 2 hours a week, except ethics, which is given 1 hour:

1. Civics.
2. Psychology and economics.
3. Hygiene.
4. Nursing care.
5. General nutrition and dietetics.
6. Office practice; statistics.
7. Ethics.

FIRST YEAR: SUMMER SEMESTER

In charge of the principal:

Social service practice work in public and private institutions, in the information office, settlement, etc.

In charge of the professors:

Visits to and demonstrations in public and private institutions, bureaus, and offices.

SECOND YEAR: WINTER SEMESTER

Continuation of courses 1 to 6, in the following form:

1. Legislation on health, charity, labor, child welfare, etc.
2. Economics, second part.
3. Child care.
4. First aid.
5. Special nutrition and dietetics.
6. Accounting.
7. Organization of public charity.
8. Social service in its various branches (communications from former students).

⁴The salary scale for social workers fixed by the board in 1926 was as follows:

	Pesos
Heads of divisions or those working alone.....	6,000
Assistant workers.....	5,000
Second-year student assistants.....	4,000

Later, the 1927 budget reduced these salaries 5 per cent until further notice. It should be observed that the salaries of the medical personnel were at the same time and for the same reason—economy—reduced 10 per cent.

SECOND YEAR: SUMMER SEMESTER

Work similar to that of first year.

NOTES.—Examinations shall be held from time to time in each subject. These shall take place when and as decided by the council, acting on the report of the professors.

In giving examination marks a professor shall take into account the effort put forth by the student, the opinion of her ability held by her superiors, her practice work, the value of the thesis which she presents a month before the final examination, and the regularity of her attendance at the school. . . .

When the council deems it necessary the curriculum shall be amplified by complementary courses, compulsory for part or all of the students.

During the second year the students shall specialize in social work connected with the following: Infant welfare, the school child, industry, public assistance (compulsory insurance), or hospitals.

INFORMATION OFFICE

This office is an integral part of the School of Social Service. Its duties are to serve as a clearing house of information on social service institutions and organizations, and to offer to such entities, if desired in specific cases, the services of a trained social worker. . . .

AUTOCHTHONIC MUSIC¹

By JESÚS CASTILLO

Active Member of the Society of Geography and History of Guatemala

EVIDENT AND MATERIAL PROOFS OF ITS EXISTENCE

1. Autochthonic instruments. These instruments are the *xul* or *zu*, the *caracol*, the *tambor*, and the *tun*.

The *xul* is a wind instrument of ancient origin made of stone or baked clay, which in size and the sounds it produces may be compared with the flute or the primitive piccolo.

The writer has seen all of these instruments in a collection made by Doctor Jaramillo, a distinguished Colombian physician. In addition, he has seen two other *xules* belonging, respectively, to two members of his family, Licenciado José Barrientos and don Manuel Napoleón Castillo, and has played one belonging to Dr. Ernesto Molina V. It should be noted that:

(a) None of the instruments mentioned has the shape of those of similar sound originating in other parts of the world.

(b) The material of which they are fashioned is absolutely different.

(c) Made by a priestly race, these objects take the form of idols, strange animals and other beings, their appearance contrasting strangely with the customary cylindrical form of European flutes.

(d) Their technique is absolutely original, since the air holes controlling the various tones, instead of being distributed in consecutive

¹ Translated into English from *Anales de la Sociedad de Geografía e Historia de Guatemala*, September, 1927.

order, are in complete disorder when compared with such distribution in similar foreign instruments. Indeed a European flutist would find it very difficult to extract melody from a *xul*.

Cane and bone flutes, mentioned by Doctor Spinden among the indigenous musical instruments of Guatemala, should be enumerated here as autochthonic instruments. The *Popol Buj*² (Villacorta y Rodas edition) also mentions three indigenous flutes: The *tatil kanabaj*, the *zubak* and the *chau-chau* as being among the things which the Tulanians brought "when they came from the other side of the sea."

The following etymology of *tatil kanabaj*, as given by the learned translators of the *Popol Buj*, will serve both as an illustration and proof: *Ta*, to hear or listen; *til*, to blow; *kan*, prayer; and *abaj*, hard stone (the material from which the pipe is made).

The *mazes* of Chichicastenango also have a small flute made of cane called the *tzijolaj*, some of the melodies of which I have put into musical notation.

It should be noted that at the present time, the *xul* made from clay and stone has been almost completely abandoned, only the cane *xul* or *tzijolaj* being used.

Another autochthonic instrument is the *tot* or conch, which has also fallen into almost complete disuse. A very interesting example of this instrument is to be found in Guatemala City, the property of don Héctor Montano. Don Carlos Mérida, who has played it, tells the writer that it is decorated after the Indian fashion and produces strong resonant tones. According to this noted artist, however, the horn has but a limited range, although it may be true with this instrument as with the *xul* that only the Indians who know it well are able to produce from it a satisfactory tonal range. That this is the case has been affirmed by the talented artist Ricardo de la Riva, of Guatemala City, who during his long stay in Cobán frequently heard complete scale melodies played on the instrument in question. Moreover, the musician who played the conch told Don Ricardo that the original use of this horn was to call the Indians to war. In speaking later of the archaeological remains which bear witness to the existence of autochthonic music, this conch will be described more fully.

Up to this point discussion has dealt solely with the native melodic instruments; the instruments of percussion and accompaniment must now be considered. One of these, the *tambor*, or drum, is of very ancient origin, although it is still in use, the writer having noted three sizes: Large, medium, and small. The largest, which is about 2.78 feet in diameter, and commonly called *tamborón*, is usually played alone, although it often serves to accompany the cane *xul*. The

² Or *Popol Vuh*, the book containing the Quiché national legend, the only original text of which now in existence was written in the Quiché dialect by a Guatemalan neophyte in the XVII century.

medium-sized one is used to mark the rhythm of airs played upon the *chirimía*, while the small drum is used to accompany the *tzijolaj*.

Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, the archaeological curator of Harvard University, says that besides the deer-skin drum, analagous without doubt to those just mentioned, the Central American Indians had still another with vibrating cords which somewhat resembles the European double drum. In the national museum of Mexico will be found examples of an archaic drum called the *huéhuell*,² similar to that used to accompany the Guatemalan *tzijolaj*. Still other drums are mentioned in Guatemalan indigenous literature: The *atabal* in the *Popol Buj*, and the *tambor de guerra*, or war drum in the indigenous drama *Rabinal Aché*. The *tun*, another very original indigenous drum, is still in use in Guatemala, principally in the central and southern sections of the country. It is also to be seen in some parts of Mexico, where it is called *teponaxtle*,³ and there are said to be some few examples of them in the Republic of El Salvador, where they are known by the same name as in Mexico.

For the purposes of this article a *tun* may be described as a hollow wooden cylinder in whose curved walls rectangular incisions have been cut in each of which languets have been placed in order to obtain increased sonority of percussion. With this instrument and two trumpets the indigenes were wont to accompany the ballet in *Rabinal Aché*, the music of which has been put in written form by that renowned student of American antiquities, Brasseur de Bourbourg.

The writer, as a child, remembers having seen a *tun* of extraordinary dimensions in the parochial church of San Juan Ostuncalco where for a long time it occupied an important place in the collection of musical instruments of that parish. This enormous *tun* was played alone or as accompaniment to two very sweet-toned trumpets, doubtless analagous to those mentioned by Brasseur, although the latter unfortunately omitted a complete description of the Rabinal trumpets. With regard to the trumpets seen at Ostuncalco, it may be said that they did not actually deserve the name of trumpets, since the mouth-piece resembled more closely that of the *chirimía* or flageolet. There are many persons in the city of Quezaltenango who still remember the three instruments in question.

It is fitting that another musical instrument of Guatemala, the *marimba*, said by some to be an exotic instrument since it is also found in Central Africa, should be considered here. If the *marimba* is to be considered an exotic instrument, then everything, absolutely everything, that we possess in Guatemala has been brought from the exterior. But as a matter of fact this is not true. The Spaniards, for instance, brought pottery, lances, bracelets, cotton cloth, banners,

² See *Bulletin of the Pan American Union*, April, 1926.

³ *Idem*.

the art of lighting a fire, and a hundred other things. But the aboriginal inhabitants of the country also had their own pottery, lances, bracelets, cotton cloth, pennants, knew the art of kindling a fire, and possessed religious beliefs somewhat resembling the religious beliefs of the old world. Hence, if some marimbas may have been brought into the country during colonial days, it does not necessarily follow that this instrument was unknown in America before that time.

Another reason sufficiently well-founded to prove the assertion that the marimba is of American origin is the pre-Columbian name of a mountain in Huehuetenango, called *Chinal Jul*, a word which in the native tongue means *the marimba of the ravines*.

2. Natural melodies heard by the Indian from the time of his birth.

In writing these notes, the author will not attempt to make a study of all the musical elements which each one of the races originating in Mexico and Central America may have contributed to the creation of the vernacular art. If the famous Mayas or Umeecas were actually of North Africa, as has been stated, North Africa has undoubtedly contributed to the development of Guatemalan music and, similarly, if the famous Nahoas or Toltees were of Asiatic origin it is possible that this indigenous art is due in part to Asiatic influence.

But, in the case of the truly primitive races inhabiting the country, there is not a single logical reason for believing them incapable of creating a vernacular music, above all if we believe with many eminent authorities that "Music is a gift inherent to man." And even supposing that the Mayas and Toltees were immigrant races, or that all the peoples of Mexico and Central America were strictly indigenous, the fact remains that none of these races ever lacked motive or occasion for subjective or objective inspiration.

This article does not lend itself to an elaboration of the innumerable instances in which a bountiful tropical Nature gave the indigenes opportunity for spiritual expansion, nor of the ordinary musical sounds heard from birth. But it should be noted that not only do some of these sounds possess a perfectly perceptible melody but that they also have many arpeggios, tonal turns, the rudiments of modulatory turns and, what is still more marvelous, are composed within a perfect natural scale. An amazing enough fact in itself is the major scale, produced by nature, through her organic creatures, the birds.

The birds referred to are two *cenzontles*⁵—the water cenzontle and the reed cenzontle, both being native to Guatemala. Through these two cenzontles, nature has placed the Indian in constant and permanent contact with constructive musical elements, identical to those which to-day serve as a basis for harmonic theory. In effect, the song of these birds is within a perfect major scale, from one fifth

⁵ Bird of the *Turdidae*, or thrush family.

to another, and it contains intervals of a second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth. Now, strange as it may seem, in our most purely indigenous music no other intervals are used. In these same bird songs one finds syncopation, rests, holds, perfect chords of a fourth and sixth in arpeggio form, rudimentary transitions from the dominant to the tonic and even modulations in an imperfect form. The following⁶ is the song score of these two birds, a score in which the musical technician will find, upon careful analysis, the elements enumerated. The writer regrets not being able to include, also, the *guarda barranca*⁷ song which consists of a succession of intervals, the notes of which are emitted so rapidly that they seem to be simultaneous. This

La música que el indio oye desde que existe.

El maravilloso canto del "cenzontle de agua."

Moderato
Fornado de un cenzontle cautivo, perteneciente a don Domingo Perri, Quetzaltenango.

Allegretto
El no menos preciado, del "cenzontle de huatal."

Allegretto
Copiado en la finca "Santa Lucia" de los señores (Chalantán), 1908.

Moderato
Fuero de "La Conquista" de sorprendente semejanza al anterior. Se toca entre otros pájaros indios (Chicalaja Guetzaltenango).

All.^o moderato
Otros fragmentos del mismo baile, con técnica de pájaros. Recogida en Acaz (Guatemala), 1908. Es propiedad de J. C.

"SONG OF THE CENZONTLES"

Bird music which the Central American Indian hears from birth

song appears as the ending of a waltz called "Fiesta de Pájaros" composed by the writer in 1909 and published in 1917 by the Señores Vásques Hnos. As a matter of fact the descending intervals made by this bird are in fourths and other irregular tonal fractions. . . .

3. Examples of autochthonic melodies.

Before dealing with this much-mooted point it was necessary for the author to reach definite conclusions as to the existence of Maya-Quiché autochthonic music, as to which the writer's convictions, before being published by the Society of Geography and History, were reached after more than 40 years' study of the subject matter

⁶ "Song of the Cenzontles" from "La Conquista" by Maestro J. Castillo.

⁷ A native song bird of Guatemala.

and constant spoken and written contact with the best musicians of Guatemala and well-known foreign composers.

With respect to this belief in autochthonic music, the author corresponded, in the year 1924, with the well-known virtuoso Manuel Font d'Aute, of Madrid, who has been named by the Spanish Government to head the musical committee of the Seville exposition which will be inaugurated next year [1929]. Convinced of the erudition of this composer on autochthonic music, particularly Spanish, several examples of Guatemalan indigenous music were submitted to him. His reply in which he declared that the melodies "are beyond question original" could not have been more satisfactory.

Another now well-known composer, who was Ricardo Castillo's teacher of harmony, decisively affirmed the originality of this music. This composer, M. Paúl Vidal, was the former director of the Grand Opera orchestra in Paris and professor of composition in the Conservatory. . . .

The writer for his part may state that he distinguishes the Spanish forms perfectly from the indigenous, since as a young man he studied both styles separately. Reference might also be made, did space permit, to the excellent reception accorded certain compositions of Spanish music submitted by the writer in 1923 to the Liceo de América in Madrid. . . .

The fragments of Guatemalan indigenous music which the writer has succeeded in reconstructing during his 40 years of investigation are in reality very few. They are as follows: 1, a composition to be executed on the cane *zubak* with drum accompaniment, transcribed in San Juan Ostuncalco in 1886 and played by the writer last year before the noted archæologist, Doctor Gamio, and the artist, Rafael Yela G., both of whom agreed that its very primitive savor could only have been inspired by bird songs; 2, a melody of primitive construction found in the same village during the same year, which is extremely interesting. The indigenes played it in their own religious ceremonies and continued using it, later, in Catholic ceremonies, such as processions, the stations of the cross, etc.; 3, a composition discovered in the mountains of northern Huehuetenango, which does not seem to have been inspired by bird songs but which breathes that combination of sweetness and melancholy so characteristic of the indigenes; 4, a melody of rare character found in Chichicastenango in 1926, which was for execution on the *tzijolaj* accompanied by the *huehuell*; 5, a fragment of extremely primitive character executed on the *xul* and drum in 1927 in the village of Almolonga, Quezaltenango. It has also been sung by Santos Kolop.

The author likewise possesses many incomplete compositions which he intends to reconstruct, and, furthermore, his autochthonic musical

The "Baile de los toritos" (Dance of the Young Bulls) and "La Conquista" (the Conquest) show varying grades in the evolution which results when the two styles are thrown together. There are times in which one becomes conscious of the indigenous melody through the enveloping Spanish rhythm. Brasseur de Bourbourg was right when in publishing certain fragments found in Nacaragua he printed them under the title "Indigenous Airs with Spanish Accompaniment." The writer has a number of Indian-Spanish pieces which he would like to publish in order to show the admixture which, in varying degree, both styles suffered with the intermingling of the races. . . .

The Guatemalan repertoire also includes pieces which show national characteristics to a superlative degree. Among them may be mentioned the *Xelajuh* waltz, a composition of Santos Rosal, the premier presentation of which was made by the Toribio Hurtado & Sons marimba company of Guatemala City. A waltz called "La Flor del Café" (The Coffee Flower), attributed to Alcántara, also belongs to this genre as well as certain compositions by Julián Paniagua, of whom it is said: "He has the true national touch."

The country in which creole music has really been developed is Mexico, where there are any number of teachers versed in indigenous music. At times the Spanish *Zapateado*; at others, the *vito*; and at still others, the Aragonese or Navarrese *jotas* have given rise to typical Guatemalan airs. Of these the writer distinguishes two kinds: That of sad and expressive character, essentially the inheritance and creation of the indigenes, and that of happy or jovial character, the festive music of our *ladinos*, that is, Indians who speak Spanish. In conclusion it may be stated that if the indigenous peoples had not possessed musical ability they would not have been able to effect this combination of types as they have done, contenting themselves, instead, with the mere servile repetition of what they heard from the Spaniards.

5. Archæological remains showing indigenes playing instruments peculiar to the country.

Two conclusive proofs may be given on this point: 1. The autochthonic drawing made in colors on skin, a photograph of which was published by "El Imparcial,"⁸ November 15, 1924, representing two Indians carrying their king in a litter. Preceding the Indians is a musician playing an enormous conch. The arabesque-like signs which appear above the conch are of the same technique as those appearing in another interesting archæological jewel, the beautiful thousand-year-old relief at Palenque, a picture of which was published in Stephens' historic-archæological work. This relief represents an Indian playing an instrument which can be no other than a flageolet. Moreover from the free end of the instrument arabesques

⁸ Well-known daily of Guatemala City.

appear in a manner precisely similar to those in the picture published in "El Imparcial." The author has come to believe that the Indians painted these arabesques in their instruments to represent the sounds they were emitting.

2. The small picture in relief found in San Juan Teotihuacán, México, representing several Indians dancing, surrounded by musicians playing various instruments. It was discovered by Señor Rafael Yela G., who, with extreme care, traced its outlines on Chinese paper, the copy thus obtained being sent to the Museum at Teotihuacán.

In addition to these two truly irrefutable proofs, there remain the statements in the works of early writers. Father Landa has already been quoted on this particular, but there are others which space does not permit the writer to quote. . . .

6. The opinion of noted Guatemalan artists.

Don Fabián Rodríguez, the eminent educator of Guatemala City, states:

"It has been proved that Maya-Quiché music exists and has existed. Like all primitive music it lacks scientific harmonization, but it is original apart from the fact that the rhythms of the *tun* suggest to the composer new ideas as to structure."

The futurist composer, José Casteñada, has expressed himself as follows: "In reality these indigenous melodies can be subjected to classical forms only with the greatest difficulty. The harmonic structure of indigenous music is small and exceedingly laconic; it is an oscillation of the pendulum between the tonic and the dominant. When any other coloring is utilized it is only by the way or as if by mistake."

