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A VILLAGE SQUARE

NOVEMBER ' ' ' ' ' ' 1943

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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

L. S. ROWE, *Director General* PEDRO DE ALBA, *Assistant Director*

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, now 53 years old, is an international organization created and maintained by the twenty-one American Republics: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Originally known as the International Bureau of the American Republics, it was established in 1890 in accordance with a resolution passed April 14 of that year by the First International Conference of American States, which convened at Washington in October 1889. April 14 is celebrated annually throughout the Americas as Pan American Day.

The work of the Union was greatly expanded by resolutions of the Second Conference, held at Mexico City in 1901; the Third, at Rio de Janeiro in 1906; the Fourth, at Buenos Aires in 1910; the Fifth, at Santiago, Chile, in 1923; the Sixth, at Habana in 1928; the Seventh, at Montevideo in 1933; and the Eighth, at Lima in 1938. The creation of machinery for the peaceful settlement of inter-American disputes is one of the outstanding achievements of these Conferences.

PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION

The purpose of the Pan American Union is to promote peace, commerce, and friendship between the Republics of the American Continent by fostering constructive cooperation among them. The Union is supported by annual contributions from all the countries, in amounts proportional to population, and its services are freely available to

officials and private citizens alike. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and an Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and representatives in Washington of the other American governments.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

The administrative divisions of the Pan American Union are organized to carry out the purposes for which it was created. There are special divisions dealing with foreign trade, statistics, economics, intellectual cooperation, music, juridical matters, agricultural cooperation, travel, and labor and social information. All these divisions maintain close relations with official and unofficial bodies in the countries members of the Union. The Columbus Memorial Library contains 115,000 volumes and many maps. The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union, published monthly in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, is the official organ of the institution. For a list of other publications of the Union, see the inside back cover.

PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCES

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



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ILLUSTRATION AT SIDE: GALLERY OF HEROES, PAN AMERICAN UNION





Photograph by Ernesto Galarr.

A GLOVEMAKER IN AREQUIPA, PERU

As more and more women are employed in Latin American factories and business, they become increasingly interested in improving their position.

BULLETIN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

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NOVEMBER 1943

Women's Organizations in Ecuador, Paraguay, and Peru

MARY M. CANNON

Inter-American Representative of the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor

WOMEN of South America who give their time to organizations do so because they want to combine their efforts with those of others to work on specific problems such as child health, illiteracy, or women's political and civil rights. Few women's organizations in South America have any resemblance to the "Wednesday afternoon lecture and tea" type of group so familiar in the United States. There may be lectures and social functions but they are not ends in themselves. The pattern for women's groups in South America is as distinctive, as characteristic of their countries, as the music or the food. It is almost impossible to make comparisons between women's organizations in North and South America because only similar things can be understood by comparing them.

Foreigners rarely have opportunity to know the activities of women's organiza-

tions and to appreciate the contribution of these groups to the social welfare and progress of their countries. The casual, stop-over visitor to Guayaquil, Ecuador, for example, may come away with recollections of a splendid hotel, sidewalk cafés, heat, an interesting and busy river, and cacao nuts spread out to dry on streets near the docks. I was fortunate enough to stay there longer and had the privilege of meeting some of the leaders of various women's organizations, as attractive, intelligent, and energetic a group of women as could be found anywhere, who are doing valuable work in their city. Let me cite a few examples.

The *Legión Pro-Educación Popular* in Guayaquil has grown from a very small group to one hundred members. Señora Rosa Borja de Icaza, one of the founders, is at present director of the National



Courtesy of Mary Cannon

MEMBERS OF THE "LEC" IN QUITO

The members meet once a week for informal classes and discussion. (The author is at right center.)

Library in Quito. Since its beginning in 1933 the Legión has initiated and carried on projects that are based on community problems. Today there are three major pieces of work. The first is a workshop where women are taught to make lace, to embroider, to do fine sewing; they come each day to work and receive a good percentage of the profit from articles sold. The second is a center for boys who are in street trades—selling newspapers and lottery tickets, shining shoes. Some of the youngsters have no homes, sleep in doorways at night, take care of themselves the best they can. The building rented by the Legión has ample space indoors and out for a number of boys; 50 come now for lunch, recreation, and afternoon classes. There are washing facilities, and faces and

hands are shining when the boys go to the tables for their lunch. The third project is concerned with libraries for the people, one of which is for children out-of-doors in a park. Formerly literacy classes were given for women and girls; and school lunchrooms for undernourished children were opened by the Legión. Whenever the government will take over projects already under way, the Legión starts new ones.

Some of the women who are in the Legión are active also in other lines of work, such as the women's division of the Red Cross, which some time ago established a clinic for mothers and children. Recently classes for first-aid volunteers were started, with 200 students.

One afternoon I was taken to visit class

held once a week for wage-earning women and wives of workers. There were 650 present the afternoon of the visit and the place was a beehive; in one corner was a class in reading, nearby one in writing; farther on in the patio girls were learning to draw; other women and girls, with their papers spread out on tables and the floor, were learning to cut patterns and to sew. These classes are taught by volunteers and are organized by an association called *Damas Protectoras del Obrero* working under the direction of the Roman Catholic Church.

Young white-collar employees in Guayaquil, Quito, Riobamba, and Ambato have clubs called "LEC" (*Liga de Empleadas Católicas*). The members are very attractive, alert, and interested in their jobs. The LEC in Quito has plans and dreams of its own club rooms, large enough for classes, so that girls who need to work can acquire more skill and be better prepared for their jobs. The members are anxious also that girls do their jobs well in order to give women employees more prestige. These groups meet once a week for religious instruction and informal classes and discussions, and once a month they go on all-day hikes and picnics.

The Red Cross in Quito is very active. A day nursery, the distribution of children's clothes, and homes for old and handicapped people are in the scope of their activities. They also have war emergency projects: the printing and distribution of health and hygiene pamphlets for school children and workers, first-aid courses in high schools and in workers' centers, and a blood bank for national emergencies.

Turning now to the republic of Paraguay, we find that the story of its women, of the work they have done and still are doing for the life of the nation, is an amazing and fascinating epic. There are

many women in Asunción who are well prepared and doing splendid jobs but until recently they have faced their problems single-handed rather than use the added power that an organization can give them. Traditional charity societies under the Church have been the only exception in the past. The recently organized *Consejo de Mujeres* works through different committees, the most active one being the Temperance League. The Consejo's president is still enthusiastic about some of the ideas acquired at a Pan American Conference of Women in Baltimore in 1920. The school teachers, most of whom are women, have an important professional organization. The heroic work of the women in caring for the sick and wounded during the Chaco war (1932-35) was under the direction of the Paraguayan Red Cross.