The Guatemalan sculptor, Rafael Yela G., already mentioned, published his opinion on this subject in the "Diario Nuevo," March, 1921. Don Fernando Gálvez Medina, a musician long engaged in opera and musical comedy, has also expressed himself in no uncertain terms as to the existence of autochthonic music.

Similar expressions have been made by the principal members of the Guatemalan symphony orchestra, including Bernardo de J. Coronado, don Julio Pérez and others who for lack of space are not enumerated here, all of whom are firm believers in the existence of vernacular music in Guatemala.

Finally, it should be noted that there are Guatemalan composers who, like Julián Paniagua and Rafael Vásquez, have demonstrated their belief in and love for this national art in a very practical way, the first-named being the composer of a notable indigenous *suite*, which should by all means be promptly published. And among Guatemalan masters now deceased, must be mentioned the inspired Ignacio Cruz, composer of a similar *suite*, and Angel López, a composer of great feeling and still greater modesty.

THE ANDEAN LAKES OF ARGENTINA¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

WATER, MOUNTAIN, FOREST, AND GLACIER
COMBINE TO FORM A NATURAL VACATION LAND

By LEON L. KOY

TO LAGO TRAFUL

LAGO TRAFUL can be reached by auto from Bariloche over a road some 100 kilometers long. Half of this distance the road skirts the Rio Limay. It was built a little more than a year ago and in great part was blasted with dynamite out of the very rock. There are places just wide enough for two autos to pass each other. At times the road takes the form of a shelf along a perpendicular wall dominating the roaring waters of the Rio Limay as it tumbles over the rapids more than 50 meters below.

The bed of the river is a ravine cut through red and yellow volcanic formations. There is a place called Los Monigotes where the rocks assume grotesque forms of animals and other objects of a greatly varied character.

One of the extremities of Lago Trafal can be reached by a road of the Estancia Primavera. The lake itself is of imposing and somber aspect produced by the special kind of pine tree of that region known as "pinos de Trafal." Above its somberness rise the tinted snows of the mountains, forming a spectacle of singular beauty. Lago Trafal is almost unknown to tourists.

Many are the excursions which can be made in a direction east of Bariloche. Among these figure undoubtedly some of the most interesting trips in the national park. To make the eastward trips one must first motor to a place called Nahuel Huapi (after the lake) and there cross the Rio Limay into the Territory of Neuquen. Everything so far described has been in the Territory of Rio Negro. There are many forks in the road. Those interested in discovering how stock is raised in these regions can visit the Estancias Newbery, Jones, and Anchorena.

With this we leave the trips that can be made by automobile from Bariloche at this date and turn to tell of spots to be reached by less modern but more picturesque means.

¹ From *The American Weekly of Buenos Aires*, Dec. 31, 1927.

TRIPS ON FOOT, HORSEBACK, OR BY BOAT

One of the trips suggested is that to Rio Correntoso, situated at the extreme northern end of Lago Nahuel Huapi, and furnishing drainage for the connecting Lago Correntoso.

Small steamers maintain a service over Lago Nahuel Huapi and make stops at various points of its shores, including Puerto Anchorena on the Isla Victoria. El Tronador is visible from many of these places. In Correntoso there is a hotel where one may stop for lunch or stay over a few days between boats.



THE TOWN OF BARILOCHE, ARGENTINA

From Bariloche, situated at the southeastern extremity of Lake Nahuel Huapi, numerous trips can be made to the picturesque lake region of Argentina and Chile

CASCADA BLANCA

Another excursion by boat is to Puerto Blest, not far from the Chilean frontier. One goes along the southern shores of Nahuel Huapi, where the water is so clear the bottom can be seen at a depth of 10 meters. Before arriving at Puerto Blest, and while going around an arm of the lake that bears this name, we pass before Cascada Blanca, one of the most beautiful waterfalls of the region. There is an abundance of water here as the mountains become higher and higher. At Puerto Blest there is a good hotel, and from this point can be made an interesting excursion on foot to the Lagos de los Can-

taros, a distance of several kilometers after the bay has been crossed by boat.

Hiking along the Rio de los Cantaros, we arrive at the first little lake, where a boat can be obtained to go the length of it to a connecting river. Under a vault of arching trees this river is followed on foot until the second lake is reached. And so, partly on foot and partly by boat, we ascend seven successive lakes, each time entering deeper into the mountains. Before reaching the ultimate lake we pass many very striking cascades. Near the second lake the water falling among verdure from a sharp granite cliff several hundred meters high brings back certain memories of Yosemite in California.



NAHUEL HUAPI LAKE, ARGENTINA

Small steamers maintain regular service between various points along the shore

LAGUNA FRIAS

From Puerto Blest we can also go on foot, on horseback, or by "catango," i. e., a cart drawn by oxen, to Lagunas Frias, a matter of 3 kilometers. Here a launch can be taken to a hotel. We can now become more intimate with the mountains and hear the avalanches rumbling on the flanks of El Tronador. The lagoon is surrounded by mountains whose sides drop almost perpendicularly to the water which, a few feet from the land's edge, is hundreds of meters in depth. It has never been thoroughly sounded, but a depth of 1,000 meters was reached in one spot, which would mean that the bottom there was below sea level.



FALLS OF THE RIO DE LOS CANTAROS

One of the numerous cascades on the Rio de los Cantaros not far from Puerto Blest

With the hotel at Laguna Frias as base of operations, an "alpine" ascent can be made of Mount Mirador, which is more than 2,000 meters high and about 1,000 meters above the surface of the lagoon. From that point of vantage we can get our first real look at El Tronador and its glaciers. If the day be clear our view dominates various hundreds of Andean snow-capped peaks and far away the very waters of the Pacific Ocean. Our guide will point out the Chilean peaks of Puntiaugudo and Osorno, the latter a splendid volcanic cone.



A VIEW FROM LAKE FRIAS

Frias, one of the smaller and most picturesque of the lakes, is surrounded by steep tree-clad mountains

From Laguna Frias branches the international road that crosses by the Perez Rosales Pass at 1,600 meters altitude. Here are passed gigantic specimens of "colihues" that measure several meters in circumference.

EL TRONADOR

Presently we descend toward the Chilean side as far as Casa Pangué. Here the Rio Peulla must be forded. On this hike it is

possible to approach still nearer to El Tronador and reach the very foot of one of its glaciers, the one known as Casa Pangué Glacier. Presently Peulla is reached on the shores of Lago de Todos los Santos, also called Lago Esmeralda from the color of its water. There is a good hotel here which can be used as a base for further hikes.

But Peulla is generally the terminus of excursions from Bariloche, because one can go thus far without passports or visas. The customhouse at Casa Pangué does not bother tourists.



THE WHARF AT PEULLA

Peulla, on Lake Todos los Santos, is a convenient base for additional hikes into the lake country of either Argentina or Chile

A REAL CONTINENTAL DIVIDE

The foregoing paragraphs by no means exhaust the possibilities of the Nahuel Huapi region. Other excursions still remain, but lack of comfortable means of traveling do not make them equally attractive to all tourists.

In a previous paragraph we have said that an automobile road from Bariloche runs as far as Lago Gutierrez. At this point we can mount horse and go on a trip of investigation about the lake and also another one, the Lago Mascardi. Between these two lakes is the very backbone of the continental divide. Lago Gutierrez discharges its waters by the Río Gutierrez into Lago Nahuel Huapi, whose waters flow via the rivers Limay and Negro to the Atlantic

Ocean. On the other hand, the Lago Mascardi, only a few hundred meters distant from Lago Gutierrez, discharges its waters into the Rio Manso, the Rio Puelo, and finally into the Pacific Ocean.

This curious circumstance once caused a slight boundary dispute between Chile and Argentina. Chile maintained that Lago Mascardi (and also its auxiliary, Lago Menendez) should belong to Chile because it formed part of the Pacific watershed. But the arbitrator maintained that Lago Mascardi was properly on the east side of the Andes and therefore belonged to Argentina.

Following Rio Manso we arrive at a mountain cabin where we can pass the night. Resuming the trip we can arrive at El Tronador's glacier and pass over its ice to see a cavern where a river is born.



LAKE TODOS LOS SANTOS, CHILE

The snow-clad peak of Puntiagudo dominates the background

One can continue on to Laguna Frias or return to Bariloche by the way one came. Either way it is a matter of an easy two days on horseback.

THE AMPHITHEATER OF LIMAY

The directions now are to take an automobile from Bariloche toward Lago Traful, as before. But in passing the Estancia Neill one must take to horses and travel until the banks of the river are reached at a spot called El Correntoso. At this point of its course the Rio Lamay makes a turn of 180 degrees, the water coursing around with incredible violence. Years of this action have eroded the cliff



CASA PANGUE CASCADE

into the form of a great amphitheater. The illusion is aided by a quantity of black rocks against a light background which simulate perfectly a crowd of spectators.

The trip can be continued from El Correntoso on to Traful by horse and back by boat and auto to Bariloche.

There is also a Lago Correntoso with a hotel on its shores. On horseback one can keep traveling to Lago Espejo which communicates with it. At the northern extremity of this lake we cross a pass to get to Lago Traful. This zone is famous for its "huemules," a specie of great deer formerly very abundant in the southern cordillera and now reduced almost to the region east of Lago Traful. At times it is possible to approach quite close to these deer as they are no longer persecuted as relentlessly as in other days.

That portion of this trail that skirts Lago Trafal, as far as the extreme eastern section of the Estancia La Primavera, provides plenty thrills as at times it is barely wide enough for two horses to pass and there are abrupt turns to be made at a height of about 100 meters above water.

These excursions on horseback are only the principal ones to be made in this zone. There are many more, long and short, trips to be made as the region of the lakes is one of infinite variety and suited to all tastes. It has been said already that the lakes region is not confined to Nahuel Huapi and its environs but it extends from San



A PINE FOREST IN NEUQUEN TERRITORY

Martin de los Andes to the southern extremity of the country. But Nahuel Huapi is the part most accessible by ordinary means.

SAN MARTIN DE LOS ANDES

The field of the traveler's operations can be extended to include this northern part of the National Park. San Martin de los Andes is on the shores of Lago Lacar in the Territory of Neuquen. It is a small town that was founded to serve as a military garrison in the days of boundary discussion with Chile. It likewise is a center of numerous lakes and high mountains dressed in pines.

One can easily go to San Martin de los Andes in an automobile from Neuquen or from the terminus of the Southern Railway in

Zapala. By following this last route one has an opportunity to view the valley of Junin de los Andes.

San Martin can also be reached from Bariloche, going via Pilcaniyeu and the Flores Pass, crossing the Rio Limay on a raft; or else going by auto from Bariloche as far as Traful and then over the hills to San Martin on horseback. This trip, of course, does not offer the accommodations to be had on some of the other trips described, but is perfectly feasible to the lover of equitation.

SOUTHWARD TO ESQUEL

We now turn southward, having finished with the north. Esquel is situated in the famous valley of Diez y Seis de Octubre, but this name should not frighten the tourist as it was probably bestowed at long distance. Esquel can be reached in one day either from Bariloche or Ing. Jacobacci. From the latter point there is a "Mensajería" service to Esquel. Both routes unite at Norquinco.

Beyond Norquinco one enters the valley of Maiten, one of the prettiest and richest of the country. It is crossed by the Rio Chubut, which must be forded at Maiten as the bridge is still uncompleted.

Then we can go to Bolson de Epuyen, in the very heart of the cordillera and rivaling the natural beauty of Nahuel Huapi, Puerto Blest, and Laguna Frias. If possible to visit, it should not be missed. One can also reach it by horseback from Lago Mascardi, but this is a trip for those who do not mind spending a night in the open air.

Resuming at Maiten, we go on to Esquel via Leleque. Esquel is a very important town and the center of all the region of Andine Chubut. It is situated in the pretty valley already mentioned and has various hotels with adequate accommodations. Many auto trips can be made out from it, such as that to the colony 20 kilometers away populated many years ago by the Welsh. Another trip is as far as Lago Futralauquen in a region of great beauty. Esquel, were it not for the fact that it is 400 kilometers from the railroad, could quickly be converted into a tourist center.

This has been a very desultory sketch with but slight lingering at detailed description. Every excursion to be done justice would need an article to itself. But probably an adequate idea has been here conveyed of what is rightly referred to by initiates as the "Switzerland of South America."

TRANSFORMATION BY TRANSLATION¹ ∴ ∴ ∴

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT

THE vicissitudes from which any writer's work suffers in translation—save only in the *Living Age* [and the BULLETIN of the P. A. U.]—were clearly revealed by an experiment conducted in *Politiken*, a leading Danish daily paper. A gathering of Copenhagen littérateurs had been discussing how difficult it was to reproduce exactly the thought and style of any given author in a foreign tongue. *Politiken*, therefore, prevailed upon Johannes V. Jensen, who writes the strongest and most individual Danish of any of his countrymen, to submit a short original manuscript to the test it had devised. He sent in a sketch of about 700 words, entitled "The Load of Timber," which described a wagon rumbling down a woodland road. The rhythmical sentences, simple phrases, and well-chosen words gave a vivid impression of forest smells and colors, of abundant animal life, and of the dignity of nature and of labor.

Professor Karlgren, a Swedish philologist at the University of Copenhagen and a complete master of Danish, translated the sketch into Swedish and forwarded this version to Doctor Marcus, professor of Swedish at the University of Berlin. This man, incidentally, knows Danish perfectly, and could not have failed to recognize Jensen's strongly marked style in the original. Nevertheless, after putting the sketch into German he wrote, "It was a bit difficult to translate, but I have no idea who the writer may be." The German text then went to Miss Constance Vesey in London, who acts as adviser on French and German translations to two large British publishing houses. Her English translation then crossed the channel and was put into French by Horace de Carbuccia, editor of the *Revue de France* and an expert on both English and Danish literature.

The sketch had now passed through five different languages and the French version was given to a Danish doctor of philosophy named Rimestad, who has translated many French classics into Danish. He has written extensively on Jensen, whose work, he says, can never retain its full flavor in a foreign language. On receiving the French article he called up *Politiken* and asked in surprise why they wanted a translation of material that seemed to have

¹ *The Living Age*, Dec. 15, 1927.

been written by a schoolchild, adding that none of the contemporary French writers whom he admired could have turned out anything so banal.

When his translation was finally put beside the original article he was amazed at Jensen's consistently felicitous language; although in a foreign tongue the same piece seemed commonplace and worthless. In the original, for instance, the driver was described as a bearded country workman "in a state of complete balance." In the foreign languages this was rendered as "indifferent," whereas in Danish it implies a state of inner equilibrium. *Politiken* closed the subject with a drawing of a wagonload of timber setting forth from Copenhagen to Stockholm, continuing its progress through Berlin, London, and Paris, and finally returning to Copenhagen a mere load of firewood, ready to burn.

THE EXPOSITION OF BARCELONA ∴ ∴ ∴

APRIL TO DECEMBER, 1929

BARCELONA has been called "The Executive Arm and Brain of Spain"—a city which has achieved splendid industrial development and yet curiously retained and preserved, in so far as its urban demands permit, much of the loveliness and antiquity of the ancient Catalonian city. Cervantes, three centuries ago, recognized it for the "great, famous, rich, and well-established city" which it is. In Barcelona one meets not only with an industrial vigor, but with splendid manifestations of the profound sense of external beauty which exists in its inhabitants. Everywhere in this model city one is confronted with magnificent examples of architecture and beautiful parks which perpetuate the talents and abounding energies of the Catalans.

The tremendous industrial energy of Barcelona is largely the result of the essential characteristics of the Catalans. They are a vigorous, indomitable race; a people of great executive resource, warm sympathy, and, above all, of infinite recuperative powers—a quality which has enabled them, in the face of great pressure, to maintain the brilliant level of industrial achievement which is theirs.

Barcelona is not only the principal commercial center of Spain and the most important city on the Mediterranean coast, but one of the finest ports in the world. Its annual trade, according to the newest

statistical data, comprises 2,300,000 tons importation and 500,000 exportation. The textile industry—the chief industry of Catalonia as a whole—finds its greatest development in Barcelona itself, and has created an active market for the importation of the products of all allied fields. The shoe, leather, metal, cork, and oil-extracting industries are of no small import in the industrial life of Catalonia. The principal agricultural products of this vicinity are nuts and grapes.

The fact that one-third of the total importation to Spain passes through the port of Barcelona has necessitated a highly developed transportation system. This city is served by several large steamship lines with regular sailings from the principal ports of Europe and America, as well as by the leading railways of Spain.

All available statistics point to an economic reawakening in Spain. The new Government, which has proven its ability to stabilize



THE NATIONAL PALACE

economic conditions in Spain during the last four years, is taking active steps to improve transportation facilities, to encourage more efficient exploitation of mineral and agricultural resources, to utilize Spain's vast potential hydroelectric resources, and to encourage manufacturing in all its branches. These various developmental processes will require material of all kinds in their execution, and the demand thus created should amply repay American exporters for their expense in placing exhibits in the various sections of the exposition.

At the present time the United States is the chief exporter to Spain, the total value of the exports from the United States to Spain in 1926 being \$68,244,294, which is over 18 per cent of the total imports into Spain from all countries. These figures indicate the market which exists in Spain for American goods, and in order to hold this market against European competition America should be well represented in an exposition of such great importance to Spain as the Barcelona Exposition.



PALACE OF AGRICULTURE



PALACE OF COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION

The Exposition of Barcelona, scheduled to open April, 1929, under the protection of the Spanish Government, will have for its site the verdant slopes of Montjuich, bordering the outskirts of the city. This park combines all the elegance and luxuriance of modern urban development with reminiscences of ancient Moorish loveliness, and serves as a fitting background for the magnificent permanent exhibition buildings which are being erected—the National Palace, the Palace of Building Arts, the Palace of Temporary Exhibitions, the Press Building, and the Stadium. Approximately 5,000 laborers are at present engaged in the construction of numerous temporary pavilions and palaces, among them the Palace of the Theater, Palace of Industries, Palace of Light, Palace of Industrial and Applied Arts, etc.



PALACE OF SCIENCES



PALACE OF THE PRINTED BOOK

The Barcelona Exposition will be international in scope. Although under the auspices of the National Government, its management will be in the hands of a local directorate in Barcelona.

Japan and a number of the countries of Latin America, with a majority of those in Europe, are erecting pavilions in the exposition grounds and have promised their cooperation in encouraging participation on the part of their manufacturers and producers. The market created by the exposition will therefore be not only a Spanish market but a general European market, as buyers and manufacturers will visit the Barcelona Exposition from every country of the Continent as also from the Orient.

A large sum of money has been appropriated for propaganda work in the participating countries, and this campaign to develop interest



THE STADIUM



PALACE OF SPORT AND ATHLETICS

is already under way, insuring the proper emphasis on the importance of the exposition.

One of the great advantages of the Barcelona Exposition is the facilities of the free port of Barcelona. The existence of this free port will be of great assistance to exhibitors in disposing of their products and eliminating the expense of return shipments. Exhibits and stock which have been sent to Barcelona for the exposition can be stored in the free port after the exposition, sold at the convenience of the exhibitor, and reshipped to other countries in Europe and the Near East, without the necessity of entering these goods through Spanish customs or paying Spanish customs duties. Added to the fact that freight shipments to the exposition for the account of exhibitors will

receive especially reduced rates, the free port will greatly facilitate covering the expense of participation in the exposition.

SCOPE OF THE EXPOSITION

The scope of the Exposition of Barcelona is wide and, briefly, includes the following sections:

1. The Industrial Zone, perhaps the greatest aspect of the exposition, will cover the products of manufacture of all countries, including machinery and the related manufacturing processes; transportation; sciences; systems of research; and all social organizations having a direct connection with industry and industrial art; regional agriculture, mining, and industries devoted to the transformation of the products of the soil. Particular emphasis will be placed on all things pertaining to light, its influence on industry and the arts, and its importance in all aspects of human activity. This department is intended to constitute the First International Light Fair.

2. The zone relegated to "Art in Spain" will be a classified demonstration of genuine historic treasures—artistic and archæological—intended to give an eloquent and faithful presentation of the artistic development and the complete evolution of Spain. Important aspects of Spanish history will be demonstrated scenically.

3. The Athletic Zone will include celebrations of the great national and international sporting events, and will generally reflect the importance of physical exercise in the habits of the people of all nations. Exhibitions of all athletic equipment and accessories will be held in the halls.

4. Provisions will be made for expositions of a transitory nature which can not easily be included in the general scope of the exposition.

5. Special competitions and the celebration of "special weeks" will be encouraged, as well as conventions and such group gatherings as will add to the splendor of the exposition.



PALACE OF INDUSTRIAL AND APPLIED ARTS

LOST LITERATURE OF THE AZTECS' :: :: :: ::

By JOHN HUBERT CORNYN

THE vast number of indigenous documents so widely spread over the cultured parts of Mexico would naturally indicate that these races had a literature. All the early historians and writers on Mexico, following the conquest, in 1521, bear witness to the existence of this literature, to its excellence, and to the wide extent of territory covered by it. Numerous historians give translations of ancient poems of high literary merit, excellence of form, and notable conception of morality and right. These historians were accused, later on, of making fanciful translations and even of manufacturing these supposed poems in an effort to glorify the ancient empire of the Aztecs. Ixtlixochitl, the notable historian of the Texcocans, came in for special abuse on this score, and it is still the custom to point at him the finger of mistrust.

Yet a vast quantity of this preconquest Aztec literature, which was miraculously saved from the holocaust of literary destruction, contains the originals of practically all these old disputed documents, written down in Spanish characters shortly after the conquest by students of the mission schools who had learned that language. *They are all composed in perfect trochaic meter*, in accordance with the peculiarly trochaic nature of the long, agglutinate, compound words of the Aztec tongue; and they are of a kind that could not possibly have been composed by others than the races to which they were attributed by the collectors of the documents.

When all the Aztec and other hieroglyphic documents were swept by the board this ancient Mexican literature was saved from the universal destruction *because it was never written, and never could have been written*, since the Nahuatl system of picture writing was altogether too undeveloped to permit of its recording formal literature. It was, nevertheless, extensively employed in an abbreviated form in the writing of deeds, historical chronicles, legends, tradition and ritual; in communications between different parts of the Aztec empire, from person to person and official to official; and in keeping track of the movements of the Aztec armies and the great trading expeditions, the latter of which formed virtual armies in themselves. But since the Nahuatl picture writing could not record accurately

¹ Somewhat condensed from *Mexican Commerce and Industry*, January, 1928, Mexico City.

all the parts of a sentence, it was useless for the writing of formal *metric literature*. This explains why all Aztec preconquest literature that the writer has examined, covering many hundreds of pages, is *composed in meter* which permitted of its being memorized in the Aztec schools, the literary schools, the literary societies (called Academies of Music), and by the people, generally, by whom all the vast ritual of the Aztec temple was sung and danced to, with the exception of the poems which the priests and teachers recited for the enlightenment of the people and those which were used in the homes for the moral instruction of the family.

For fully three-quarters of a century after the fall of the empire of the Moctezumas, Indian students trained in the Catholic mission schools continued to collect and record in the Spanish alphabet the very extensive metrical literature of the Aztecs, obtained from priests of the vanished religious system, teachers in the former Indian schools, poets, courtiers, and officers of the empire, who had learned it as part of the very extensive Aztec system of oral instruction which covered about as many years as the public school and college courses in the United States to-day. Most of these collections ultimately reached Spain where, as they were all in manuscript, they were buried in the archives and there lost sight of so completely that for three centuries their very existence was doubted.

Some years ago I became interested in one of these postconquest collections of Aztec literature bearing the title "Cantares Mexicanos" (Mexican Songs). It apparently contains many of the songs composed and sung by the royal poets of the court of Texcoco, when it was at the height of its literary fame, a fame which extended far beyond the boundaries of the vast Aztec empire. Many of the poems, especially the "drum songs", have indicated, at the beginning of each, the notes of the music to which the drums were beaten and the songs sung. These are similar to our sol-fa notation, but much more extensive, as apparently they were capable of recording perfectly all the variations of Aztec music. Some of these are:

1. *toco, tico, tocoto, tititico, tititico;*
2. *tico, tico, tico, toto, tiquiti, titito, titi;*
3. *quititi, quititi, quiti, quiti, tocoto, tocoto-tocoti;*
4. *totocoti, tocoti, tocoti, titocoti, titocoti, etc.*

Although the value of these Aztec notes has been lost, I felt sure the music they represented must be subject to some kind of poetic meter and *that these notes represented the meter*. After many failures I finally worked out, not only the various meters represented in the court poems, but also the rules governing the composition of Aztec verse. This done, I set out in search of more poems, which I found in plenty, and all were subject to the rules for metric composition which I had worked out.

Then I made a discovery which changed the whole course of my Aztec studies and investigations. *The Aztecs and other Indian races of Mexico never divided their poems into lines as is done in modern poetry*, for as they were made to be sung and danced to as well as occasionally recited, the music ran uninterruptedly without a break to the end of the paragraph. *What looked like pages and pages of prose was in reality perfect verse.* Thus the horizon of my investigations into preconquest Aztec literature was indefinitely extended. Thirteen hundred folio pages of documents, collected and written in Aztec during the first half century following the conquest of Mexico by Indian students and other workers for Sahagún's *History of the Things of New Spain*, proved to be written almost altogether in meter. The nature of these documents and the fact they are in meter prove they are transcriptions into Spanish characters of Aztec preconquest literature, for it is unthinkable that scores of collectors, gathering for over half a century documents for a history still unwritten, should take the trouble to invariably put these documents in perfect meter. Subsequent investigation and research have shown that all Aztec documents, including catechisms and devotional works recorded within three-quarters of a century after the fall of the Aztec empire, are in meter and that this meter is almost invariably trochaic (like that of Hiawatha), except in a part of the "Court Songs" and some very ancient hymns to the gods. The conclusion was startling but inevitable: *All Aztec literature composed before the conquest was in meter because it had to be memorized*, the Aztec having no system of writing capable of recording it.

It would require a book to present the successive steps of these investigations covering some 10 years, but the results may be summed up in a few words: Documents recording literature of the days of the Aztec empire, all in meter and covering over 5,000 ordinary book pages, or the equivalent of 20 volumes of 250 pages each, have been identified, the meter verified in each case, and the content of the documents ascertained. These investigations show that this ancient preconquest Mexican literature is more varied and extensive than the Bible; that it contains long heroic poems like "The Song of Quetzalcoatl," which covers 100 ordinary book pages (so far recovered), though probably more than half the poems are still to be unearthed from the libraries in Spain or Mexico; and that it embraces hymns, songs, temple literature, court ritual, court poems, ceremonial literature of every activity of social and family life, including several extensive volumes containing the scientific knowledge of the Aztecs. The latter include legends, astronomy and astrology, botany, medicine, zoology, arts and trades, history, tradition, and superstitious beliefs. One volume contains a wonderful collection of ceremonies,

incantations and rituals of the ancient gods of the masses of the people which, apparently, were all used outside the pale of the official religion of the court of the Moctezumas, since none of it is found in the known documents pertaining thereto.

But the treasure of Aztec literature and documents does not end here. And it may be stated that I record here only what I have in my own library and have carefully examined. The postconquest texts, copies of which I have secured, amount to about 1,500 book pages, which is assuredly a very small part of this literature still in existence. The catechisms and devotional works in my library which would make about 2,000 ordinary book pages are probably less than one-tenth of the works known to exist, without taking into account the still larger number probably lost forever.

The Aztec language is rich in dictionaries and vocabularies of which I have been able to secure more than a score, making a total of over 10,000 book pages, and there are probably an equal number known to me of which I have not been able to secure copies. One of these, Palma's Aztec-Spanish, Spanish-Aztec Dictionary, is still in manuscript in the Mexican National Museum.

Of grammars and methods for learning the Aztec language and works of a similar nature there are many. In my library alone are 18, but again these, embracing only about 1,500 book pages, are but a small fraction of those in existence.

There are naturally a great many translations from Aztec, most of them very freely and imperfectly done because of the many difficulties of the language and the obscurities of the ancient texts. This is a field of research that has been little worked, and I have only a partial list of documents of this class in my library, amounting to about 5,000 book pages.

In about eight years of search for books in Aztec, I have secured enough to make 25,000 book pages, or the equivalent of 100 volumes of 250 pages each. Yet I am convinced this is but a small part of what is yet to be recovered. There are in the Mexican National Library here in Mexico City close upon 800,000 volumes, of which not more than 100,000 have even been catalogued in any way. The vast archives of the Council of the Indies and the libraries of Madrid contain untold treasures of ancient books and manuscripts in Aztec still awaiting the coming of the research student into this field, when the great universities of the United States wake up to the importance of the ancient literatures of Mexico as a field of research.

EXAMPLES OF AZTEC VERSIFICATION²

RITUAL OF THE FIRE GODS

I. INSOMNIA INCANTATIONS

*I, in my own person,
Yool-toa-tzintli,
Ruler of the Darkness,
Here appear before you.
From the earth's four-regions
I shall bring the death-flower;
For my elder-brother,
Ruler of the kingdoms,
Regions sub-terrestrial,
I have summoned to me,
From his Nine-dominions.*

*I, the priest-enchanter,
I whose elder-sister,
Xochi-quetzal, is the
Goddess of the Waters,
Even though the great ones,
Even though the powerful
Warriors of the Eagle,
Warriors of the Tiger,
Should attempt to hold her,
Would prevent her coming,
I shall cry out loudly:
"Come, oh Sleep, unto me!"
And to those who hold her
My command I'll thunder:
"Get thee gone, enchanters,
To the Nine-dominions,
Kingdoms sub-terrestrial;
For I am Xolotli,
He who cracks his fingers,*

*He whose voice, in shouting,
Reaches to the earth's end."*

*Come, O priest-enchanter!
Come, O Cc-accpalli!
Tell me, is she sleeping,
She, my elder-sister?
I shall go and wake her;
Go at once and wake her;
Snatch her from her slumber.
That her elder-brothers
May not be invidious
Of my powerful magic,
Wonder-working magic,
I shall take them downward
To the Nine-dominions,
To the very centre
Of the Sub-terrestrial,
Give them to the goddess
Send them, back returning,
To the Four-directions,
That they may remember
I'm the soul-of-warfare;
I'm the Neeromaneer.
Working my sweet pleasure,
I at once convey them;
Take them downward to the
Regions sub-terrestrial.
I, the Neeromaneer,
I, the Soul-of-warfare,
I shall hand them over
To Intozication.*

—Translated by John Hubert Cornyn.

II. COUNTER-INCANTATIONS

*Now I go to bring them
From the very centre
Of the Sub-terrestrial,
From the Four-directions,
That it may not truly
Thus be charged against me
That I still enchant them;
That they are sleeping;
That they journeyed downward
To the Nine-dominions,
Regions Sub-terrestrial.*

*That it may not truly
Still be charged against me
I conveyed them to the
Guardian of the Darkness,
Of the nightly regions.
Now, behold, I call them
From their deep enchantment.
I myself, in person,
Summon back the death-flower;
I, the Nightly-spirit
Of intoxication.*

—Translated by John Hubert Cornyn.

² Mexican Magazine, July, 1927.

HYMN TO QUETZALCOATL

*He the Wind that's ever blowing;
 He the guide that's ever marching;
 He who goes before the Tlalocs
 Sweeping clean the floor of heaven;
 He of deities the master,
 On his sea shell trumpet calling.
 He the wind that's madly blowing;
 He the tempest fiercely rushing,
 Makes the dust dance in his pathway;
 Thunders all across the heavens.
 He who blusters clamorously;
 Loudly blusters madly rushing;
 Turns the daytime into nighttime;
 Blows he fierce from all directions;
 Shouts with loud reverberations;
 Works himself into a passion;
 Fiercely rages in his fury,
 Maddened to intoxication.*

*See, upon his head he's wearing
 Coronet of spotted tiger;
 And behold his face is blackened
 As though stained with smoke of charcoal.
 Master he of wondrous action
 Ever-reaching, far-extending,
 Exercised from all directions.*

*Yet full many times he slumbers,
 Weakened and exhausted slumbers.
 On his neck a golden collar,
 Glaming golden necklaee wears he.
 On his back are wondrous feathers
 Fashioned like to glowing fire flames;
 Leggings has of spotted tiger;
 Shield adorned with precious jewels
 In his left hand, see, he carries;
 Bears the traveler's curved baton
 Bended like the hoe the peasant
 Wields to cultivate his garden.*

—Translated by John Hubert Cornyn.



ONE OF SEVERAL HIEROGLYPHS APPEARING IN BAS-RELIEF ON FOUNTAIN
 IN PATIO OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION



Courtesy of "Brazilian American"

A SECTION OF SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL

View looking toward the factory section of the city where a wide range of products are manufactured and marketed. São Paulo has experienced in recent years a remarkable and steady growth as an industrial center



Courtesy of "Brazilian American"

TWO BUSINESS THOROUGHFARES IN SÃO PAULO

Upper: The Avenida São João Lower: A glimpse of the Rua Direita



GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS OF SÃO PAULO

Upper: The Government Palace and monument to the founders of the city. Lower: The Post Office



Courtesy of "Brazilian American"

MODERN BUSINESS STRUCTURES

Upper: The Santa Helena Theater and Office Building. Lower: New office buildings on the Praça do Patriarcha and the Rua Líbero Badaró. The United States consulate is housed on the seventh floor of the corner building



BUILDINGS BORDERING ANHANGABAHÚ PARK

Upper: The Municipal Theater and the Esplanada Hotel. Lower: The São Jose Theater



Courtesy of "Brazilian American"

MODERN SÃO PAULO

Upper: Office buildings facing the Largo da Se. The one at the left houses the São Paulo offices of one of Brazil's most important insurance companies. Lower: The Automobile Club, which fronts the Anhangabá Park, with two new office buildings in the background



THE YPIRANGA MUSEUM

This museum occupies a commanding site in the suburbs of São Paulo, marking the spot where Dom Pedro I proclaimed the independence of Brazil September 7, 1822



THE NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE MONUMENT

This imposing monument faces the Ypiranga Museum



A PANORAMA OF SÃO PAULO
View from the belvedere of Paulista Avenue



A RESIDENTIAL SECTION OF SÃO PAULO
A few of the attractive homes bordering the Praça Buenos Aires

UNITED STATES TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA

CALENDAR YEAR 1927

By MATILDA PHILLIPS
Chief Statistician, Pan American Union

THE total trade of the United States with the 20 Latin American Republics for the 12 months ended December 1927, according to reports of the United States Department of Commerce reached a value of \$1,762,737,965. The imports were \$958,912,365, and the exports, \$803,825,600. Compared with 1926 there was a decline in both imports and exports. The figures for 1926 were: Imports, \$1,041,677,670, and exports, \$834,223,955, making a total of \$1,875,901,625.

The following tables show the import and export trade of the United States with the various countries for 1927 and for the preceding year, together with the percentage change in each case.