Courtesy of Mary Cannon

Laura Jiménez R.

President of the Catholic League of Employed Women (LEC), in Quito.

One of the most remarkable women I have met is Señora Mercedes Valdez de Vacher de Tournemine, who has established and directs a charity society called *Obra de Beneficencia a Domicilio*. The women who work with her visit the homes of needy people, find food, clothing, school books for them, and help them to get work. The home of Señora de Tournemine is the headquarters; her age and illness are very slight inhibitions to her will.

The *Acción Católica* program is being organized in Paraguay following the same plan used in other South American countries; that is, along age and occupational lines. Home women and employed women are organized in separate groups, as are the men.

As I travelled from the east coast of South America to Peru I stopped first in the lovely city of Arequipa before going to Lima. A southern inland city, Are-

quipa is distant from Lima, the capital, in miles and in many other ways. By reputation it is very conservative, but changes go on within. It was in Arequipa that I first became acquainted with the women's organization called *Acción Femenina Peruana*. With the Nazi-Fascist threat to the democracies the *Acción Femenina Peruana* in Lima intensified its efforts to unite Peruvian women and established member groups in Arequipa and Cuzco. The Arequipa branch was just four months old when I was there in April 1943. The immediate purpose is the defense of democracy and the organization of women for service. The long-time plan of work has been based on the Declaration in Favor of Women's Rights made at the Pan American Conference at Lima in 1938. In brief, the leaders say they want "justice" for women.

The report I wrote from Arequipa states, "The women here are alert, intelligent, and eager to accomplish something for women. They have recently been asked to give a series of talks for the Women's Section of the Trade Union Federation. They are working to get a vocational school for girls. This branch has 40 members; the majority are young employed women, teachers, office employees, nurses. There is one lawyer, the only woman lawyer in Arequipa. Writers and university students are active members."

The *Unión Cultural Femenina*, another women's club in Arequipa, has for its aim to encourage women to continue their education through attendance at classes, through reading and study. The *Unión* organizes classes in sewing, cooking, first aid; broadcasts musical programs; and sponsors an annual exposition of home industries. The president says it is difficult to interest women; they are afraid of being criticised for doing something different.



Courtesy of Mary Cannon

A PERUVIAN BUSINESS GIRL



Courtesy of Mary Cannon

NORMAL SCHOOL TEACHERS IN ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY

The one at the left, Srta. María Adela Garcete Speratti, is the Paraguayan member of the Inter-American Commission of Women.

The women's groups of *Acción Católica* in both Arequipa and Lima were working very hard. The chief project in Arequipa has been serving breakfasts for undernourished children. In the beginning in 1934, they raised the necessary money. Later the financial responsibility was taken over by the government, but the members continue to give their time for the administration of the several dining rooms. Last year breakfasts were served to 1,800 children in different parts of the city.

In Lima, women of various parishes have organized weekly classes for instruction in religion and morality, and also in reading and writing. In the two centers visited, 200 and 1,200 were enrolled, with a weekly attendance of about 150 and 700.

The *Consejo Nacional de Mujeres* in Lima, affiliated with the International Council of Women, was founded 20 years ago.

The Consejo has assisted wage-earning women in securing the payment of wages and vacations. In order to improve conditions of industrial home workers, members of the Consejo took charge of giving out home work (shirts and uniforms) for the Army and Navy, thus eliminating the middleman and increasing the home workers' earnings. Before an official committee for motion-picture censorship was established by the government, the Consejo formed a volunteer censorship committee. These are just a few of the projects that have occupied the Consejo in the past. Clubwomen from the United States who have visited Lima undoubtedly remember with a great deal of pleasure the charming hospitality of the Consejo.

I was, of course, particularly interested in organizations that are concerned in some way with wage-earning women, but I want



Courtesy of Mary Cannon

HERMELINDA M. DE VERA

President of *Acción Femenina Peruana*, a women's club in Arequipa.

to mention *Entre Nous*, which for a number of years has developed splendid cultural programs for the people of Lima. Its clubhouse, a charming Spanish colonial home, is a spacious setting for art exhibits, concerts, and lectures.

A commercial and office employees' club called *Sociedad Empleadas de Comercio* was organized 26 years ago with 10 members, chiefly as a mutual-benefit association. The 200 young women who are members now enjoy medical and sick benefits, free classes, a library, and social affairs. The first president, now retired, started to work for Grace and Company 35 years ago. She and others told me about the change in attitude toward women who work, how difficult it was for them until approximately 1935; how sometimes a girl would go to work wearing her mantilla, so that

the neighbors would think she was going to mass.

Acción Femenina Peruana in Lima started in 1937 and worked in preparation for the Lima Conference of 1938, after which the organization was inactive until 1940, when it worked for the election of President Prado. It has two large rooms for office and meetings in a good and convenient location in the center of town. The membership is an interesting cross-section, for there are writers, artists, social workers, factory and office employees, teachers, and other professional women. They are young, enthusiastic, sincere, and are facing with courage serious difficulties of finance and lack of understanding. They are realistically attacking some problems of wage-earning women: They have started a cooperative for women who are making men's shirts in their homes for pitifully low wages, some for Japanese firms; they have started night classes for women who work, and a legal advisory service. The *Acción*, with the help of other women, staged a fiesta last spring (December 1942) with excellent financial results. Some of the proceeds were used to help establish *Alas Blancas*, a group of women knitting and sewing for the children of the Allied Nations. Two groups organized in industrial centers are working to meet emergencies and improve conditions in their communities.

The *Acción Femenina Peruana* of Lima asked me to bring a message to the women of the United States, which I believe is significant. Their message, signed by the president, Zorida C. de Moreno, and sixteen other members, is a fitting close to this article:

"*Acción Femenina Peruana* sends, by means of its honorary member, Miss Mary Cannon, the warmest greetings and expressions of admiration to the women of the United States, who today defend the dig-

nity and future of women the world over with their work, their intelligence, and their civic responsibility for the defeat of Nazi-Fascism.

"Our organization, which tries in every way possible to bring together all Peruvian women in a patriotic movement for progress and civilization, bears constantly in mind the women of the United States—women who have known how to create an environment in which personality can develop, an environment where women can share in the solution of great national problems, helping to make of your country a democratic state where the Four Freedoms proclaimed by President Roosevelt have

been won and are maintained by the efforts of the people themselves.

"All the women of the Continent are interested in the solidarity of our peoples for the victory of the United Nations, and we believe that the Atlantic Charter will give us the necessary means of contributing with our firm will and conviction to the establishment of justice and liberty throughout the world.

"Miss Cannon has brought us excellent reports of the civic virtues of the women of the United States, and has called forth our deepest appreciation, thus strengthening the foundations of the fraternity for which we all long."