United States imports from Latin America

Countries	1926	1927	Increase(+) or decrease(-) per cent
Mexico.....	\$169,368,775	\$137,815,044	-18.63
Guatemala.....	14,512,318	10,179,303	-29.85
Salvador.....	4,237,149	1,545,353	-63.52
Honduras.....	8,719,834	9,310,642	+6.77
Nicaragua.....	5,975,837	4,236,835	-29.26
Costa Rica.....	7,052,187	6,035,398	-14.41
Panama.....	5,548,522	5,383,941	-2.96
Cuba.....	250,569,693	256,552,033	+2.38
Dominican Republic.....	8,072,213	11,058,787	+36.99
Haiti.....	1,379,303	1,247,428	-9.56
North American Republics.....	475,435,831	443,354,764	-6.74
Argentina.....	88,137,205	96,961,236	+10.01
Bolivia ¹	279,986	227,518	-18.73
Brazil.....	235,307,073	203,017,937	-13.72
Chile.....	81,442,281	61,857,438	-24.04
Colombia.....	90,241,676	87,803,351	-2.70
Ecuador.....	6,757,104	5,193,466	-23.14
Paraguay ¹	540,954	613,421	+68.85
Peru.....	21,796,710	20,091,158	-7.82
Uruguay.....	18,423,243	10,894,565	-40.86
Venezuela.....	23,315,607	28,597,511	+22.65
South American Republics.....	566,241,839	515,557,601	-8.95
Total Latin America.....	1,041,677,670	958,912,365	-7.94

¹ United States statistics credit commodities in considerable quantities imported from and exported to Bolivia and Paraguay via ports situated in neighboring countries, not to the Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay, but to the countries in which the ports of departure or entry are located.

United States exports to Latin America

Countries	1926	1927	Increase(+) or decrease(-) per cent
Mexico.....	\$134,994,164	\$109,151,831	-19.14
Guatemala.....	11,088,204	10,632,215	-4.11
Salvador.....	9,556,521	6,875,798	-28.05
Honduras.....	7,540,286	8,486,848	+12.55
Nicaragua.....	6,264,272	6,949,830	+10.94
Costa Rica.....	6,312,416	7,296,616	+15.59
Panama.....	32,412,669	34,051,031	+5.05
Cuba.....	160,487,680	155,382,755	-3.18
Dominican Republic.....	14,572,376	18,871,339	+29.50
Haiti.....	10,857,427	11,071,336	+1.97
North American Republics.....	394,086,015	368,769,599	-6.42
Argentina.....	143,574,682	163,349,593	+13.77
Bolivia ¹	5,162,927	4,934,865	-4.41
Brazil.....	95,449,419	88,746,757	-7.02
Chile.....	49,043,564	37,888,715	-22.74
Colombia.....	49,282,028	48,716,316	-1.14
Ecuador.....	4,662,159	5,531,467	+18.64
Paraguay ¹	905,407	1,316,642	+45.41
Peru.....	29,352,521	24,855,478	-15.32
Uruguay.....	23,015,149	24,973,241	+8.50
Venezuela.....	39,690,084	34,742,927	-12.46
South American Republics.....	440,137,940	435,056,001	-1.15
Total Latin America.....	834,223,955	803,825,600	-3.64

¹ United States statistics credit commodities in considerable quantities imported from and exported to Bolivia and Paraguay via ports situated in neighboring countries, not to the Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay, but to the countries in which the ports of departure or entry are located.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

MUNICIPAL EXPOSITION OF INDUSTRIES AND ARTS.—The third Buenos Aires Exposition of Industries and Applied Arts was opened on December 3, 1927. Among the exhibits from the Province of Buenos Aires, the furniture, which was outstanding for fine workmanship, received much praise. Another notable exhibit was that of the city newspapers, while the section devoted to drawings, paintings, sculptures, engravings, photographs, carvings, and other works of Argentine artists drew much enthusiastic comment. There were also exhibits from the various industrial schools, the municipal trade shops, the hand weaving school, the Charity Society, and other organizations.

AVELLANEDA LIVESTOCK MARKET.—On December 22, 1927, the new general livestock market was opened in the city of Avellaneda in the Province of Río Negro. The market, with its extensive stockyards provided with facilities for handling 30,000 sheep, 3,000 hogs, 1,500 horses, and within the near future 15,000 cattle, was built with funds from the public treasury and private investment in equal shares. It is believed that this new and well-equipped livestock market will contribute to the progress of the meat industry, and facilitate shipments for the capital and the coast in general. The Southern, Western, Provincial, and Midland Railroads all have stations at Avellaneda.

BOLIVIA

DEPARTMENT OF SANTA CRUZ.—The Department of Santa Cruz, lying on the eastern slope of the Andes, is one of the richest and most privileged of Bolivia. Its soil is astonishingly fertile, while the subsoil contains great deposits of petroleum and other minerals. The leading agricultural products are sugar, rice, coffee, cacao, corn, yucca flour, tobacco, potatoes, wheat, cereals, cheese and butter, alcoholic beverages, rubber, and hides. The Department is rich in fine woods, textile fibers, resins, and oils. Among the minerals found within its territory are copper, coal, tin, iron, manganese, alum, gold, silver, lead, salt and gypsum. Lack of labor, capital, and communica-

tions have hitherto prevented the extensive development of the Department.

USE OF MOTOR CARS IN MINING INDUSTRY.—Until a year ago—to quote an article from *Bolivia*, New York—carriers from Bolivian mines to the railway were essentially the same as those used by the Incas—the slow-moving llama, a species of ruminant which is nearly as old as the country itself, and the placid burro. Upon these animals the mines have been completely dependent for transportation to and from the railways. A burro carries a maximum load of 100 pounds and can travel at the most only 20 miles a day. Realizing the great weight of small quantities of tin and silver ore and the long distances between mines and railways, it is easy to understand the difficulties under which the mines operated. Improvements in mining methods and practices were useless until some means could be found of solving the problem of transportation.

The obvious answer was motor trucks, but a great many complications entered. Bolivia is the highest point in the world at which motor-truck operation is possible and its mines are situated 12,000 to 16,000 feet above sea level. At this height a petrol engine ordinarily loses 30 to 35 per cent of its power. Finally a truck expert who had been engaged in the mining industry and therefore was familiar with its problems proved that a light truck carrying 2,000 pounds and traveling 120 miles daily does the work of 120 burros or llamas, and cuts transportation costs exactly in half. Now, barely a year after the first experiment, most of the mines of importance in the wind-swept and desolate reaches of the Andes are equipped with motor trucks.

The motor truck has solved many a mining company's transportation problems and it is doing more than that, for it is carrying to the railroads thousands of tons of slag left far inland by Spanish smelters in colonial mines and cargoes that before its advent were lying idle in far away mines. It is converting waste into value and is increasing the total of Bolivian exports. In brief, it is bridging the gap between the centers of production and consumption and, therefore, fills a long felt economic need. The record which the motor truck is making in the face of almost unbelievable difficulties is bringing about a complete change in the transportation methods of Bolivia. As proof of this the Bolivian Government has discarded its plan for linking up the Republic with additional railway lines and is building motor highways instead.

TIN PRODUCTION DURING SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1927.—According to information from the Permanent Fiscal Commission of Bolivia, the production of tin in Bolivia during the month of September was 3,061,000 kilos, valued at 8,237,000 bolivianos, while in

October the production was 3,377,000 kilos, valued at 8,401,000 bolivianos.

PLAN TO BUILD NEW RAILWAY.—Recent reports state that the Bolivia Concessions (Ltd.), have signed a contract with a British concern for the construction of a railway from Santo Corazón to La Gaiba in the Department of Santa Cruz, a distance of about 120 kilometers. When this project is carried out, direct communication will be established between Santo Corazón and the Paraguay River thus opening up an important section.

BRAZIL

COASTWISE SHIPPING AND RIVER NAVIGATION.—The President approved the legal contract made by the Government with the Lloyd Brasileiro in January, 1928, to carry on Brazilian trans-Atlantic, coastwise and river shipping trade, the Government to pay an annual subsidy of 18,000 contos. By this means the smaller ports as well as the large ones are served. The same law also provides for a contract for steamer service on the Parahyba River, for which the Government will pay an annual subsidy of 400 contos. This river is the chief means of transportation in the State of Piauly.

PORTS.—The Government Inspection Bureau of Ports, Rivers, and Channels furnished the following information on ports in southern Brazil:

The State of Paraná, which has been planning for some years to make improvements in the port of Paranaguá, began in the latter part of 1927 to dredge the channel and the harbor, to construct dry docks and warehouses, and to provide other equipment, at a total cost of about 25,000 contos of reis. The chief products of the State of Paraná are pine, maté (Paraguayan tea) and coffee, exports of which are expected to increase to the extent of repaying the State for its port improvements.

The port of Itajahy is the principal outlet of the German colony situated in the valley of the Itajahy River, in the State of Santa Catharina. In this port 3,000 contos will be spent on the dredging of the bar and the banks of the Itajahy River, the construction of a breakwater, and other improvements. The port of Florianopolis in the State of Santa Catharina is to have dredged a channel 10 miles long, the work to be completed in a year and to cost about 2,000 contos.

Laguna, the principal southern port of the State of Santa Catharina is resuming improvements to its port works, which are similar to those of Rio Grande do Sul. They will include the lengthening of the dock to 780 meters, the construction of breakwaters to control the current in the channel, and the dredging of the channel and the harbor.

BRAZILIAN ORANGES FOR ENGLAND.—The press reports that inquiries are being made by London firms of the International Chamber of Commerce of Brazil regarding an agency for the importation of Brazilian oranges. It is hoped that this business can be developed, as a case of a certain variety of orange sells in London for 21 shillings

whereas in Rio de Janeiro, 5 milreis (about \$0.60) is the price for a case of the same oranges.

BRAZILIAN HIGHWAY EDUCATION COMMISSION.—Drs. A. F. de Lima Campos and Timotheo Penteadó, delegates to the preliminary good roads conference in Washington in 1924, called a meeting in Rio de Janeiro on January 3, 1928, to organize the Brazilian national section of the Pan American Federation of Highway Education, which has its headquarters in Washington. Among those invited to attend the meeting were the president of the Brazilian Automobile Club, officials of the Federal and State Governments, and many others. Dr. Mello Vianna proposed that a committee of five be appointed to draw up the statutes of the federation to be voted on at a later meeting.

COFFEE PROPAGANDA.—The report brought back by Conde Pereira Carneiro from the United States and Europe in regard to the propaganda and sale of Brazilian coffee showed that, while Brazilian coffee has a good market in the United States, it is not sold as such, and, therefore, the market can not be extended on the ground of its origin. In Europe it has a smaller market and is sold mixed with other ingredients. The secretary of the treasury of the State of São Paulo, also president of the Coffee Institute of that State, wishes to install in the trans-Atlantic lines which touch at Santos and Rio de Janeiro a free coffee distribution service consisting of machines which will furnish it by the cup. It is part of the same plan to furnish a small quantity of roasted or ground coffee to the third class passengers, with booklets on the proper preparation of this beverage. The Coffee Institute would pay for the installation and maintenance of these coffee machines in the ocean liners to which they would belong, at the end of three months' use.

COTTON PRODUCTION.—The information section of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce furnished the following figures on cotton production in Brazil:

According to estimates the Brazilian production of cotton from 1922 to 1927 varied from 111,097 to 171,981 metric tons, as shown below:

Period	Tons
1922-23	119,899
1923-24	124,875
1924-25	171,981
1925-26	130,421
1926-27	111,097

All the Brazilian States, with the exception of Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul, raise more or less cotton, the largest areas being in the States of Pernambuco, Parahyba, São Paulo, Ceará, Maranhão, Rio Grande do Norte, Alagoas, Sergipe, Piahy, Bahia, and Minas. The amount of cotton raised in Amazonas, Pará,

Paraná, and Goyaz is small, however. The largest areas do not always produce the largest crops, as shown in the table below:

States	Hectares under cotton cultivation, 1926-27	Kilos
Pernambuco.....	75,000	16,000,000
Parahyba.....	70,000	20,000,000
São Paulo.....	52,727	13,100,000
Ceará.....	45,374	14,593,000
Maranhão.....	41,167	10,680,000
Rio Grande do Norte.....	39,470	13,765,000
Alagoas.....	25,436	6,320,000
Sergipe.....	24,418	4,140,375
Piauí.....	21,038	3,550,000
Bahia.....	19,500	2,900,000
Minas Geraes.....	14,020	3,154,000
Pará.....	5,520	1,102,319
Rio de Janeiro.....	2,101	682,500
Paraná.....	1,270	312,000
Goyaz.....	1,251	241,500
Amazonas.....	1,015	84,000
Espirito Santo.....	800	245,000
Other States.....	1,134	225

CHILE

LUMBERMEN'S COOPERATIVE.—A Lumbermen's Cooperative Society has been organized in Temuco to protect the interest of its members. As there are immense tracts of woodland in southern Chile, the lumber industry is susceptible of large development. At present, however, transportation facilities are limited, while the hitherto unorganized condition of the industry has left it at the mercy of the middlemen. The Cooperative will endeavor to secure Government action tending to promote the growth of this branch of national wealth.

IRRIGATION WORKS.—Forty thousand hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) of land in the Province of Bío-Bío can be watered by means of the recently completed Laja irrigation works. The main canal and branch ditches are more than 400 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) in length.

FRUIT EXPORTS.—As BULLETIN readers will remember, the Bureau of Agriculture in Chile has been fostering the fruit industry in central Chile, which has a climate somewhat similar to that of California. The last season witnessed an increasing exportation of fresh fruit to the neighboring Republics of Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil, the first named especially consuming large quantities of apples and dried peaches. Test shipments to Argentina of prunes dried at the Bureau of Agriculture plant have amounted to more than 100,000 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds).

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL SHOW.—Sixty booths were occupied by as many exhibitors at the National Industrial Show held in Santiago

last December. Among the most important exhibitors were the Army Shops which, besides manufacturing necessary articles for the army, make many necessary products for the general public. Among these are: Sheet metal, lead pipe, saddles, harness, and other leather goods, farm machinery, kitchen utensils and other metal articles, theater seats, etc. The Army Shops, the only plant in the country making the first two products, employ 500 workers.

Among other articles exhibited were the following: Cigarettes, perfumes, soaps, wines, soft drinks, textiles, hats, paper and cardboard, refined sugar, nitrate, crockery, tiles, hardware, shoes, paper boxes, and 40 derivatives from Chilean coal, including disinfectants, paint, naphtha, etc.

COLOMBIA

ASSOCIATED MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.—This important firm, located in the city of Cali, consists of foundries, forges, and machine and carpenter shops. In its shops iron, steel, tin, aluminum, copper, and other metals are turned into coffee-cleaning machines, sugar and flour mills, tools, hydraulic machinery, ornamental fences and gratings, posts for lighting, etc. The plant serves chiefly the Departments of Cauca, Caldas, Tolima, Nariño, Huila, and the Intendancy of the Chocó. The company, which has a capital of \$90,000, is in charge of competent engineers. ✓

DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORIES OF CAQUETÁ AND PUTUMAYO.—Law No. 10 of September 9, 1927, provides for the development of the Territories of Caquetá and Putumayo by means of a railroad, highways, and other means for the attraction of settlers. The Huila-Caquetá railroad is to be constructed south from Neiva through Garzón to such a point that it will best serve the development and settlement of the aforesaid territories. Three of the main roads to be constructed for horse-drawn vehicles are from Altamira to the junction of the Hacha and Ortegusa Rivers; from Pasto through the Guamés River valley to Puerto Asís or some other port on the Putumayo River; and from Popayán to Mocoa. The Government will also buy six steam launches for use on the Ortegusa, Caquetá, and Putumayo Rivers.

COSTA RICA

RADIO BROADCASTING STATION.—According to press reports, plans for the erection in San José of another radio broadcasting station fully equipped with the latest sending devices are being rapidly completed. The broadcasting will include official, commercial, scientific, meteorological, and cultural announcements or programs.

NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE.—Several steamship companies have recently established a regular fortnightly service between Puntarenas

and European commercial and industrial centers via the Panama Canal. This is expected to prove a great benefit to Costa Rican producers.

CUBA

IMMIGRATION CONGRESS.—Sixty-four countries have been invited to send delegates to the Second International Immigration Conference, which will open in Habana on March 31 for the discussion of 39 topics, divided among five commissions, as follows:

First commission: Transportation and protection of immigrants, hygiene and sanitary services. Second commission: Charitable aid for immigrants, cooperation, welfare work, and mutual aid. Third commission: Means for adjusting immigration to the labor demands in countries to which immigration tends; cooperation between the immigration and emigration authorities of different countries. Fourth commission: General provisions of immigration treaties, various related questions. Fifth commission: Study of the resolutions passed at the first International Immigration Conference held in Rome, and the matter of putting them into effect. (Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.)

HIGHWAYS.—The Secretary of Public Works gave an account of highway work to the press of Habana, published on January 21, 1928. It was in part as follows:

The Central Highway, which stretches 1,129 kilometers (700 miles) through six Provinces from the city of Pinar del Río to Santiago de Cuba, is being constructed at an approximate cost of \$76,000,000. Since November, 1927, work on this highway has been pushed very rapidly with a force of 8,000 workmen, of whom 6,500 are laborers and the rest mechanics, carpenters, electricians, etc., 80 per cent being native Cubans. Highway construction machines in use, including steam rollers, tractors, trucks, and other implements, total 600, while the Department of Public Works maintains well-equipped laboratories for the testing of materials. One notable feature of this highway is the elimination of railway grade crossings, there now being 74 overhead or underground crossings.

PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS.—On January 16, 1928, at the Columbia Landing Field near Habana, the Pan American Airways, another mail and passenger service between Habana and Key West, Fla., was formally opened when Señora de Iturralde, wife of the Cuban Secretary of War, christened one of the planes, which has comfortable accommodations for eight passengers. In the address made on this occasion it was noted that the opening of the air service occurred at the time of the Sixth Pan American Congress when all the nations of the Americas were represented.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

COLONIZATION AND IRRIGATION.—The following account of colonization and irrigation projects was found among the interesting material in the 64 pages of the first anniversary edition of *La Opinión*, a daily published in Santo Domingo:

Colonization.—Two locations were chosen for the first Government colonization projects—one at Santa Ana, in Monte Cristy, and the second at Bonao Arriba. At the former, the lands are under irrigation. Each colonist is given a small house, 50 tarcas of land ($6\frac{1}{2}$ tarcas equal 1 acre), water for irrigation, tools, seeds, and a maintenance allowance. A physician makes periodical visits, and a school will be provided. In the case of future settlers, a small tract of land will be prepared in advance, so that they may raise quickly-maturing crops and thus not have to be maintained for more than a short time. Nineteen Spanish and 10 Dominican families are already settled here, and 20 houses have been erected for another Spanish contingent. At Bonao dry farming is carried on by 40 Spanish and 10 Dominican farmers.

Other tracts of Government land are being surveyed in preparation for establishing additional colonies. One of the prime objects of these settlements is to educate the rising generation in modern methods of agriculture.

Irrigation.—The Guayubín-Monte Cristy irrigation canal [as readers of the BULLETIN are aware] has been in use for some months. Others which will probably be completed during 1928 are: Santiago-Amina; San Juan-Ginova (now finished except for the work in concrete); Estebanfa-Las Charcas; and the Banf Canal.

Five engineers and a corps of surveyors are engaged on irrigation work. A general irrigation plan for the Republic has been outlined and will be executed as rapidly as possible. More than 1,000,000 tarcas of land can be irrigated between Monte Cristy and Santiago alone.

HIGHWAY APPROPRIATION.—The Government has appropriated \$100,000 a month for the year 1928 to be used in the construction of national highways and permanent bridges.

FIRST AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.—The first Dominican Agricultural Congress met from January 8 to 14 of this year at the agricultural school at Moca. Among the subjects discussed were the following: Extension service, demonstration grounds, agricultural statistics, campaigns for deeper plowing, coffee and cacao planting, checking of cacao diseases, and preparation of products for export.

ECUADOR

HIGHWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.—The public works at present under construction by the Government under the supervision of the Public Works Bureau are the following: Cuenca-Tambo and Cuenca-Pasaje sections of the highways in the Province of Azuay; highways from Quito to Guamate, from Zaruma to Loja, from Riobamba to Baños, and from Ibarra to the northern frontier; roads from San Juan to Babahoyo via Guaranda, from Quito to Chone, and from Santo Domingo to Esmeraldas; construction by contract with a foreign company of the wharf and customhouse at Guayaquil, construction of water and sewer systems for that port, the paving of the city, and the filling in of a swampy section near by. (See GUAYAQUIL WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM AND PAVING, p. 433.)

BANANA DISEASE.—The Bureau of Agriculture has issued instructions to its section in Guayaquil to start immediately to fight the

banana disease. According to the press, Señor Colón Eloy Alfaro, Minister of Ecuador in Panama, has sent to Ecuador a number of banana plants resistant to the so-called "Panama disease," which have been distributed among various planters.

SPECIAL DELIVERY MAIL.—The United States Post Office Department announced that beginning January 1, 1928, a special-delivery service would be in effect between the United States and Ecuador. On payment of 20 cents besides the regular postal rate letters, postal cards, printed matter, commercial documents, and samples will be accepted for special delivery to persons living on carriers' routes in the cities of Ambato, Azoguez, Babahoyo, Cuenca, Esmeraldas, Guaranda, Guayaquil, Ibarra, Latacunga, Loja, Machala, Quito, Riobamba, and Tulcán. Similarly, such postal matter may be mailed in Ecuador for special delivery in the United States upon payment of a like fee.

GUATEMALA

COMMERCIAL AIR LINE.—According to the press, the Minister of Promotion has concluded a contract for the establishment of a mail and commercial air line in Guatemala. Under the terms of the concession, made for five years, the concessioner promises to establish landing fields at places the Government may specify, to be ready to place the planes at the disposal of the Government in case of war, to maintain six mail lines, carrying mail at 1 quetzal 60 centavos per pound, and parcel-post packages at 1 quetzal per pound, and to send each year six Guatemalan students to aviation schools in the United States. Mail service is to be established within six months. The Government on its part promises to guarantee the concessioner transportation charges equal to 150 quetzales monthly for each station established.

IMPROVEMENTS IN WATER SYSTEM OF GUATEMALA CITY.—A contract for the improvement of the drinking-water supply in Guatemala City, recently concluded with a company of Guatemala City and New York, was signed by the president on December 23, 1927. It provides for the diversion of water equal to 25,000 cubic meters per 24 hours from the Teocinte River and the construction of a dam 30 meters (meter equals 3.28 feet) in height, adequate conduits, a filtration plant, and a reservoir of 60,000 cubic meters capacity.

HAITI

COTTON AND PINK BOLLWORM.—Observations made during the past three years indicate that native Haitian cotton is so slightly infested by the pink bollworm that it suffers no appreciable loss from this pest, while other varieties are heavily infested and badly injured. To determine why this is so should be of great importance. (*Monthly Bulletin* of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver, December, 1927.)

SISAL FACTORY.—The sisal factory located at Hatte Lathan, which was finished on October 1 of last year, began operations on the 16th of the same month. The factory, whose total cost was 106,680 gourdes, is the first of its kind in Haiti. It has a complete modern equipment and can handle the production from several hundred hectares. (*Monthly Bulletin* of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver, December, 1927.)

FOREIGN COMMERCE.—The following statistics, given out by the general customs bureau, show the increase in foreign commerce during the months from October to December, 1927, in comparison with that of the same period of the preceding year:

	October, November, December, 1927	October, November, December, 1926
Imports.....	<i>Gourdes</i> 27, 695, 196	<i>Gourdes</i> 23, 866, 927
Exports.....	31, 970, 372	25, 725, 249
Total.....	59, 665, 568	49, 592, 176
Increase.....	10, 073, 392	-----
Balance in favor of exports.....	4, 275, 176	1, 858, 322

The United States furnished 77.33 per cent of the imports. The three chief countries of destination of exports were: France, 44.57 per cent; United States, 12.97 per cent; and Denmark, 8.52 per cent. (*Bulletin* of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver, December, 1927.)

NEW CITY HALL.—In the presence of the President and Mme. Borno, as well as many Government officials and members of the diplomatic and consular service, the fine new city hall in Port au Prince was opened on January 2 of this year. This beautiful edifice, constructed by M. George Baussan, is a source of just pride to the Haitian capital.

HONDURAS

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS.—The city of Ocotopeque will soon have one of the best hydroelectric plants in the Republic, which will furnish both potable water and light for the city. Other towns in which electric lighting is about to be installed are Colinas and La Esperanza.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—See page 427.

MEXICO

FIGURES ON PETROLEUM, 1927.—The Petroleum Bureau of the Ministry of Industries published a report on the petroleum industry

in Mexico from January 1 to December 10, 1927, in which it gave the following figures:

Zones	Number of new wells	Daily initial production		Daily average production per well	
		Cubic meters	Barrels	Cubic meters	Barrels
Camargo (Northern Department of Tamaulipas).....	1	(¹)			
Southern Tamaulipas.....	4	75	472	19	118
Ebano.....	42	17,020	107,056	415	2,610
El Limón.....	4	125	786	31	195
Caacalilao (Pánuco).....	34	5,163	32,475	152	956
Pánuco (various).....	44	19,674	123,740	447	2,812
Topila.....	18	249	1,566	14	88
San Jerónimo.....	2	19	120	10	60
Dos Bocas.....	1	1,430	8,995	1,430	8,995
Tepetata-Amatlán.....	4	106	667	26	164
Toteco.....	1	15	94	15	94
Cerro Viejo.....	2	1,817	11,429	909	5,718
Tierra Blanca.....	10	6,191	38,941	619	3,894
Jardín-Paso Real.....	4	5,581	35,104	1,395	8,775
San Isidro.....	1	794	4,994	794	4,994
Teapa (Isthmus).....	2	3	19	2	12
Ixhuatlán (Isthmus).....	1	3	19	3	19
Filisola (Isthmus).....	22	2,604	16,379	118	742
Belem (Tabasco).....	2 ¹				
Total.....	198	60,869	382,865	307	1,931

¹ Unknown.

² Gas.

Production in the first 10 months of the years was as follows:

Months	Cubic meters	Barrels	Value (pesos)
January.....	965,931	6,075,706	14,916,073
February.....	862,624	5,425,905	13,315,663
March.....	907,214	5,706,376	13,931,335
April.....	878,371	5,524,954	13,447,155
May.....	926,816	5,829,673	14,170,950
June.....	845,895	5,320,680	12,998,043
July.....	872,563	5,488,421	13,451,210
August.....	875,374	5,392,883	13,243,500
September.....	759,051	4,774,431	11,772,840
October.....	784,117	4,932,096	12,255,335
Total.....	8,659,956	54,471,125	133,502,104

The total production of petroleum in the Republic of Mexico from January, 1901, to November 1, 1927, amounted to 231,372,405 cubic meters (1,455,398,422 barrels), with a commercial value of 2,603,426,684 pesos.

During 1927 production was extremely limited, which accounts for the decrease of 4,200,000 cubic meters (26,400,000 barrels) from the production of 1926. It is believed that production during the present year will be greatly increased, perhaps even surpassing the figures for 1926.

KANSAS CITY, MEXICO & ORIENT RAILWAY.—Work has been resumed on the extension of the main line of this railway from Chihuahua to Ojinaga, which it is hoped will be complete in April, 1928. From Ojinaga the line will cross the Río Grande to Texas to join at Alpine an important railway running through the southwestern part of the State. The new international railway will bring a great stimulus to trade in the vicinity through which it runs and will increase the import and export movement in northeastern Chihuahua.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.—On January 11, 1928, Governor Martínez Rojas, of the State of Chiapas, issued a decree providing that all male inhabitants of the State should contribute six days' labor annually to the repair and construction of highways. Persons who do not wish to perform this labor personally must pay the highway commission the equivalent in money of six days' labor.

NICARAGUA

BANANA CULTIVATION.—A contract has been signed with 43 farmers in Chinandega and León for the establishment of a company on the Pacific coast, to be called the Western Fruit Association, which will devote itself to cultivating and exporting bananas. Each farmer agreed to plant 10 manzanas (manzana equals 1.72 acres) with bananas this year, the planting to be done on land near the railroad or the shore, in order to facilitate transportation to Corinto. A boat will call at that port whenever 2,500 bunches are ready for export. It is proposed to ask the Government to pass laws protecting the banana industry.

RADIOTELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.—Last November the President approved a contract between the Government and the Tropical Radio Telegraph Co. by which the latter engages to maintain telegraphic communication by means of its wireless stations between the interior of the Republic and the Department of Bluefields. This contract is of a temporary nature.

ECONOMIC PROJECTS.—The Minister of Promotion recently stated that the Government considers the following three projects of vital importance for national progress: The erection of healthful homes for workers, these houses to be purchased by monthly payments; the construction of a good highway system; and loans for Pacific coast farmers who desire to raise bananas.

PANAMA

BANANA EXPORTS FROM CRISTÓBAL.—The last three months of 1927 successively established new records in banana shipments from the port of Cristóbal, December breaking all records with 336,172 bunches,

or 9,355 bunches more than in the previous high record month of November. The total banana shipments out of the port of Cristóbal during the year 1927 amounted to 2,699,472 bunches, valued at \$2,117,665.54, an increase of several thousand bunches over 1926. The export tax on bananas in 1927 brought the Government \$26,994.72. As this business, according to the press, was developed from nothing five years ago, and as it is only within the last three years that any great amount has been exported, it is a remarkable record.

LINDBERGH STAMPS.—An issue of special stamps was made to commemorate the air visit of Colonel Lindbergh to Panama. Three hundred thousand 2-cent stamps were issued for domestic service and for mail destined to countries of the Pan American Postal Union, and 150,000 5-cent stamps for the Universal Postal Union Service.

HIGHWAY CONFERENCE.—On December 18, 1927, the President opened the Second Highway Conference of Governors and Mayors of the Central Provinces of Coeló, Veraguas, Herrera, and Los Santos, convened in Aguadulce, to discuss plans for a better highway system in the interior. In his address the President referred to the first conference held a year ago and the results obtained since that time in roads which bring all the important towns of the Central Provinces into communication with the national highways. He urged further cooperation between municipalities for road construction. Mayor Vargas of Las Palmas was awarded a gold medal by the President for the construction of an automobile road without Government aid. The award of a gold medal for local road-building will be made each year.

PARAGUAY

EXPENDITURES OF IMMIGRATION SERVICE.—A total of 1,200 pesos gold and 560,617.45 pesos Paraguayan currency is reported to have been expended by the immigration service from January 1, 1924, to November, 1927, the yearly totals being as follows: 1924, 1,200 pesos gold and 65,713.84 pesos paper; 1925, 130,702.20 pesos paper; 1926, 128,643.25 pesos paper; and 1927 through October, 151,540.16 pesos paper. These sums include amounts spent in the maintenance of immigrants during their stay in Asunción, disembarkation charges, and the cost of transporting their effects.

MOTOR TRUCK SERVICE.—Information has been received that truck service was recently begun in the cordillera region and between Asunción, Caragatay, and San José, thus making possible the rapid transportation of farm products such as cotton, tobacco, and oranges.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOLARSHIPS.—See page 429.

PERU

HIGHWAYS.—The *Prensa* of Lima for January 1, 1928, published the following figures on the highways of Peru from data furnished by the Ministry of Promotion under which the construction of highways is carried on:

There are at present nearly 9,000 kilometers of automobile highways in Peru which, with those under construction or being extended, total about 15,000 kilometers. The following table shows the length of highway under construction and open to public traffic in each Department:

Departments	Total kilometers of highway, including sections under construction	Kilometers in use	Departments	Total kilometers of highway, including sections under construction	Kilometers in use
Amazonas	520	160	Ica	1,066	717
Ancash	1,166	494	Junín	1,527	883
Apurímac	8	8	La Libertad	1,174	926
Arequipa	549	386	Lambayeque	755	520
Ayacucho	1,385	471	Lima	1,522	1,225
Cajamarca	626	324	Moquegua	337	11
Cuzco	1,190	505	Puno	1,988	1,653
Huánuco	326	65	Piura y Tumbes	1,068	743
Huancavélica	70	17	San Martín	160	10

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.—At a meeting held the middle of December the organization committee for the First National Agricultural and Livestock Congress of Peru discussed plans for the above-mentioned conference. The program prepared was submitted to the President of Peru for approval. The time for the conference was tentatively set as the first part of November, 1928.

AUTOMOBILE ROAD SIGNS.—In a meeting held in December, 1927, the Peruvian Federation of Highway Education resolved to favor the adoption of the system of automobile road signs approved in the last International Highway Congress held in 1926. The Peruvian Federation has requested the Bureau of Public Works to use these signs on the public roads.

AMAZON AIR MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.—On January 3, 1928, Commander Grow, chief of the Peruvian Naval Air Service, brought the first bag of air mail in a Keystone hydroairplane in six and a half hours from the Amazon River port of Iquitos to Masisea, from where it was taken by Lieut. Leonardo Alvaríño in a Keystone land plane to San Ramón in a little over two hours. From that city it was shipped by the postal authorities by motor car and rail to Lima. The entire trip of 12,000 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile) was of only 48 hours' duration, whereas Iquitos mail is usually 30 to 40

days in transit to the capital, as mentioned in a previous note on this subject.

The *West Coast Leader*, in reporting the opening of the service, says:

The successful establishment of aerial fast mail communication between the Peruvian seaboard and the far eastern Provinces marks an epoch in the history of the Republic. It nets within a span of hours the vast territory that has defied exploration and colonization for 400 years—since Pizarro conquered the Pacific coast and the Jesuit explorers first launched their flimsy canoes on the headwaters of the Amazonian rivers. The achievement reflects the highest credit on the modern Peruvian Navy, the Peruvian Naval Air Service, the United States Naval Mission, and the officers and men who have been instrumental in carrying through successfully and efficiently the task assigned to them.

In addition to two land planes based at San Ramón, there are four hydro-airplanes, with main bases at Iquitos and Masisea. All of them are Keystone planes, with Wright "Whirlwind" engines, and may be fitted with landing wheels or water pontoons.

URUGUAY

IMPORTATION OF AUTOMOBILES.—According to data published by the Bureau of Commercial Statistics, 35,063 automobiles, representing a total value of 19,298,405 pesos, have been imported into Uruguay since 1910, the number and value of those imported each year being as follows:

Year	Number	Value	Year	Number	Value
		<i>Pesos</i>			<i>Pesos</i>
1910	155	216, 728	1920	4, 138	2, 147, 616
1911	436	658, 244	1921	974	777, 599
1912	448	934, 125	1922	808	464, 896
1913	559	685, 864	1923	2, 423	1, 394, 695
1914	289	205, 479	1924	3, 673	2, 086, 076
1915	183	127, 280	1925	5, 736	3, 201, 837
1916	654	372, 491	1926	4, 695	2, 957, 183
1917	1, 961	864, 741	1927	4, 573	4, 100, 000
1918	1, 696	751, 475			
1919	1, 662	832, 847	Total	35, 063	19, 298, 405

REDUCTION OF EMBARKATION CHARGES.—The port administration of Montevideo has reduced the charges for the unloading, entrance, and reembarkation of automobiles used by persons touring the country. With the approval of the National Council, it has been ruled that the charges for disembarkation of automobiles in transit destined for the use of persons touring the country shall be not more than 2 pesos per 1,000 kilograms of weight provided that they are pleasure cars, are wholly assembled and uncrated, will be taken charge of by their owners within 24 hours after the disembarkation, and be reembarked within three months from the date of entrance. By this ruling the average charge for these services has been reduced from 29 to 3 pesos per car.

OPENING OF MONTEVIDEO-ROCHA RAILROAD.—The official opening of the Garzón-Rocha branch of the Montevideo-Rocha Railroad took place on January 14, 1928, being the culmination of a plan approved by the Government on January 30, 1919. In accordance with that act, the line of the Ferrocarril Uruguayo del Este has been purchased by the Government, the line from San Carlos to Garzón opened and the Garzón-Rocha line completed, thereby providing through communication between Rocha and the port of Paloma.

VENEZUELA

CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS AND WATER SYSTEM.—In accordance with executive decrees of December 19, 1927, work will soon be begun on the construction of two new highways and surveys made for the introduction of potable water into Queniquea, this latter being of especial importance since the scarcity of water in that city has been the cause of epidemics on repeated occasions. One of the highways will extend from the port of Carenero to Guatire in the State of Miranda, a distance of about 150 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 mile), thus linking Caracas with Carenero, and the other will connect the town of El Sombrero in the State of Guarico with Soledad on the Orinoco River near Ciudad Bolívar.