The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile in Washington

SEPTEMBER 18, historic date in the life of the Chilean nation, was the fitting day on which the Pan American Union was privileged to welcome Dr. Joaquín Fernández Fernández, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile. The distinguished visitor had come to Washington by plane on the previous afternoon, accompanied by His Excellency Señor Rodolfo Michels, Ambassador of Chile to the United States, who greeted him upon his arrival at Miami. Dr. Fernández was the guest of the United States Government; he was entertained at Blair House, the nation's official guest residence, and on his first evening in Washington he was tendered a formal dinner by the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. The next morn-

ing the Minister paid a call on the Honorable Henry A. Wallace, Vice President of the United States, at the capitol, thus renewing the acquaintance auspiciously begun during Mr. Wallace's recent visit to Chile.

As Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, Mr. Hull welcomed the Minister to the special session which the Board held in his honor on September 18 at the Union. In greeting the visitor, Mr. Hull said:

It is a happy circumstance that we, the members of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, are privileged to welcome you, Mr. Minister, on this 18th day of September, the anniversary that commemorates the independence of Chile. In heartily congratulating the Chilean people on this historic achievement we extend our warmest

wishes for the continued progress and the ever increasing prosperity of your great country. The Chilean people have richly earned the profound respect and the affection with which they are held throughout the western hemisphere by notably demonstrating their determination and their ability to uphold the noble ideals of the great founders of your Republic. The name of O'Higgins is an inspiration to every nation on the continent, for it stands for independence, liberty and cooperation. It is inevitable that this, your natal day, should recall to us all the indomitable courage, the prescience and the sober statesmanship of those great men who led your forefathers in their struggle for the privilege and the right to determine their own destiny and to conduct their own affairs. Their faith in their country's destiny as a free and independent nation has never faltered through all the intervening years.

One illustration of their vision, which adds particular luster to their fame, was their decision, at the very dawn of Chilean independence, to build up their country's foreign trade by opening its ports to the ships and the commerce of the world. Thus these men of vision who glorified your early years were the precursors of those of today who seek national progress and international good will by removing the artificial barriers of trade.

The Pan American Union is the realization of the dream of men of transcendent genius of more than a century ago. Bolívar in South America and Jefferson in North America foresaw the time when self-interest and the logic of events would bring about the cooperation and collaboration of all the American nations. They have a common heritage of pioneering, and, in a large sense, a common destiny.

And throughout a century and a third of its history, Your Excellency, the great Chilean Republic has contributed notably to the realization of the dream in the cause of inter-American cooperation. In your beautiful capital, when the Fifth International Conference of American States there convened in 1923, important measures were taken to broaden and strengthen the work of the Pan American Union. Both the Government and the people of Chile have consistently upheld the principles and ideals for which this Union stands.

All of us here know how ably and sincerely, Mr. Minister, in following your family's tradition of public service to your country, you, personally, in high station, have contributed to the advancement of these ideals.

And it is with a special pleasure, in behalf of my colleagues of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, that I express to you our deep appreciation of your constructive efforts to make effective the unity of the Americas which is so essential to the safeguarding of our political and social institutions.

I need not tell you, therefore, how delighted we are to welcome you in this palace of the American nations as our guest of honor on this day, immortal in the annals of your country.

Dr. Fernández responded on behalf of his country and himself in the following words:

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I accept the honors accorded to my country and to the Government of President Juan Antonio Ríos, represented by me at this solemn moment in our Pan American life. I am deeply grateful to you, Mr. Secretary of State and Chairman of the Board, and I assure you that I value at their great worth the eloquent thoughts expressed in your speech welcoming me in the name of members of the Governing Board.

It was most thoughtful of you to have your welcome to me on this, my first visit to the home of the Pan American Union, fall upon the national holiday of Chile. This happy coincidence emphasizes the fraternal aspect of your greeting, and will be interpreted by the Chilean people as another expression of unity of principles and ideals in this hour of trial and of common sacrifices. The 18th of September, like the other historical dates on which our sister republics celebrate the anniversaries of their political emancipation, symbolizes our faith in liberty, in democracy, and in continental unity, because it commemorates one of the fundamental phases of the long struggle against absolutism. The cry of independence uttered by the people of Chile in 1810, preceded or followed by that of other American nations, was an expression of the spirit of solidarity that even then reigned in this hemisphere.

No one is ignorant of the fact that the intellectual and military precursors of that great revolutionary movement kept before them the glorious example of the United States. To them the Constitution signed in Philadelphia was a handbook of democracy, and the names of Franklin, Jefferson, and George Washington served as guides in their work of emancipation. That is why it is entirely appropriate to associate the names of Miranda, Bolívar, San Martín, O'Higgins, Sucre, Artigas, Morelos, Martí, and other

Latin American heroes, with the great names of the founding fathers of the United States. They all fashioned the soul of America, the substance of the solidarity and close cooperation that reign today in favor of continental defense.

The thoughts of our founding fathers paved the way for the institution where we are now assembled, and where, Mr. Chairman, you have brought to mind the noble Captain General of Chile and Grand Marshal of Peru, Bernardo O'Higgins, one of the most courageous leaders of democracy, an admirable political character of his time. These same thoughts, interpreted in their purest form, today determine the adherence of the nations of America to the sublime effort of the people of the United States under the leadership of President Roosevelt, whose policy in war and in peace has lifted to a hitherto unknown level the collaboration of all the countries of this continent. Our founding fathers sought and tried to establish the same two principles upon which American unity is based today—solidarity and good neighborliness.

I want to refer especially to your mention of the

far-seeing vision of the founders of Chile when they promoted foreign trade, opening their doors to the ships and commerce of the world, a tradition that has been continued down to the present day by the men who seek to eliminate artificial barriers and obstacles in the way of logical and reasonable trade expansion. These have been and are the principles that inspire my Government.

History teaches us that people who acquire an exaggerated sense of economic and racial nationalism, which finds expression in a withdrawal from the practice and cultivation of international relations in their political, economic, cultural, or social aspects, are bound to fall into a position of isolation, which contributes inevitably to their decline. The Inter-American Juridical Committee had every reason to condemn such a policy. It is axiomatic that there are rights and obligations in the dealings of peoples with each other. By an enlightened policy of mutual general or regional cooperation, applied in a broad sense and looking toward the common good without neglecting national interests, we can assure the normal development of the well-being, the peace, and the



THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF CHILE IS GUEST OF HONOR OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

progress that embody the dearest aspirations of all the American family.