PUBLIC WORKS OPENED.—The nineteenth anniversary of the day upon which General Gómez first assumed the presidency was celebrated in December throughout the Republic by the opening of many new highways, streets, bridges, public buildings, and other public works. Among them are to be mentioned the Quibor-Barquisimeto highway, the aviation field and agricultural experimental farm in Barquisimeto, and 12 new schools in Trujillo. President Gómez was present at the opening of the Ricaurte Bridge at San Mateo on the Caracas-Maracay highway.

MODERN MACHINERY IN COLLIERIES.—Following studies made at the Naricual, Capericual, and Tocaropo mines, modern machinery for carrying coal to the wharves and loading it on vessels has been installed, being formally set in motion on December 19, 1927. The acquisition of this machinery and the six new winches, a cutter, an electric coal drill, electric ventilating motor, portable loading cars, and complete train also recently purchased will prove a significant factor in the development of the mines, which may furnish an important coaling point for ships plying between Europe and the Antilles, various ports of Venezuela, and Colombia and Panamá.

TRANSPORTATION OF MAIL BY AUTOMOBILE.—The transportation of mail by automobile between Acarigua, Barinas, and other towns in that district was begun on December 14, 1927.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE-URUGUAYAN BANKERS' AGREEMENT.—A delegation of Argentine bankers under the presidency of the general manager of the Bank of the Argentine Nation, recently visited Montevideo, the capital of the neighboring Republic of Uruguay. While in that city they signed an agreement between Argentine and Uruguayan bankers establishing a basis for the prevention of frauds, forgeries, counterfeiting, and robberies by armed bandits or by the personnel. For the present offices will be established by the Bank of the Argentine Nation in Buenos Aires and by the Bank of Uruguay in Montevideo to inform member banks in both countries of persons known as criminals or swindlers. Notice of the signing of this agreement by the agents of the national banks of Argentina and Uruguay was sent to the national banks of all the other South American countries.

CHILE

GOVERNMENT LOAN.—Railway refunding sinking fund 6 per cent gold external bonds to the par value of \$45,912,000 were placed last January in the United States and Europe at 93½ and interest. The proceeds of the loan will be applied to the redemption of the two issues of 8 per cent dollar bonds of the Republic of Chile, to the repayment of short term dollar indebtedness of the Chilean State Railways, to the purchase of railway equipment and supplies, and to the repayment of borrowings made by the Chilean Treasury from funds originally destined for harbor improvements and public works.

GOVERNMENT BONDS AS PAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS.—A decree of the Minister of Finance, issued last December, made coupons of bonds issued or guaranteed by the Government legal tender in payment of any Government obligations, while the bonds themselves, according to a stated scale, will be accepted for any guaranty required by the Government, such as that asked of contractors of public works.

SCHOOL AND OTHER SAVINGS.—At the annual thrift festival held in Santiago by the National Savings Bank it was announced that pupils in the Santiago schools had saved approximately 360,000 pesos in 1927. Total savings deposits in Chile increased from 435,388,032 pesos in November, 1926, to 467,945,857 pesos in October, 1927.

COLOMBIA

INCOME TAX.—Decree No. 1923 of November 28, 1927, gives the regulations for law No. 64 of the same year on the income tax to be paid by nationals and foreigners, as well as corporations, collective societies, etc. The complete text of the aforesaid decree is published in the *Diario Oficial* of December 2, 1927. ✓

TAXES ON TICKETS AND GASOLINE.—Law No. 106 of November 26, 1927, places a tax on all tickets sold for transportation by rail, boat, automobile, airplane or any other regularly established public carrier, and likewise on tickets sold for traveling by sea to foreign countries. Street cars and vehicles used within a city are not included in the terms of the law. ✓

The same law imposes a tax of 1 centavo on each bottle of 750 grams of gasoline placed on sale, collectible through the customhouses on imported gasoline.

Article 9 authorizes the Government to contract a loan of not more than 20,000,000 pesos to be expended in developing the national automobile highway system. ✓

COSTA RICA

AMOUNT OF INSURANCE WRITTEN.—The total amount of insurance written as held by the National Insurance Bank of Costa Rica on December 31, 1927, was reported to be 60,531,103.20 colones, divided among the various classes as follows: Life insurance, 6,329,911 colones; fire risks, 51,155,905 colones; and accident insurance, 3,018,257 colones. The National Insurance Bank, a Government monopoly, has now almost completed the assumption of all risks in Costa Rica.

CUBA

CURRENCY.—According to figures from the Secretary of the Treasury the following amounts of currency were on hand June 30, 1927:

National gold.....	\$23, 786, 750. 00
National silver.....	8, 413, 140. 80
National nickel.....	1, 449, 560. 00
Total coin.....	33, 649, 450. 80
American silver.....	3, 672, 260. 60
American gold.....	13, 318, 015. 00
American nickel.....	1, 138, 270. 91
Bills.....	228, 572, 002. 00
Total.....	246, 700, 548. 51
National Cuban money.....	33, 649, 450. 80
American money.....	246, 700, 548. 51
Total money.....	280, 349, 999. 31

(Courtesy of the Cuban Embassy in Washington.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BUDGET FOR 1928.—The 1928 budget was passed as follows:

RECEIPTS	
Internal revenue.....	\$4,393,000.00
Customs receipts.....	4,800,000.00
Charity lottery.....	2,822,400.00
Central Dominican Railway.....	300,000.00
Santiago-Puerto Plata water and light service.....	120,000.00
10 per cent surcharge on patents for chambers of commerce.....	50,000.00
Tax on imports by tonnage, waterworks fund, law No. 419.....	80,000.00
	12,565,400.00
EXPENDITURES	
Legislative power.....	293,220.00
Executive power.....	277,220.00
Department of the Interior, Police, War and Navy.....	1,572,694.40
Department of Foreign Affairs.....	399,645.85
Department of Finance and Commerce.....	1,027,790.00
Department of Justice and Public Instruction:	
Judicial section.....	783,557.88
Education section.....	1,210,235.04
Department of Agriculture and Immigration.....	236,210.00
Department of Promotion and Communications.....	1,732,676.00
Department of Health and Charity.....	122,180.00
Special expenditures:	
Charity lottery.....	\$2,822,400
Public debt service.....	825,000
10 per cent surcharge on patents for chambers of commerce.....	50,000
Customs service.....	320,000
Santo Domingo waterworks, from duty on import tonnage.....	80,000
Santiago and Puerto Plata water and light service.....	120,000
Dominican Central Railway.....	300,000
	4,517,400.00
	12,172,829.17

As may be seen from the foregoing, there is an estimated surplus of \$392,670.83 for 1928. The actual surplus for 1927 was \$962,080.46.

PARAGUAY

TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL REVENUE.—The following figures showing the amount of revenue collected by the postal and telegraph bureau of Paraguay during the year 1927 in comparison with that of the previous year are a favorable comment on the economic and commercial progress of the country:

	Pesos (paper)	Pesos (gold)
1927.....	8,143,245.18	3,120.35
1926.....	7,126,471.12	412.70
	1,016,774.06	2,707.65
Revenue calculated in budget for 1927.....	6,629,500.00	200.00
Amount collected above that calculated.....	1,513,745.18	2,920.35

SALVADOR

INTER-AMERICAN HIGH COMMISSION.—In view of the resignation of some members of the Salvadorean section of the Inter-American High Commission, the President reorganized the section by resolution of December 21, 1927, as follows: Dr. Juan Francisco Paredes, Dr. Manuel Castro Ramírez, Dr. César Virgilio Miranda, Dr. Enrique Borja, Dr. Reyes Arrieta Rossi, Dr. Pedro S. Fonseca, Dr. José Avilés, Dr. Enrique Córdova, Dr. Alfredo Ruiz Quirós, General Max H. Martínez, Señor Roberto Aguilar Trigueros, and Mr. A. J. Summer.

URUGUAY

STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT.—The total amount of business effected through the stock exchange of Montevideo during the year 1927 reached the sum of nearly 70,000,000 pesos, the number of sales, nominal value, and sale price being as follows:

Month	Number	Nominal value (pesos)	Sale price (pesos)
January.....	1, 263	6, 497, 596. 25	6, 229, 133. 33
February.....	1, 233	6, 793, 420. 00	6, 485, 447. 47
March.....	1, 471	7, 168, 906. 50	6, 883, 347. 04
April.....	1, 009	4, 976, 648. 00	4, 782, 251. 94
May.....	1, 210	5, 170, 672. 50	4, 964, 980. 53
June.....	1, 487	8, 394, 518. 25	8, 169, 154. 64
July.....	1, 177	5, 546, 890. 25	5, 430, 459. 40
August.....	1, 201	6, 188, 780. 50	6, 103, 654. 49
September.....	1, 337	5, 835, 242. 75	5, 695, 843. 19
October.....	1, 297	5, 030, 291. 25	4, 904, 431. 13
November.....	1, 225	5, 222, 829. 00	5, 072, 316. 34
December.....	1, 173	5, 171, 149. 75	4, 939, 897. 08
Total.....	15, 033	71, 996, 944. 75	69, 660, 916. 58

MORTGAGE LOANS.—Mortgage loans to the sum of 37,314,893 pesos were made in Uruguay during the year 1927, and others representing 32,102,756 pesos were canceled during the same period. Compared with previous years they are as follows:

Year	Taken	Canceled	Year	Taken	Canceled
1923.....	37, 467, 895	20, 719, 203	1926.....	38, 131, 258	28, 425, 259
1924.....	31, 841, 534	25, 697, 843	1927.....	37, 314, 893	32, 102, 756
1925.....	32, 384, 593	23, 901, 603			

LEGISLATION

CHILE

REORGANIZATION OF THE MINISTRIES.—By an executive decree of November 30, 1927, the work of the various national ministries was reorganized. The ministries are listed in the following order: Interior, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Public Education, Justice, War, Navy, Promotion, and Social Welfare. (It will be noted that the former Ministry of Assistance, Health, Social Welfare, and Labor has been renamed simply Social Welfare.) The order of precedence of the ministries is as given above. In case of the absence, illness, or resignation of any minister, his place will be taken, until the president definitely designates another person, by the minister immediately following him in order of precedence.

PETROLEUM CONCESSIONS.—According to regulations of Law 4,109, issued by a decree of December 21, 1927, all claims for petroleum exploration or exploitation were to become void on March 28, 1928, unless a certain minimum production is obtained or a certain amount of money has been expended in exploration or the digging of wells.

COLOMBIA

INSURANCE COMPANIES.—By virtue of law No. 105 of November 25, 1927, every company engaged or desiring to engage in the insurance business in Colombia will be subject to Government inspection, to be carried out by the superintendent of banks. Requirements to be complied with by the companies are laid down in the law, which is published in the *Diario Oficial* for November 29, 1927.

GUATEMALA

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.—On the completion of the business in hand, sessions of the constitutional assembly recently held in Guatemala City were brought to a close on December 20, 1927, the amendments being promulgated by executive decree of December 21, 1927. Great interest has been aroused in the amendments, some of the more important of which are summarized as follows:

Persons of other Central American republics shall also be considered as native citizens of Guatemala provided they fulfill all legal requirements and their native country has reciprocal laws.

In no instance shall property be temporarily seized or confiscated for political crimes.

A representative to the legislature shall be elected for each 30,000 inhabitants or each fraction thereof above 15,000, each Department having the right to elect at least one. (Formerly there was a representative for each 20,000 or fraction above 10,000.)

Relatives of the President to the fourth degree of consanguinity and second of affinity may not be elected deputies.

The approval of a two-thirds majority of the Deputies shall be required for the submission of questions of boundary disputes to arbitration, a statement of the bases for the arbitration also being required.

The legislature has the power to authorize the Executive to celebrate contracts calling for the expenditure of sums not budgeted and not coming within his powers, and to approve them or not as the case may be; however, in the case of concessions or contracts relative to the coining of money, emission of paper money, public utilities, colonization, immigration, irrigation, and working of hydrocarbon deposits a two-thirds vote of the legislature is necessary.

To be elected to office, the President shall be over 30 years of age (amended from 21 years). No relatives to the fourth degree of consanguinity or second degree of affinity of the leader of a coup d'état, revolution, or any armed movement may be elected President within the term in which the interruption occurred nor during the succeeding term. No cabinet officers who may have been in office during the six months preceding the elections shall be elected President. The presidential term of office, formerly four years, shall be six years, with reelection possible only after 12 years.

Requirements for cabinet officers are the same as those for President. Relatives of the President within the prescribed degrees, those who may have administered public funds while in a state of insolvency, or contractors of public works having claims pending against the State may not be members of the cabinet.

As previously, the approval of at least two-thirds of the Deputies shall be required for calling a constitutional assembly, but in all cases the articles to be amended must be designated, and in the case of total change or changes in articles relating to presidential terms or election of designates, the approval of at least two-thirds of two consecutive but distinct ordinary sessions and a lapse of six years shall be required.

Representation in the constitutional assembly has been raised from one for each 15,000 inhabitants to one for each 25,000 or fraction over 15,000, with at least one Representative for each department.

MEXICO

AMENDMENTS TO PETROLEUM REGULATIONS.—The *Diario Oficial* of January 10, 1928, publishes a decree of Congress amending the law dated December 26, 1925, regulating article 27 of the Constitution which governs petroleum. The amendment is as follows:

ARTICLE 14.—The following rights shall be confirmed without cost and by the issuance of confirmatory concessions:

I. Those arising from lands on which works of petroleum exploitation were begun prior to May 1, 1917.

II. Those arising from contracts executed prior to May 1, 1917, by the surface owner or by his successors in interest, for the express purpose of petroleum exploitation.

The confirmation of these rights shall be granted without limitation of time whenever they should run in favor of the surface owner; and for the terms stipu-

lated in the contracts in the case of rights originating from contracts executed by the surface owners or their successors in interest.

III. [Those corresponding to] pipe line and refinery operators who may be working at the present time under concessions or authorizations issued by the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor, and in so far as refers to the said concessions or authorizations.

ARTICLE 15.—A period of one year, reckoned from the day following publication of these amendments to the same day, inclusive, of the following year, is hereby granted, within which the interested parties may apply for the confirmation of the rights to which the foregoing article refers, and which have not been the object of confirmatory applications within the period allowed by this law in its original terms.

This period having elapsed said rights shall be considered as renounced, and the rights whose confirmation has not been applied for shall have no effect whatever against the Federal Government.

TRANSITORY ARTICLE

Confirmations applied for within the year 1926, and as to which the corresponding title shall not have been issued, shall be made, if proper, in accordance with these amendments. The confirmatory titles already issued shall be corrected, where necessary, according to the terms of these amendments.

LEGATION RAISED TO EMBASSY.—The *Diario Oficial* of January 21, 1928, publishes an executive decree of December 30, 1927, by which the Mexican Legation in Chile is raised to the rank of embassy. Similar action taken by the Chilean Government raised that Government's representation in Mexico to the rank of embassy also.

PERU

COLLECTION OF NATIONAL REVENUES.—On December 18, 1927, President Leguía signed the law passed by Congress providing that from January 1, 1928, the Deposit and Consignment Bank should collect all the revenues of the Republic excepting only those now serving as specific guaranties for foreign loans, and whose collection during the term of the loan is surrendered by the provisions of the loan contract to special entities. The mails and telegraphs and customs revenues not serving as foreign loan guaranties are also excepted until the President decides otherwise. All future revenues will be collected by the Deposit Bank, subject to the provisions of the contracts of foreign loans then existing. From January 1, as long as there are any bonds of the national Peruvian loan in circulation, the Deposit Bank is authorized and required to make a monthly payment of the proper amount to the fiscal agents of the national Peruvian loan. The full text of this law is published in the *Peruano* (official gazette) for December 28, 1927.

EXTENSION OF THE RENT LAW.—On January 5, 1928, the Senate passed the bill already approved by the Chamber of Deputies to

extend the rent law, which limits the amounts of rental charged for dwellings of different values. It is hoped next year to find a better solution of the housing problem.

SALVADOR

CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.—By Executive resolution of December 1, 1927, the functions of the Department of Agriculture are transferred to the Department of Promotion, the General Bureau of Agriculture being reestablished.

VENEZUELA

CREATION OF NEW DIPLOMATIC POST.—The diplomatic post of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Panama was recently created by act of the Government of Venezuela. Dr. Alcalá Sucre, formerly Consul General of Venezuela in San Francisco, has been appointed to the charge.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

IBERO-AMERICAN AERIAL NAVIGATION CONVENTION.—After having been approved by the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, the Ibero-American Aerial Navigation Convention, signed in Madrid in October, 1926, was promulgated by the President of the Dominican Republic on October 10, 1926. (*Gaceta Oficial*, November 24, 1927.)

MEXICO

IBERO-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON AERIAL NAVIGATION.—On December 30, 1927, President Calles signed a decree ratifying, after approval by the Senate, the Ibero-American Convention on Aerial Navigation which was signed in Madrid on November 1, 1926, by representatives of Mexico and other nations. (*Diario Oficial*, January 30, 1928.)

INTER-AMERICAN UNION OF ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATIONS.—An executive decree of December 30, 1927, ratified the Mexican Senate's sanction of the convention establishing the Inter-American Union of Electrical Communications, signed in Mexico City on July 21, 1924, by representatives of Mexico and other Pan-American nations. (*Diario Oficial*, January 30, 1928.)

BRAZIL-VENEZUELA

TREATY APPROVED.—A treaty establishing bases for international relations in cases of alteration of the internal order of either of the contracting States, signed by the Minister of Venezuela to Brazil and the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs on April 13, 1926, was ratified by the Congress of Venezuela on June 1, 1926, and signed by the President on January 13, 1927. The following are some of its more important provisions:

Notification of the alteration of internal order shall be given the other contracting State. The Government of the State notified shall: (1) Adopt adequate measures to prevent its inhabitants, nationals, or foreign residents, from participating in warlike preparation or from obtaining articles which might be used to aid in the alteration of the internal order of the other State; (2) intern all those within a frontier zone 60 kilometers in width (kilometer equals 0.62 of a mile) who may be known to be leaders of the subversive movement, and members of any force or rebel contingent who may have crossed the border; (3) give aid to wounded and sick of any force or contingent crossing the border regardless of their political affiliations, afterwards deciding what shall be done with them. All costs arising from such internment shall be borne by the State whose internal order has suffered alteration; (4) as far as possible prohibit isolated individuals from crossing the frontier to join the subversive movement; (5) prevent traffic in arms, transportation and communication materials, and the arming or fitting out of any craft destined to be used against the government in question; and (6) prevent its own lines of communication from being used in the subversive movement. This convention will remain in force for a year after its denunciation by either of the contracting parties.



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

PARK LIBRARY OPENED.—A new public library, similar to others already open in various city parks, was installed in Avellaneda Park by the Deliberative Council of Buenos Aires on December 20, 1927. The Labor Library sent a generous donation of books.

VACATION CAMPS.—The Buenos Aires vacation day camps for children below normal in health, first started eight years ago, were reopened in December for the summer vacation period. They are held in several city parks, where the children have breakfast, take part in supervised play, eat luncheon, take a nap under the trees, and after more play are sent home at the end of the afternoon. Each child discovered to be below normal in health by the school

medical examinations has in this way a chance to spend a portion of the summer in one of the vacation camps, an opportunity given to several thousand children.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR VISITS SCHOOL.—The Colegio Americano of Buenos Aires was honored at the commencement exercises on November 25, 1927, by the presence of the United States Ambassador, Mr. Robert Woods Bliss, and the Minister of Public Instruction, Señor Antonio Sagarna. The latter gave the address to the graduates, while Ambassador Bliss presented the diplomas.

The Colegio, which was accredited as on a par with Argentine secondary schools some years ago, has always been held in high esteem by officials of the Government.

BERNARDO DE IRIGOYEN EVENING SCHOOL.—This evening school, one of many in Buenos Aires, was founded in 1917 under the auspices of the National Council of Education in Buenos Aires to furnish education and cultural training to the working class. It holds sessions four days a week from 7 to 9 p. m. for its 1,200 pupils, of whom the majority are girls. Thirteen subjects are offered, including piano and voice training, sewing and dressmaking, millinery, machine and hand embroidery, artificial flower making, drawing and decorative arts, English, French, stenography and typewriting, accounting, and a preparatory course for entrance into the secondary schools. The school is maintained by a Government subsidy of 10,000 pesos and a municipal subsidy of 4,000 pesos, monthly tuition fees, and gifts.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.—According to recently published statistics for primary education in 1926, there were 10,608 public schools in charge of 45,271 teachers, with an enrollment of 1,302,534 pupils and an average attendance of 1,031,890. There were 44 national secondary schools, with an enrollment of 15,111 pupils, and 84 normal schools with an enrollment of 13,997. The 5 national universities had an enrollment of 15,843 students.

BRAZIL

FIRST NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS.—The President of the State, the high civil and military officials and about 400 delegates were present at the opening session of the First National Educational Congress held December 18 at Curityba in the State of Paraná. During the nine days of the sessions papers were read and discussed dealing with the educational problems of vital interest to the country. Because of the success of this first congress, the members agreed to hold a second congress at Natal, capital of the State of Rio Grande del Norte.

A TRIP FOR STUDY.—Mr. Anisio Spinola Teixeira, supervisor of instruction in the State of Bahia, has returned home after spending

several weeks visiting educational institutions of the United States. He collected much information dealing with parent-teachers' associations, for he believes that such associations would aid the progress of schools in Bahia.

PRIVATE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.—In the 184 private elementary schools in Rio de Janeiro 22,194 pupils are enrolled, according to a report recently made to the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.

CHILE

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM.—Several months ago the Minister of Education gave instructions to have a list made of all the school buildings in the Republic, specifying which are owned by the Government and which are rented. Following the completion of this list, a program for school construction will be laid out. It is expected that this will call for the eventual expenditure of 300,000,000 pesos, which it is proposed to secure from a loan. It is stated that service on such a loan can be met almost entirely by the amount of rentals saved.

FOREIGN LECTURERS.—Among foreign lecturers recently in Chile were Dr. Bernardo Houssay, distinguished professor of physiology at the University of Buenos Aires, and Signorinas Sorge and Margonari of Italy, whom the President of the University of Chile invited to lecture on the Montessori system.

PARENT-TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—According to a newspaper account the new parent-teachers' association of Potrerillos has aroused great interest and the meetings have been well attended.

COLOMBIA

✓ **REGULATIONS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.**—By the terms of decree No. 1951 of December 2, 1927, effective January 1, 1928, all secondary schools desiring to prepare students for admission to the National University must offer a course seven years in length. Only the first four years, however, will be required for the ordinary bachelor's degree, conferred on those who are not intending to enter the University for the study of law, medicine, or engineering. Completion of the first four years will also entitle a student to enter a commercial or agricultural school.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.—The Government has been authorized by law to purchase land in Bogotá on which to erect the necessary new buildings for the National University. A school of pharmacy is created subordinate to the school of medicine, while a school of dentistry is to be established as an integral part of the university. The last-named school will receive an appropriation of 25,000 pesos annually.

✓ **NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CARTAGENA.**—Dr. Karl Glockener, a member of the German pedagogical mission engaged

by the Colombian Government some time ago to revise the school and university curriculum and organization, has been appointed rector (president) of the University of Cartagena. ✓

COSTA RICA

NEW ACTIVITIES OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION BUREAU.—According to the *Gaceta Oficial* of January 12, 1928, the following new activities will soon be undertaken by the Agricultural Education Bureau of Costa Rica:

Employment of three specialists to deliver lectures and hold consultations on various agricultural subjects, including the use of fertilizers, selection of seed, rotation of crops, improvement of plant varieties, and care of various farm animals. It is planned to reach both farmers and school children throughout the several Provinces.

Expenditure of 5,000 colones in the purchase of seed, implements and publication of agricultural information.

Creation of 12 prizes of 400 colones each to be awarded annually to those schools having the best coffee, maize, and rice fields, the best potato and bean crops, and the best nurseries respectively, and 60 prizes of 100 and 50 colones for individual students having the best crops, farm stock, gardens, poultry, or apiaries.

DELEGATE TO CONGRESS OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.—Costa Rica was officially represented in the Congress of Primary and Secondary Education which met in Montevideo on January 27, 1928, by Señor Luis Dobles Segreda, who has proved himself an efficient and progressive leader as Minister of Public Education. Through Señor Dobles' efforts vacation courses and other courses for teachers preparing for higher grades have been established, a periodical, *La Revista de Educación*, issued, and the preparation of new educational programs and a textbook law begun.

NEW EDUCATIONAL OFFICE.—In order to see that the sanitary and educational regulations required by law are carried out in private schools, the office of General Supervisor of Private Schools has been created.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL ESTABLISHED.—A commercial school with a four years' course has recently been established in the city of Limón. It will be under the supervision of the Secretary of Public Education, who will also have charge of appointing the faculty.

CUBA

NEW SCHOOLS.—The Public Works Department recently reported that work has been begun on a modern school building containing 18 classrooms in Villa de Colón. The Luz y Caballero School, as it is named, is to contain a room for the board of education, a teachers' room, kindergarten, library, and other sections. Though part of the old building is being utilized, the work, which is to be completed in a year, will cost \$62,778.

HABANA UNIVERSITY EXCHANGE PROFESSORS.—In January Doctor Averhoff, president of the University of Habana, received a visit from Dr. Samuel Inman, one of the professors of Columbia University, when the question of exchange professors was taken up. Communications have also been received from several other universities in the United States regarding the possibility of an exchange of professors.

ABNORMAL CHILDREN.—A commission has been appointed to study the organization of public schools for abnormal children and the theoretical and practical training necessary for teachers of such schools.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.—According to statistics for the school year 1926-27 published in the Journal of Public Instruction of Habana, the enrollment in the lower primary grades of the public schools was 449,478 while the average daily attendance was 240,317. There were 6,952 schools in charge of 7,350 teachers. There were 70 itinerant teachers working at 152 school centers in which the average daily enrollment was 3,324 and the attendance 2,734. There were 84 night schools with an enrollment of 8,377 and an average attendance of 3,101. In the 8 primary schools connected with the penal institutions, there was an enrollment of 930 and an average attendance of 354. There were 662 teachers and assistants in the special schools. There were 525 private schools with 1,309 classrooms in charge of 1,668 teachers, with an enrollment of 31,949 and an average daily attendance of 26,902.

ECUADOR

TEACHERS' CLUB.—On December 26 of last year the Teachers' Club was opened in Quito, among those present on that occasion being the Provisional President of the Republic, other Government officials and many teachers, both men and women. The club was started with the idea of providing members with a pleasant place for recreation, study, and reading.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL.—The Quito vocational school, an educational center of which Ecuador is justly proud, was founded in 1869 as the Catholic Protectorate by President García Moreno. In 1923 it was rebuilt by President José Luis Tamayo, further improvements being made last year by Dr. Isidro Ayora, present Provisional President of the Republic. On December 3, 1927, the section for boarding students and other newly-built departments of the school were opened in the presence of the most important Government and school officials. The school teaches machine-shop work, carpentry, printing, bookbinding, photography, ironworking, drawing, rug weaving, and willow-furniture making. Besides shops for these subjects, the school also has other classrooms, laboratories, a library, athletic

fields, and beautiful gardens in its extensive grounds. The able principal of the school is Señor Ernesto Albán Mestaza.

GUATEMALA

ELECTION OF UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT.—On January 5, 1928, Sr. don Bernardo Alvarado Tello was elected president of the National University created in accord with an executive decree of September 28, 1927. Señor Tello, who was formerly dean of the School of Law and Political and Social Sciences, is a distinguished member of the Guatemalan Bar Association and has held many other important posts.

ADDITION TO NATIONAL LIBRARY.—Through the interest and influence of Dr. don Luis Toledo Herrarte, Minister of Foreign Relations, 200 new medical books, costing 11,000 francs, have been acquired by the National Library.

HONDURAS

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—In December last an agreement was made between the Tela Railroad Co. and the Government of Honduras by virtue of which the former offers to open an agricultural school at the experiment station located at Lancetilla. In this school young men selected by competitive examination will be taught the best methods for propagating plants adapted to Honduran conditions. Instruction will also be given in elementary and advanced agriculture, methods of dealing with plant diseases and insect pests, stock raising, agricultural engineering, and soil chemistry.

The company will fix the number of students, which will not be less than five, in case there are sufficient well-qualified applicants. The instructors will be graduates of professional agricultural schools.

The company will pay all necessary expenses, provide tools and apparatus for instruction, and also supply board, lodging, and medical attention.

The Government agrees to recognize the certificates given to students who satisfactorily complete the course of instruction and to grant them special consideration.

EDUCATIONAL CONGRESS.—Last January a National Education Congress was held in the Women's Normal School in Tegucigalpa. The numerous delegates from all sections of the country were united in their determination to extend education and stamp out illiteracy. The Minister of Public Education informed the Congress that a press was at their disposal for the printing of the *Boletín Pedagógico*.

Among the papers presented before the Congress mention should be made of that of Mr. J. Vicente Cáceres entitled, "Ideals for the Primary Schools of Honduras to Follow." After making a careful

study of the subject, he comes to the conclusion that, in order to aid the progress of society, the primary schools of Honduras should consider the economic factor as their prime interest and ideal: "Public-school education should be industrialized." He adds that the schools should stress economic science in its three phases: Production, distribution, and consumption, and that when the school becomes alive and practical it will train men who are used to work and who will be good, patriotic citizens.

POPULAR UNIVERSITY.—A popular university, or evening school, was started in Tegucigalpa early this year by the labor unions, in order to help in the campaign against illiteracy, which is now one of the chief patriotic objectives of the nation.

MEXICO

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TARAHUMARA INDIANS.—In the early part of 1928 the Federal Government opened a boarding school named after Fray Bartolomé de las Casas for the boys of the Tarahumara Tribe, so famous for its runners. The school, which is situated at Yoquivo, will give elementary instruction and also training in agriculture and trades, being equipped with workshops, classrooms, dormitories, and recreation and athletic grounds. Ten hectares are to be devoted to the practice of agriculture with modern implements.

NEW SCHOOLS.—By a decree issued in the latter part of 1927, effective January 1, 1928, the governor of the State of Michoacán has amended the State education law, the most important part of the amendment being as follows:

* * * All owners of ranches, estates, mines, sawmills, factories, or other agricultural or industrial business are obliged to open and maintain an elementary school with one teacher, or two, if there are more than 50 children of school age present.

* * * Persons having less than 10 children of school age upon their property are exempt from this obligation.

* * * All proprietors who under the provisions of this law are obliged to establish elementary schools are to furnish the place for holding school as well as the furniture and necessary school equipment, and also a room for the teacher.

State authorities have received instructions to make this decree effective, which will do a great deal toward reducing illiteracy and stimulating the intellectual progress of the populous State of Michoacán.

INTERNATIONAL DRAWING EXPOSITION.—The head of the division of drawing in the office of the Secretary of Public Education is preparing for an international exposition to be held in Mexico City about the middle of this year. Many foreign countries have promised to send samples of the work done in their schools.

VISIT OF EDUCATORS TO CALIFORNIA.—One hundred teachers and school administrators of Mexico are to be the guests of California educators for one month this coming spring. The Mexican Government has agreed to bring them to the border, where they will be received by the Californians. The itinerary includes a two weeks' tour into northern California with Berkeley as the center and a two weeks' stay in southern California with the Southern University Branch as the center. While in northern California they will have the opportunity of hearing leading educators explain the State's aims and progress along educational lines. They will be guests in private homes as well as in various colleges and schools, and will be taken on an extensive sight-seeing trip. The Californians also expect to gain a better understanding of the Mexican educational program by giving their guests opportunities to appear before clubs and college audiences.

PARAGUAY

NATIONAL TEACHERS' CONGRESS.—Sessions of the National Teachers' Congress held in Asunción under the auspices of the Association of Normal School Teachers were closed on December 14, 1927. All of the normal schools as well as many of the secondary and primary schools of Asunción and other sections of the country participated, the delegates numbering 52 in all.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOLARSHIPS.—It was announced in the press that 45 scholarships in the agricultural school of the Botanical Garden, Asunción, would be available to boys between the ages of 16 and 22 years whose parents are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The courses offered by this school include practice farming as well as theoretical studies, thereby insuring the student helpful preparation for his chosen line of work.

PERU

WORK OF NORMAL GRADUATE TEACHERS.—In an article published by *La Prensa* of Lima on January 1, 1928, the following information on normal graduate teachers is given:

The normal graduate teachers in Peru since 1906 have been the first founders of school libraries; the first to establish temperance leagues and troops of Boy Scouts; the first to establish school gardens and the teaching of agriculture in elementary schools; the first to undertake a campaign to increase the education of the public through magazines and pedagogical reviews; the first to organize teachers' institutes for professional and popular enlightenment; the first to meet in regional assemblies and congresses to discuss problems relating to education; and the first to utilize in general every means to arouse an interest in education.

Of graduates of the Lima Normal School, 510 are placed as follows: Inspectors of instruction, 39; officials in the General Bureau of Instruction, 5; delegate to the National Council of Education, 1; dead or whereabouts unknown, 39; out

of active service, 32; teaching in Government service, 394, as follows: professors in Government universities, 4; principals of normal schools or national secondary schools, 6; teachers in normal schools and national secondary schools, 10; teachers of elementary schools, 374.

PERUVIAN PROFESSORS LECTURE IN PARIS.—Three professors from the University of San Marcos in Lima, Doctors Belaúnde, Hercelles and Miró Quesada, have won fame abroad from the lectures they have been giving during the past year in some of the most important institutions in France.

SPORTS FOSTERED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SAN MARCOS.—A contract has been awarded by the University for the construction of a track and a football field.

SALVADOR

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARY.—The director of this library has written the national libraries of the other Hispanic American nations asking their cooperation in forming sections of their respective countries in the Salvadorean library. He proposes to send the works of Salvadorean authors in exchange. A children's section, a women's reading room, and lectures in branch libraries are other features by which it is planned to extend the work of the library.

URUGUAY

FIRST CONGRESS OF NATIONAL HISTORY.—Preliminary plans for the celebration of the first centenary of the preliminary convention of peace signed in 1828 by the First National Historical Congress, to be held in August, 1928, are being rapidly formulated. President CampísteGUI has accepted the honorary presidency of the congress and invitations have been extended to the Governments of Argentina and Brazil, the signers of the treaty, and Great Britain, its guarantor, as well as to various Uruguayan societies and prominent persons from all over the continent.

PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERATES.—The National Electoral Bureau recently announced that out of the 362,916 voters who had registered up to that time, the average percentage of illiterates was 19 per cent, ranging from 4.7 per cent illiteracy in Montevideo to 35.5 per cent in the department of Minas.

VENEZUELA

BAR ASSOCIATION.—A bar association having as members lawyers resident in the State of Aragua was recently organized in Maracay. According to a press report of December 26, 1927, Dr. Santiago Siso Ruiz was chosen its first president.



LABOR

ARGENTINA

WORKING WOMAN'S HOUSE.—On December 26, 1927, the cornerstone was laid for the Working Woman's House in Buenos Aires. The building, which is to cost 100,000 pesos to be raised by popular subscription, will provide dormitories, luncheon, medical assistance, training in domestic economy, other instruction, and a market for articles made by the workers.

BRAZIL

SUNDAY REST FOR CERTAIN LABORERS.—The employees of the charcoal and wood industry recently requested the Association of Commercial Employees to secure the right of Sunday rest for them. As a result the association addressed the city government of Rio de Janeiro petitioning an amendment to the municipal law granting Sunday rest to these workers also.