I do not intend to analyze here the international policy of Chile. Our position is well known to be the result of thought and consciousness of our duties. That position was not taken solely because of the personal sentiments of our Government, but rather because Chilean democracy is characterized by a capacity for understanding, and it was reflected in public opinion after President Ríos had spoken on repeated occasions, and after Congress had reported on events imposing upon Chile the moral obligation to take one step more, the decisive step, in the task of collaborating for defense.

With the prudence traditionally shown by Chile in all its international actions, we have again done only what we should like others to do to us; we have fulfilled our obligations. This is what I had the honor of stating several times before the national Congress of my country, and I must say that I found there a most earnest desire to give the Government democratic support for a resolution that manifested the sentiments of the immense majority of our citizens.

It is not in vanity, but in justifiable pride, that I claim Chile to be a nation conscious of its obligations, a political entity with a democratic machinery capable of deciding when and how to play its proper role in its relations with other nations. So through conviction and loyalty, and in keeping with its continuous tradition, Chile has joined the United States, and is collaborating and will continue increasingly to collaborate, in order to bring about the triumph of the four fundamental freedoms that all the American Republics long to see established.

The inter-American mission that President Ríos, interpreter of the will of the Chilean people, has entrusted to me is one of friendship and brotherhood. There is no place more appropriate than this one in which to tell the whole continent that Chile is striving for continental harmony, for the consolidation of the principles that guide her, and for the coordinated solution of post-war problems within the strict observance of treaties that have defined forever the patrimony of each of our sovereign nations.

The Pan American Union is the temple where the sacred fire of the moral and juridical interests of the Continent is kept alive. The whole system of organization of peace and progressive codification of international law in this Hemisphere emanates from the Union. This is the depository of the common ideal toward which we are striving

in the hope of influencing the destiny of all humanity.

It is an outstanding example of pacific achievement; and there is no doubt that at the Pan American Union important initiatives will soon be taken to bring about the realization of the great work of social justice in the American Continent, just as the measures for conciliation and friendly solution of political conflicts had their first beginning here.

Your Excellencies: In presenting in the name of his Excellency Señor Ríos, President of Chile, and in my own, our respects and cordial greetings, I renew my expressions of sincere gratitude for this friendly and significant tribute to my country and to its Minister of Foreign Affairs.

At the close of the Board meeting, a luncheon in honor of Dr. Fernández was served in the Hall of Heroes. The Pan American Union was also the scene of a formal reception the same evening, when the Chilean Ambassador assembled a brilliant gathering of Washington officials to meet his eminent compatriot. The Honorable A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, gave a large dinner on September 19.

On Monday, September 20, Ambassador Michels was again host in honor of the visiting Minister, at a formal diplomatic dinner at the Chilean Embassy; and on Tuesday the Ambassador of Brazil, Senhor Carlos Martins, entertained the Chilean guest at a luncheon. From Washington Dr. Fernández started on a round of visits to other cities of the United States and Canada, where he represented his country at several important gatherings. He was accompanied by Dr. Félix Nieto del Río, diplomat, writer, and Chilean ambassador-at-large, already at home in Washington by reason of his earlier service at the Embassy here.

In New York the Pan American Society and the Chilean-American Association entertained at luncheon for Dr. Fernández, and the Consul General of Chile, Señor Aníbal Jara, invited guests to a dinner in

his honor. Returning to Washington on his way to California en route to Chile, Dr. Fernández went to tea with President Roosevelt at the White House. Dr. Felipe Espil, Ambassador of Argentina, was the Chilean Minister's host at a luncheon.

Dr. Fernández came to his high position by way of an active career of service to his country, following in the footsteps of his able father, Joaquín Fernández Blanco, who was at one time Chilean Minister to Spain, and who was also a famous mayor of Santiago. The present Minister of Foreign Affairs held his first diplomatic post in the Chilean Legation in Holland;

later he served in France, Italy, Switzerland, Bolivia, Argentina, and Uruguay. He was Minister to Uruguay when the Chilean Legation was raised to the rank of Embassy, and thus became in 1942 Chile's first Ambassador to Uruguay. But foreign service has not caused him to lose touch with his own country and its home problems; at various times he has served as mayor of the city of Valparaíso; as mayor of Santiago, the post once filled by his father; as intendant, representing the federal government in the province of Santiago; and as Minister of the Interior.

A Sentimental Journey in Peru

IV. Jauja and Ocopa

JULIA MacLEAN VIÑAS

Secretary to the Assistant Director, Pan American Union

THE towns in the sierra through which we were traveling are frequently mentioned by the chroniclers of the Conquest; but special emphasis is always placed on Jauja, celebrated in the story of the feats performed by Pizarro and his companions during their march through the interior of Peru, which culminated in their capture of Cuzco, imperial city of the Incas.

Jauja was the first city Pizarro founded to serve as a center for his activities. However, he realized the difficulties its great distance from the coast would entail, and sent scouts in search of a more advantageous site. When they found the lands of the Indian chief of the Rímac they sent

word to Pizarro to come down from the sierra and establish his capital near the sea. That capital developed through the centuries into Lima, a city of legendary charm.

Before the arrival of the Spaniards Jauja must have been an important center in the Incan empire, for there the Inca Atahualpa stored part of his wealth. When he fell prisoner he assured the Spaniards that he had there life-sized sheep and shepherds of gold, "like those in this land," which he had inherited from his father and which he would include as part of the treasure he was offering in exchange for his liberty.

Today Jauja is a peaceful place where the pepper trees, cherries, *arracachas*, and a few willows and alders give the panorama a soft, rather melancholy green, on which are dotted flocks of sheep, llamas, alpacas,

The first, second, and third parts of this article appeared in the BULLETIN for March 1940, December 1942, and February 1943.



Courtesy of Julia MacLenn

RICARDO PALMA AVENUE, JAUJA

The beneficial climate of this peaceful town has made it a famous haven for sufferers from tuberculosis.

and vicuñas. The city is located more than 10,000 feet above sea level and has a population of about 13,000; the majority of the houses are of brick with tile roofs, but there are some comfortable residences, colonial in style, with patios and gardens.

East and west of the beautiful Jauja valley are the ramparts of the two mountain chains that surround it. Towards the south, the transverse link between them is cut by a narrow gorge in whose depths flows the abundant Jauja River. Its waters, however, cannot be used for irrigation because of the depth of the ravine; agriculturists are therefore obliged to depend on rain.

Jauja farmers sell their produce in Lima; everything that used to be transported over the Central Railway is now personally conducted in buses that traverse the Central Highway at top speed, joggling passengers and freight, men and women, children,

poultry, sheep, baskets of all sizes, cages and bundles. All these in a motley conglomeration descend daily from the storehouse of Peru to the market of the Republic's capital. There the silent chola is forced to become crafty in order to haggle with the housewives who shop for eggs, cheeses, butter, hams, bacon and salt pork, different kinds of potatoes, partridges, and various fruits, such as avocados, chirimoyas, and pomegranates.