CHILE

EMIGRATION OF LABORERS.—On December 16 of last year the Minister of the Interior sent instructions to the provincial governors, asking them to prevent the emigration of laborers without passports and to grant passports only to those who were certain of work in a foreign country and who had means of return to Chile assured.

COSTA RICA

WORK OF ARBITRATION BOARD.—Evidence of the great amount of work being dispatched by the Labor Accident Arbitration Board is given in a report for the first nine months of 1927. During that time 506 labor accidents were reported, and 451 cases successfully settled.

CUBA

CYCLONE RELIEF.—On January 6, 1928, the commission which had been dispensing relief in the section which suffered from the cyclone of 1926 was dissolved. The mayors of the towns of Bauta and San José each received from the chairman of the retiring commission the sum of \$5,000 for the construction in their respective municipalities of a building for tobacco sorting to provide working places for the

thousands of tobacco workers employed in warehouses destroyed by the cyclone. The buildings are deeded to the tobacco labor organizations of those localities so that they may not be taxed, mortgaged, or transferred.

The sum of \$23,000 lent to the fishermen's organizations, which is being repaid in installments according to the loan agreement, will be used to pay in part for the construction of the sea wall in the Bay of Batabanó. The total amount of money managed by the relief commission was \$1,174,412.84, of which \$180,000 was spent in the erection of dwellings, \$95,000 in the construction of tobacco warehouses, \$61,000 in building 18 asylums, and \$63,000 in furnishing food and clothing at Belén College when that functioned as a kitchen and shelter for the poor.

HONDURAS

HONDURAN LABOR FEDERATION.—An Executive order of September 22, 1927, approved the statutes of the Honduran Labor Federation and recognized its incorporation.

SALVADOR

REGISTER OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.—On October 28, 1927, the registration of labor unions and other labor organizations legally organized was established by law. Unless duly registered no such organization may exercise the rights to which other laws and regulations entitle it.



ARGENTINA.

SOUTH AMERICAN FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS.—On December 9, 1927, the Argentine football team which won the South American football championship in the series of international games played in Lima, Peru, returned from a visit to Chile where they were much praised and entertained.

PROJECT FOR WORKMEN'S HOUSING.—Plans were presented to the municipality of Buenos Aires in December for the building of a workmen's housing development to contain 2,160 apartments, of which 1,008 would have 2 rooms, 144 three rooms and 1,008 four rooms, all provided with kitchen and bath, to be located in 18 buildings of 120 apartments each, with a main central building where

stores might be located as well as a first-aid station, a lecture hall or theater, a library, and the administration offices. Space would also be left for schools. The ground plan of the group of buildings constructed around a central park would cover about 100,000 square meters. The Nueva Pompeya section of Buenos Aires is suggested as a good locality for the new housing project. It is suggested that the municipality might give the ground, and that the financing could be done by a municipal loan covered by a bond issue to be taken by the cooperative association in which home purchasers would be members, and guaranteed by their monthly payments on the property.

VACATION CAMPS.—See page 422.

CHILE

FIRST WOMAN MAYOR.—Señora doña Emilia Werner de Wordeman has become mayor of Ranquil, the first Chilean woman to hold such a position.

SALE OF SKIM MILK PROHIBITED.—The city council prohibited the sale of skim milk in Santiago beginning January 1 of this year.

CUBA

CHILD WELFARE LECTURES.—The Central Bureau of Infant Hygiene of the National Department of Health and Charity in Habana is now giving a series of free weekly lectures on child care and welfare. These lectures are for poor mothers, who are coming in increasing numbers to learn scientific principles of caring for their babies.

WORKMEN'S HOUSING.—In January, 1928, 22 workmen's houses located in a suburb of Habana and costing about \$2,500 each were awarded by lot among persons whose requests had been approved by the housing commission. The houses, which have a front garden, hallway, living room, dining room, two bedrooms, kitchen and sanitary arrangements, were constructed of brick and cement by the Department of Public Works.

CYCLONE RELIEF.—See page 431.

ECUADOR

GUAYAQUIL WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM AND PAVING.—On December 9, 1927, a contract was signed between the Government of Ecuador and an English firm by which the latter engages to provide water and sewer systems for Guayaquil and to pave its streets. This contract replaces that of January 5, 1914, and also that made with the present company on January 3, 1927. The Government will expend a total of 20,000,000 sucres on this work at the rate of 3,000,000 sucres annually. Work was to begin on January 1 of this year.

GUATEMALA

AUXILIARY CLINIC.—An extension of the beneficial work being carried on by the Children's Home of Guatemala City was recently made possible by the action of the Government when a suburban property was turned over to the institute for use as its first branch clinic.

BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The creation of a bacteriological institute in Guatemala City was authorized by an executive decree of December 23, 1927.

HAITI

WATERWORKS.—The Plaisance Aqueduct at Port au Prince was placed in commission last December and resulted in the delivery to the city of about 3,000,000 gallons of water per day, which is two and one-half times the previous flow. (*Bulletin of the Financial Adviser-General Receiver, December, 1927.*)

NICARAGUA

LECTURE ON TUBERCULOSIS.—On December 30, 1927, Dr. Francisco Berríos delivered an interesting lecture to the students in the school of medicine at León on pulmonary tuberculosis. The lecturer discussed the biological concept of the pathogenic agent, contagion, inheritance, the defense reactions of the organism, and other topics. Useful instructions on how to prevent and to cure this disease were also given.

PARAGUAY

CHILD WELFARE.—A new child welfare program was approved by the National Board of Hygiene and Public Assistance in its session on December 22, 1927. With its adoption the hours of the child health clinic were lengthened to a full day, from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., home visitation for children by the physicians of the clinic begun, and maternity assistance improved.

WORK OF PRISONERS.—An interesting exhibit of a number of chairs made and upholstered by the prisoners of the penitentiary in Asunción was recently displayed by a firm of that city. Their excellent workmanship bore eloquent testimony to skill which may be developed by prisoners when taught useful trades.

PERU

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HYGIENISTS.—A group of professional hygienists and sanitarians recently formed a National Association of Hygienists in Lima to educate the masses in the principles of hygiene and sanitation for the benefit of public health, including especially

the protection of mothers and children and the prevention of tuberculosis, venereal diseases, and other infectious diseases. They will also work for the development of city improvements and sanitary engineering and the awakening of a public conscience on sanitation and hygiene through lectures, newspaper and magazine articles, and leaflets. Dr. Sebastián Lorente, the director of the Bureau of Public Health, was elected president.

EXTENSION OF THE RENT LAW.—See page 420.

SALVADOR

ON BEHALF OF THE BLIND.—An executive decree of December 15, 1927, created a special school for the blind in San Salvador, in which it is proposed to give them both such general education and special training in the manual arts as will enable them to live a useful life. All the teaching staff will be composed of blind persons, who will be given board and lodging in the institution in addition to their salaries.

WATER SUPPLY.—Arrangements are being completed to increase the water supply of San Salvador, in order to provide a sufficient amount for both the city and suburbs, to which latter improvements are rapidly being extended. The work, which will cost about \$600,000, will be finished in eight months after it is begun.

The construction of waterworks for Cojutepeque is almost completed, the city now being assured of an adequate water supply.

BOY SCOUTS.—The Rotary Club of San Salvador is seeking the cooperation of leading persons and associations in the organization of the Boy Scouts.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM.—On January 6 last the tuberculosis sanatorium at San Salvador was opened. Mention was made of this institution in last month's BULLETIN.

CHILDREN'S DAY.—Children's Day, or December 31, was celebrated last year in San Salvador with a better-babies contest in which there were 78 entries. The healthiest babies were awarded medals or money prizes, while every child received some gift.

URUGUAY

MATERNITY AND CHILDREN'S WARD.—The corner stone of the maternity and children's ward of the Rocha hospital was laid on January 14, 1928, as part of the general celebration for the opening of the Garzón-Rocha branch of the Montevideo-Rocha Railroad.

HONOR TO DOCTOR DE PENA.—On December 26, 1927, the Pediatric Society of Uruguay celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the professional career of Dr. Prudencio de Pena, the well-known child specialist, with special sessions and a luncheon held in his honor. He was unanimously elected president of the society for the year 1928.



GENERAL NOTES

CUBA

CUBAN ARTISTS.—On January 6, 1928, the *Diario de la Marina* published a cable from Paris stating that the Cuban artists there would open an exhibition of their work in the Paris Latin American Club. Among the works to be shown were paintings by Domingo Ravenet, sculptures by Alberto Sabas, and paintings and etchings by Andrés Nogueira.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

COLUMBUS LIGHT.—The following permanent executive committee on the Columbus Light has been appointed by the President of the Republic: Monsignor Adolfo A. Nouel, Archbishop of Santo Domingo, Señor Francisco J. Peynado, Señor Manuel de J. Troncoso de la Concha, Dr. José D. Alfonseca, Señor Gustavo A. Díaz, Señor Ernesto Bonetti Burgos, Señor Abelardo R. Nanita, Mr. William E. Pulliam, and Señor Joaquín García Do Pico.

MEXICO

DIEGO RIVERA EXPOSITION IN NEW YORK.—Early in the year an exhibition of the paintings of the distinguished Mexican artist Diego Rivera was opened in New York City, where the pictures met with very favorable criticism.

PANAMA

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL.—Mrs. Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, the noted sculptress, arrived in Panama early in January to plan for the erection of the memorial to President Roosevelt for which she has been awarded the commission. One of her best-known works is the Aztec fountain in the Pan American Building in Washington.

URUGUAY

GAUCHO MONUMENT UNVEILED.—Erected in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Third Rural Congress, the gaucho monument, a memorial in bronze to the Uruguayan gaucho (cowboy) upon the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of national independence, was formally unveiled in Montevideo on December 31, 1927, and presented to the National Government by Dr. Juan Andrés Cachón of the Rural Federation. The interest remaining from the fund raised by popular subscription for this monument will be used as the initial contribution for a similar fund created for the erection of a monument to General José Fructuoso Rivera, the hero of Guayabo, Rincón, and the Missions.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO FEBRUARY 15, 1928

Subject	Date	Author
ARGENTINA		
First official estimate of Argentine crops	1927 Dec. 19	Dana C. Syeks, consul at Buenos Aires,
The meat situation in Argentina	Dec. 27	Tracy Lay, consul general at Buenos Aires.
Review of commerce and industries for 11 months of 1927.....	Dec. 28	Do.
Condition of Buenos Aires banks, including branches in Argentina, at close of business on Nov. 30, 1927.....	Dec. 29	Do.
BOLIVIA		
Report on Bolivian commerce and industries for December, 1927, and National Budget for 1928.....	Dec. 31	J. F. McGurk, consul at La Paz.
BRAZIL		
Forest conservation in State of Alagoas.....	Dec. 19	Nathaniel P. Davis, consul at Pernambuco.
Annual message of the President of Rio Grande do Norte.....	Dec. 21	Do.
The State of Matto Grosso and its finances.....	Dec. 24	C. R. Cameron, consul Sao Paulo.
The Sao Paulo Forestry Service.....	Dec. 27	Do.
Amazon Valley rubber market in December, 1927.....	Dec. 31	John R. Minter, consul at Para.
Declared exports from district of Bahia to the United States during 1927.....do..... 1928	Howard Donovan, consul at Bahia.
Declared exports to the United States from Rio de Janeiro, calendar year 1927.....	Jan. 1	Claude I. Dawson, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
New concession to Sao Paulo Tramway, Light & Power Co. (Ltd.).....	Jan. 3	C. R. Cameron.
Cotton cultivation and production in Pernambuco consular district for 1926-27.....	Jan. 4	Nathaniel P. Davis.
The Brazilian market for watches and clocks.....	Jan. 5	Claude I. Dawson.
Declared exports from Manaus for 1927.....do.....	George E. Seltzer, vice consul at Manaus.
Coffee notes from Sao Paulo.....	Jan. 6	C. R. Cameron.
Rio de Janeiro coffee exports during December, 1927.....	Jan. 10	Claude I. Dawson.
Review of the commerce and industries of Brazil for 1927.....	Jan. 12	Do.
Finances of the City of Bahia first 11 months of 1927.....do.....	Howard Donovan.
Brazilian coffee propagandists in the United States.....	Jan. 16	C. R. Cameron.
Declared exports, and coffee exported at Santos, during December, 1927.....	Jan. 18	Fred D. Fisher, consul at Santos.
CHILE		
Iodine, subproduct of nitrate of soda	1927 Dec. 15	George D. Hopper, consul at Antofagasta.
Situation of the borax industry in Chile	Dec. 19	Do.
Foreign commerce of Concepción consular district, for 1926.....	Dec. 28	Camden I. McLain, vice consul at Concepcion.
Declared export returns to the United States from the consular district of Iquique, year ended Dec. 31, 1927.....	Jan. 9	Stephen C. Worcester, vice consul at Iquique.
Review of commerce and industries, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1927.....	Jan. 16	Do.
COLOMBIA		
Law 76 of 1927, for the protection and defense of Colombian coffee industry.....	1927 Dec. 13	Legation.
Notes on the development of Buenaventura.....	1928 Jan. 16	Charles Forman, consul at Buenaventura.
COSTA RICA		
December, 1927, report on commerce and industries.....	Jan. 20	Roderick W. Unckles, vice consul at San José.
Report of products exported from the port of Puntarenas, for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1927.....	Jan. 24	Do.
CUBA		
Declared annual exports from consular district of Manzanillo, for 1927.....	Jan. 2	Raoul A. Bertot, agent at Manzanillo.
Review of commerce and industries, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1927.....	Jan. 11	Sheridan Talbot, vice consul, Nueva Gerona, Isle of Pines.
Additional tariff changes and clarifications.....	Jan. 19	L. J. Keena, consul general at Habana.
Review of commerce and industries for December, 1927.....	Jan. 20	Do.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Review of commerce and industries of the consular district of Puerto Plata, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1927.....	Jan. 14	W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata.
Customs receipts and internal revenues during the year 1927.....	Jan. 20	Legation.
Commerce and industries of Santo Domingo consular district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1927.....do.....	James J. Murphy, jr., consul at Santo Domingo.
Report on cocoa beans, quarter ended Jan. 31, 1927.....	Jan. 31	W. R. Bickers.

Reports received to February 15, 1928—Continued

Subject	Date	Author
ECUADOR		
Cost of shipping and buying cocoa beans in Ecuador.....	1928 Jan. 5	Harold D. Clum, consul general at Guayaquil.
December, 1927, review of commerce and industries.....	Jan. 14	W. Allen Rhoad, vice consul at Guayaquil.
Declared export returns from Guayaquil, year ended Dec. 31, 1927.	Jan. 17	Harold D. Clum.
GUATEMALA		
Review of commerce and industries for December, 1927, and quarter ended Dec. 31, 1927.	Jan. 18	H. Eric Trammell, vice consul at Guatemala City.
HAITI		
The coffee industry in northern Haiti.....	1927 Dec. 1	Winthrop R. Scott, consul at Cape Haitien.
Motor vehicles in Haiti.....	Dec. 7	Samuel W. Honaker, consul at Port au Prince.
1928		
Report on commerce and industries for November, 1927.....	Jan. 2	Do.
Report on cocoa and cocoa beans, northern Haiti.....	Jan. 3	Winthrop R. Scott.
HONDURAS		
Review of commerce and industries of consular district of Puerto Castilla, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1927.	Jan. 10	Winfield M. Scott, vice consul at Puerto Castillo.
Review of the La Ceiba consular district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1927.	Jan. 12	Nelson R. Park, consul at La Ceiba.
Analysis of declared exports to the United States from the La Ceiba district for the year 1927.	Jan. 14	Do.
Review of commerce and industries for the year 1927.....	Jan. 21	Ray Fox, consul at Puerto Cortes.
MEXICO		
1927		
Annual report of the consular district of Progreso.....	Dec. 31	Herman C. Vogenitz, vice consul at Progreso.
1928		
New waterworks for Monclova and Villa Frontera.....	Feh. 3	Oscar C. Harper, vice consul at Piedras Negras.
NICARAGUA		
Trade financing and exchange, imports and exports and trade balances for 1914-1926.	Jan. 2	Christian T. Steger, consul at Corinto.
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1927, Bluefields district.	Jan. 3	A. J. McConnico, consul at Bluefields.
Preliminary review of the trade of western Nicaragua for 1927....	Jan. 5	Christian T. Steger.
PANAMA		
December report on commerce and industries.....	Jan. 12	H. D. Myers, vice consul at Panama.
Venezuela to open legation in Panama City.....	do	Do.
PARAGUAY		
Use and sale of tractors in Paraguay.....	Jan. 4	Harvey S. Gerry, vice consul at Asunción.
Annual declared export returns calendar year 1927.....	Jan. 5	Do.
PERU		
Review of Peruvian commerce and industries for December, 1927.	Jan. 10	George A. Makinson, consul in charge, Lima-Callao.
SALVADOR		
Review of commerce and industries for December, 1927.....	Jan. 4	Le Roy F. Beers, vice consul at San Salvador.
URUGUAY		
1927		
Hydro-electric development from the River Queguay in Department of Paysandu.	Dec. 8	C. Carrigan, consul general in charge, Montevideo.
Uruguayan field crops for season 1926-27.....	Dec. 19	Do.
Construction work in Montevideo.....	Dec. 30	Do.
Annual declared export returns to the United States, year ended Dec. 31, 1927.	Dec. 31	Do.
1928		
Uruguayan foreign commerce during October, 1927.....	Jan. 12	Do.
VENEZUELA		
Building activities at Macuto.....	Jan. 16	Ben C. Matthews, vice consul at La Guaira.
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1927, Puerto Cabello district.	Jan. 20	George R. Phelan, vice consul at Puerto Cabello.
Statement of the Banco Comercial de Maracaibo, for Dec. 31, 1927.	do	Alexander K. Sloan, consul at Maracaibo.