The limpid atmosphere of Jauja, where the air blows fresh and pure because of the elevation, has made this city a refuge for victims of tuberculosis who come from all over the country and even from foreign parts, hoping to be cured by those medicines that nature alone supplies. Thanks to the generosity of the Peruvian philanthropist Don Domingo Olavegoya the sanatorium bearing his name was built; it is under the jurisdiction of the Benevolent

Society of Lima and is managed by the Sisters of Saint Vincent de Paul, a religious body which since the beginning of the Republic has rendered faithful service in various social welfare institutions. The sanatorium, a large modern building with both pay and free sections, houses 500 patients, who are under the care of specialists. These sufferers and the farmers, who also go to bed early since their tasks begin at daybreak, give to Jauja a somewhat oppressive quiet, notwithstanding the beauty of its countryside.

From time to time the inhabitants of this city have engaged in fox and deer hunting. Many people take part in the picturesque and interesting fox hunt. It consists in surrounding a mountain by a human cord which, as it is tightened, brings the game

to a pre-determined spot, a wile which forces the fox into the trap prepared in advance. This hunt, in which the Incas participated with great pomp, is called *chacu*, meaning *to intercept* in the Quechua language.

The typical fiesta of the towns of Jauja and Concepción is the *shajteo*, a Quechua word meaning *banquet* or *dinner*. It takes place on some general holiday, such as carnival or New Year's. To this popular fiesta custom obliges married women to contribute by preparing different dishes for the common meal; the single women and widows may, if they wish, share in the culinary preparations. Days ahead of time the work is divided so that one woman is in charge of preparing the *shijta*, a piquant dish of roasted wheat, ground and



Woodcut by José Sabogal

A COUNTRY FESTIVAL IN THE PERUVIAN ANDES

Feasting and music are part of the celebration of all events in rural life.

fried with potatoes; another the *saka-lujlo*, or highly seasoned guinea pigs; and so on with the pungent concoctions of jerked beef and chicken. By cooking the yellow flowers of the wild mustard plant little balls for seasoning are obtained, although various kinds of chili are also used in preparing the *ahogado* with lard, onions, and salt. The women from surrounding towns lend their aid, either by making the *poque* of green peas and beans, coated with new cheese, or by cooking different fresh meat dishes. They also supply the boiled or roasted corn. It is the men's task to provide the *pisco*, a Peruvian distilled liquor.

When the day of the fiesta arrives, the participants meet in a field near the town and to the accompaniment of their own music the festivities start. Everybody dances and drinks; then the women prepare the table by spreading their shawls on the green grass, each one putting in front of her place the dish she has prepared, ready to be served on saucers. Before passing these around they offer them to their husbands (the widows and single women to their nearest relatives), who accept the tribute by eating what they want. Then a servant passes the food to the other guests. The interchange of dishes between groups is carried out with much ceremony, everyone taking pains to praise the cooking.

The liquid that takes the place of water is *chicha*, the national beverage since Inca times, which serves as a stimulant to both individual and collective merriment. With *chicha* the natives celebrate their sowing, reaping, branding of cattle, births, marriages, burials and farewells—all are occasions for which the preparation of different types of this drink is essential. The *chicha de jora* is traditional throughout the country, although in other regions it is known as *guiñapo*. Its elaborate prepara-



Courtesy of Julia MacLenn

THE MONASTERY CHURCH AT OCOPIA

The missionary college here has been a center of exploration and Christianization since the 17th century.

tion requires considerable work. First of all the corn is soaked for forty-eight hours, then it is placed in wide-mouthed earthen jars which are covered with leaves and left for eight days, when the sprouted corn is like an unborn child, the Indians say. Then it is dried in the sun, ground, boiled, and fermented, producing the white *chicha de jora* that Peruvians think has a pleasant flavor, although to the taste of the neophyte in native customs it may seem a strange drink.

On the green carpet of the fresh grass, bordered with broom, the feasters consume abundant food and quench with *chicha* the thirst caused by the chili, while little birds fly all around and the musicians try to lend gaiety to the occasion by playing *huaynos* and *kachampas* on their guitars, harps, and flutes. The *triste* too is always heard, because in our sierra everything has a trace of mournful longing; and when twi-

light falls the festivities are ended by the *cacharpari*, danced to the monotonous and plaintive sound of the flute. The dancers, joining hands in a circle, take short, slow steps, moving their heads from side to side, raising and lowering them in a ritualistic manner. The same music is played on the eve of a companion's departure from the village and after a child's funeral.

Pilgrimage to Ocopa

Every traveler who loves the past and crosses these mountains goes on a pilgrimage to the church and monastery of Ocopa, near the picturesque town of Concepción. There the Franciscans established themselves in the 17th century, organizing in later years the Ocopa Missionary College, which came to be a noteworthy center from which the gospel was preached and thousands converted to Christianity. The College also contrib-

uted to the founding of towns and to explorations in unknown regions. Thanks to the latter there were obtained valuable topographical details of great assistance in drawing maps and planning roads and also exact information on native customs.

By a wide road shaded with trees the wanderer reaches the old Franciscan school, where today, as two centuries ago, novices prepare for their missionary work by earnestly studying native dialects. At the end of the avenue rise the slender towers of the church, on whose simple exterior are two images in niches, a pair of balconies, and a round window from which projects a pole with the Peruvian flag. The clock on one of the towers struck four to receive us, and it seemed as if the statue surmounting the façade raised its arm to make the sign of the Cross over us. At the doorway of the Ocopa Monastery stands a stone figure of



THE DOME OF THE OCOPA CHURCH

The paintings tell the story of St. Francis Solanus, a Franciscan who three centuries ago traversed the heart of South America. According to tradition, he played his violin to attract the natives whom he wished to convert.

Courtesy of Julia MacLean

a thin priest wrapped in a habit; he has bare feet and carries a book in his hand. The inscription reads: "To the Venerable Fray Francisco de San José, founder of the College of Ocopa in 1724, a tribute from its sons on its second centennial, 1924."

Faithful to the work of the founder, the Franciscan missionaries have continued for three centuries to carry on their ministry from this corner of the sierra. When in the 17th century Franciscans were almost the sole agents of civilization, Ocopa was the most important missionary school of the order. In 1791 it had 85 members, who worked in 103 missions in different towns, with a total of 26,345 Indian converts.

Men of European culture, schooled in Franciscan mysticism, the missionaries have not only been engaged in bringing Christianity to unknown regions but also in contributing to scientific progress. They have penetrated the jungle, meeting every kind of danger, in order to found towns and obtain collections of animals and plants. They have put themselves in touch with the natives, including the primitive Indian tribes who had had no previous dealings with white men; and they have secured valuable information on the uses and customs of these regions. On rafts they drifted down the rivers, and thus were able to explore the Huallaga, Ucayali, Perené, Pangora, and various other tributaries of the Amazon.

The accounts written by the Franciscans of their experiences and the reports of the missionary schools are full of important geographical, linguistic, botanical, and anthropological data. They also relate the social and political events of the day. The *Cartas Geográficas* of Padre Manuel de Sobreviela are so detailed that even in our times they are very useful. *El Arte de la Lengua de los Andes* by Padre Vicente Argüe-

lles not only is a thorough study of Quechua and its dialects but also was utilized as a textbook by missionaries to learn that native tongue, knowledge of which formed the basis for the success of their work. It was Padre Juan de San Marea who studied the language of the forest dwellers. Regions which seemed inaccessible have been conquered by consulting the writings of the Franciscans. That is what happened in planning the route of the highway joining the coast with the eastern slopes of the Andes, when the Peruvian engineer Federico Basadre found the solution to his problem in the work of Fray Bernardino Izaguirre, *Historia de las Misiones Franciscanas*.

We women could not visit the monastery as thoroughly as we should have liked because the Franciscan rules forbid women to go beyond the doorway. However, the men of our party, guided by a lay brother, once more took advantage of the prerogatives of their sex and disappeared into the cloisters, where some novices were walking up and down, deep in meditation.

While we were waiting on the threshold we tried to listen to the thousand voices emanating from the storied building. In the air there seemed to be a murmur of liturgical chants and a mixture of Spanish and Quechua; not in vain did many pilgrims tarry here in two centuries. A little barefoot cholo watched us, taking on the air of a guard. No doubt he feared that on the sly we should go beyond the doorway, and he was ready to dash in search of the porter if he should see that our feminine curiosity was getting the better of us. We did not gratify him; knowing that the scamp would win the race, we thought it best to go decorously toward the church whose open posterns invited us to enter.

Men of good taste and knowledge in matters of religious art must have super-

vised the building of this church. In its side aisles are preserved intact several exquisite altars covered with gold leaf. In the first on the left there lies the urn containing the body of Vitalis, a Roman saint, which according to legend was brought to Ocopa after a special grant from the Vatican. Various images and pictures adorn the church, but the one that most attracted our attention because of its antiquity hangs over the holy water font. It is a Crucifixion, roughly painted on a blue and red background in strange colors. At the bottom is the following inscription: "This is a copy of an image of Christ crucified whose original is venerated in Malta. The devil painted it at the insistence of one of his women slaves who wanted to see what was done to the Savior on the Cross after he died. The devil protested at first because he feared that upon seeing it the woman would, as actually happened, be converted to Our Lord.—1777."

Suddenly a stream of melodious sounds rose to the vault of the temple. The strains of the organ resounded under the skillful pressure of the organist's fingers on the yellowed keys of a magnificent instrument that the Father Superior wanted us to hear, as a kind of farewell, before we left for Huancaayo, where we planned to visit the famous Sunday fair. We therefore carried away from the pilgrimage not only

a better understanding of this corner of the country but also the memory of incense rising from the altars and the tranquillity of spirit induced by music.

Outside dusk was falling. Upon passing beyond the gate we found thick white clouds, like blocks of marble flaming within, advancing across the deep blue firmament. We started on the return trip along the dusty road, at intervals meeting rural toilers on the way home after their day's work. A woman tempted us in passing with a fragrant bunch of flowers from her little farm; we bought it as a remembrance of the picturesque town of Concepción. While she hurriedly searched in the pocket of one of her many petticoats for change, there reached us the echo of the Ocopa church bells pealing the Ave Maria, and immediately she forgot the sale in order to cross herself devoutly.

In the distance the street lights of neighboring villages were appearing like luminous landmarks to show the way. In this majestic hour, when the sun has set leaving a softness of outline and color on valley and mountain, the returning emigrant believes, perhaps because of old longings for these scenes, that nature offers no spectacle like that of the Peruvian sierra. Love for one's own land, growing deeper through absence, brings more profound understanding of the saying that man lives not by bread alone.

A Tribute to Esteban Gil Borges

ON August 24, 1943, the Pan American Union paid a tribute of gratitude and respect to the memory of an illustrious Venezuelan statesman, Dr. Esteban Gil Borges, who for 12 years was Assistant Director of this institution and who, after a noble life dedicated to the service of his country and to the cause of unity among the nations of America, died in the city of Caracas on August 4, 1942. The tribute consisted of the hanging of a portrait of Dr. Gil Borges in the office where he had worked untiringly for so many years for continental cooperation and good will.

Before an audience that filled the room, the present Assistant Director of the Union, Dr. Pedro de Alba, opened the ceremony by eloquently recalling the brilliant public career of his predecessor. Then Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, expressed his sentiments of affection and esteem for his old friend and colleague in these words:

I am certain that all of us, and especially those who had the privilege of working with Dr. Gil Borges, bring to the ceremonies of this morning an overflowing measure of gratitude, admiration, and affection for the great personality whose memory we are honoring. He deserves our gratitude because of the outstanding service which he rendered to the Pan American Union; our admiration because of his high qualities of statesmanship; and our affection because of his unselfishness and constant readiness to be of service to others.

It was my privilege to work with him at the Pan American Union for a period of 12 years and I learned to love him as I would a brother. He stands forth as an eminent jurist, as a really great orator, and as a man of broad statesmanlike vision, but above all as a man of sterling character and high principles. For the maintenance of those principles he was always ready to make any sacrifice. Those of us who have had the privilege of working with him will ever remember him as a

loyal friend, a scholar, and a gentleman. To the Americas he will ever remain one of the leaders of the movement for Pan American unity and one of the glories of Venezuela.

The portrait, which was covered with the flag of Venezuela, was then unveiled by His Excellency Dr. Diógenes Escalante, Ambassador of Venezuela to the United States, who, in the name of his country, made the following remarks:

If, as the illustrious Martí once said, "To pay honor honors him who pays it," then the honor which the Pan American Union is today rendering to Esteban Gil Borges reflects credit also upon the Union itself; for the memory of no one will ever give more luster and distinction to this institution than that of the Teacher who served it faithfully and loved it with such deep devotion.

I have called him Teacher, because it seems to me that teaching was his highest and most essential quality. Not only did he teach with his wise and profound word, but with the example of a life at once beautiful and virile; he was a flawless citizen, a paragon among gentlemen, a man of unblemished integrity.

It would not be fitting for me, as a Venezuelan, to take advantage of this occasion to stress the nationality of this man who, in his country and mine, was a most learned jurist, writer, philosopher, teacher, and statesman. I should like rather—in the spirit of this tribute—to have us recall together how much the cause of Pan Americanism owes to Esteban Gil Borges.

From his university days he made the science of international law his particular specialty. In the lecture halls he was the outstanding student of his classes; in the professor's chair he was distinguished for his erudition; and later in diplomatic posts in Europe he had occasion to coordinate his abundant supply of theories with the hard experiences of reality. He followed with profound interest the movement for the formulation of a code of American international law, for which some of the spokesmen were John Bassett Moore, James Brown Scott, Ruy Barbosa, Álvarez, and many others. His mind found delight in the great scheme of establishing the life of the New World on firm juridical bases, and he re-



A TRIBUTE TO ESTEBAN GIL BORGES

By the portrait of the former Assistant Director of the Pan American Union and late Minister of Foreign Affairs of Venezuela stand Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union; Señora de Escalante; the Hon. Diógenes Escalante, Ambassador of Venezuela; and Dr. Pedro de Alba, Assistant Director of the Pan American Union.

mained assiduously and openly devoted to that ideal to the end of his life. The spectacle of a decadent and divided Europe only made more keen his faith in the destiny of our continent.

When for the first time he occupied the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, he gave the Ministry a thorough house-cleaning, drafted plans, issued orders, and moved straight ahead toward his objective. The important thing was not tradition, the white gloves of protocol, bureaucratic pettiness, or much less the position of a still young country in the concert of Old World nations. The most important thing was to bring the American Republics closer together, to inspire them with a common ideal, to put life into Bolívar's dream of 1826.

He was a disciple of Simon Bolívar, one of the Templars of the Amphitryonic League of the

Americas, one of the civilian heroes of the cause which found in President Roosevelt its highest expression. And it was precisely on account of eulogizing Bolívar one day in Central Park in New York, in an address of chiseled purity—it was, as I say, for lauding only Bolívar—that Gil Borges was forced to abandon the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and move his household to Washington. An unfortunate change for Venezuela, but what good fortune for the Pan American Union!

There is little to be said of his work in this institution which you here do not already know. Like the water in the fountain in the patio of this building, his labor flowed out, quietly but effectively, paralleling the labor of that other wise and modest teacher who is here with us today—Dr.

L. S. Rowe. Their labor is reflected in the daily activities of the Union, in the digests, monographs, addresses, reports, documents, programs of inter-American conferences, books, pamphlets, memoirs, and newspaper articles. It has been silent and self-sacrificing work, perhaps not fully appreciated by the public at large, but it fills the archives and records and constitutes the very substance of the institution and the secret of the Union's long and stable existence.

When after many years of service in the Pan American Union, Dr. Gil Borges returned to Venezuela in 1936 to fill for the second time the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, I had the good fortune to be his colleague in the Cabinet and the opportunity to comprehend even more completely his consummate skill in all questions and problems of inter-American affairs, the study of which he had perfected not only in pursuit of his daily official duties but also in the evening quiet of his home in Chevy Chase. Those were days of political heat in Venezuela; it was a time of abrupt change; and one of the few who made no false steps was Gil Borges. He gave fully and serenely of the rich fruits of his wisdom and his faith in the future of America.

Later I was his representative, as chief of the Venezuelan delegation, at the Pan American conferences at Lima and Habana. The haste of the Lima conference did not permit us to present for consideration what in my opinion would have been one of Gil Borges' greatest contributions to continental solidarity; that is, an analytical and critical exposition of the various inter-American peace instruments and carefully prepared studies regarding their coordination. Threats of war began to darken the skies of Europe; Gil Borges sensed the coming cataclysm and as a sincere lover of peace he wished to oppose force with law.

In December 1936 at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace at Buenos Aires, consideration of a method of consultation among the American governments in case of grave differences that might menace continental peace was proposed at his instance. This was the point of departure for the idea of meetings of consultation of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics.

At the first consultative meeting at Panama in 1939, the Venezuelan delegation submitted various studies prepared by our Minister of Foreign Affairs. Because of one of them the Neutrality Committee of Rio de Janeiro was created. The American Governments began the study and revision of their neutrality laws.

Venezuela's neutrality code, formulated by Gil Borges in a series of executive decrees and regulations, is considered one of the most complete in America.

But neutrality was only a temporary expedient. War had broken out on the European continent and sinister Sagittarius, the Archer, pointed his arrows toward America. The Second Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs then assembled at Habana in 1940, when I had the honor of presenting a plan of Gil Borges which took form in the famous Resolution XV.¹ Thus for the first time in the history of inter-American conferences provision was made for close collaboration among our Republics, collectively or in groups, if aggression against any one of them threatened or actually occurred. Continental solidarity thus won through the welter of hesitancy and incoherence to enter upon a stage of practical realization. It leapt from friendship to alliance—alliance without signatures, sealing wax, and parchment, but no whit less strong and sincere.

Foreshadowings of Pearl Harbor lay behind Resolution XV. You know the attitude and response of the American Republics when that monstrous and perfidious aggression took place.

Esteban Gil Borges was, therefore, one of the strongest pillars of Pan Americanism. Few minds envisaged, as did his, the need for a united continent, not only for purposes of collective defense but also as a means of stabilizing the political balance of a world headed toward catastrophe.

The contemplation of this great spectacle of solidarity which today is on the way to realization was balm for his physical sufferings during the last months of his life. In our talks at his home in Chevy Chase, his weary eyes would light up when he spoke of the coming triumph of right over might and of the predominant role of this hemisphere in the post-war world.

It is good, then, to place the portrait of so great a citizen of the Americas in this institution which he loved; and may this tribute, for which Venezuela is deeply grateful, be an everlasting testimony of recognition and praise for the triumph of Ariel over Caliban.

At the close of Ambassador Escalante's remarks, the Director General and Assistant Director of the Pan American Union placed a wreath of flowers before the portrait of the eminent Pan Americanist.

A few days later the Minister of Foreign

¹ See BULLETIN, September 1940, p. 620.

Affairs of Venezuela, the Hon. C. Parra Pérez, sent the following cablegram to the Director General:

I have read with great satisfaction in the daily papers here of the heartfelt homage recently paid by the Pan American Union to the memory of our illustrious compatriot, Dr. Esteban Gil Borges.

Through you I am pleased to present to that institution the thanks of the Government of Venezuela for this significant posthumous tribute to that eminent Venezuelan who for his devotion to the cause of continental cooperation and his valuable services to the Pan American Union occupies an honored place among the most valiant servants of the lofty ideals of America.



Second Conference Of the Inter-American Bar Association

WILLIAM ROY VALLANCE

Secretary General of the Inter-American Bar Association

THE Second Conference of the Inter-American Bar Association¹ was held at Rio de Janeiro, August 7 to 12, 1943, with an attendance of approximately three hundred outstanding members of the bar of this hemisphere. This Conference assembled under the presidency of Dr. Edmundo de Miranda Jordão. He is also president of the Instituto da Ordem dos Advogados Brasileiros, founded by a decree of Emperor Dom Pedro II, which celebrated its one hundredth anniversary on the opening day of the Conference.

On the day preceding the official opening of the Conference, the Delegates were received by President Getulio Vargas, at the Palace, and as he is a lawyer, he extended an especially hearty welcome to them. The delegates were also received by Dr. Eduardo Espinola, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Brazil, by Dr. Oswaldo

Aranha, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, by Dr. Alexandre Marcondes Filho, Minister of Justice, and by Dr. Henrique Dodsworth, Mayor of Rio de Janeiro, who later invited them to a special performance of the opera *Thaïs*.

At the opening plenary session an important address was made by Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, emphasizing the significance of understanding and cooperation among the nations of this hemisphere. Dr. Edmundo de Miranda Jordão delivered his presidential address, in which he paid tribute to the lawyers of the United States and Argentina who had worked so assiduously in bringing about the establishment of the Association. In response to these addresses of welcome, George Maurice Morris spoke ably on behalf of the lawyers of the Americas. Addresses were also made by Dr. Haroldo Valladão, official orator of the Instituto da Ordem dos Advogados Brasileiros, and by Dr. J. Honorio Silgucira, president of the Fede-

¹ For a discussion of the First Conference of the Inter-American Bar Association see BULLETIN, July 1941, p. 402. The complete proceedings have been published in Spanish and English.

ración Argentina de Colegios de Abogados.

The arrangements for the Conference were made by the Executive Committee. The following Committees and Sections held meetings in the morning or afternoon as the first order of business:

1. Commission on the Inter-American Academy of International and Comparative Law
2. Committee on immigration, nationality, and naturalization laws
3. Section on industrial property (patents and trade-marks)
4. Committee on the law of trusts and trustees
5. Committee on unification or coordination of legislation relative to the civil status of persons
6. Committee on taxation
7. Committee on administrative law and procedure
8. Committee on customs law
9. Committee on commercial treaties
10. Committee on the protection of intellectual property
11. Committee on national centers of legal documentation and bibliographical indices of law materials
12. Section on legal education
13. Committee on comparative constitutional law
14. Committee on comparison of civil and commercial laws
15. Committee on communications, including air law, telecommunications, maritime and highway transportation
16. Committee on industrial, economic, and social legislation
17. Committee on penal law and procedure
18. Committee on fisheries
19. Committee on post-war problems

The final session of the Conference was held on August 12 in the beautiful Chamber of Deputies. A very significant address was delivered by the principal delegate from Uruguay, Dr. José Irureta Goyena, and a proposal was made by an Argentine delegate that we should recommend to our Governments that in the future they should not use the word "foreigner" when referring to the nationals

of other countries in this Hemisphere, but should use the word "American."

Following these addresses, the Report of the Committee on Resolutions was presented. This Committee was composed of delegates from each of the American countries represented at the Conference, under the chairmanship of Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro, ex-President of Panama.

Approximately one hundred and twenty resolutions had been drafted by the nineteen committees listed above. After some discussion it was voted to adopt all of the resolutions as presented by the various committees and sections with the right of any delegation to make reservations with respect to resolutions which were believed to be in conflict with each other, or to be in conflict with the provisions of the constitution of the Association or outside its scope. As a result of this vote, ten delegations approved all the resolutions without reservation and six of them with reservations.

Since the resolutions of the Conference covered a wide field, there is not space here to give even a summary of them all. However, eight resolutions recommended by the Committee on Post-War Problems are given below.

RESOLUTION No. 1.

1. The Second Conference of the Inter-American Bar Association applauds the effort represented by the Preliminary Recommendation on Post-War Problems² drafted by the Inter-American Juridical Committee.
2. The Second Conference of the Inter-American Bar Association recommends to the jurists of America, and particularly to their National Bar Associations, that, in carrying out the democratic work of educating and developing public opinion, they express to the Governments of their respective countries their desire that the latter should take into consideration, insofar as possible, the principles embodied in the above-mentioned Recommendation.

² Published in full in BULLETIN, April 1943, p. 212.

RESOLUTION NO. 2.

1. Instead of insisting without modification upon the so-called *jus puniendi*, giving rise to conflicts of jurisdiction, each State shall give such aid as may be requested of it by any other State in the interest of the prevention of territorial or international crimes. The State of which such request shall be made reserves the right to refuse such request in a case involving a political crime.
2. The movement toward the unification of penal law and the uniformity of the provisions of the penal codes of the American countries, which is already in progress, should be encouraged.
3. International crimes shall continue to be defined by the respective national codes, and the American States shall endeavor, by means of conventions and treaties, to repress effectively such crimes.

RESOLUTION NO. 3.

1. The Conference considers necessary the declaration by the international community of the rights and duties of man which characterize democracy, and recommends that the Inter-American Bar Association prepare a draft declaration of the rights and duties of man to be taken up at the next Conference.

RESOLUTION NO. 4.

Resolved, that the Inter-American Bar Association endorses as a primary peace objective the establishment and maintenance, at the earliest possible moment, of a universal international system, with judicial, legislative and executive functions based on moral and juridical principles and on the internal experience of all nations and adapted to the requirements and limitations of international cooperation.

RESOLUTION NO. 5.

Resolved, that in order to maintain peace, law and justice in the post-war world, it is indispensable, in addition to establishing juridical and economic formulas, to plan education and instruction along democratic lines, it being the role of educators and professors to create and encourage in the minds of youth a fervent love for democracy.

RESOLUTION NO. 6.

Resolves to proclaim the propriety of encouraging, by all possible means, the unity of America and of supporting the effort of the United Nations to achieve the triumph of justice, the maintenance of democracy and the integrity

of moral principles which insure order within the framework of liberty.

RESOLUTION NO. 7.

1. The execution of judicial or arbitral sentences should be guaranteed by economic and financial sanctions, and eventually by means of force, applied by the community of nations or with its authorization. However, this compulsory execution should not threaten the territorial integrity or the political independence of the State committed thereto.
2. In practice, the use of these measures postulates an adequate organization of international society, equipped with the appropriate means of guaranteeing obedience to the law and respect for the decisions of justice.

RESOLUTION NO. 8.

1. The Permanent Court of International Justice should be maintained with the modifications necessary to adapt its statute to changed circumstances and to the exigencies of the international community. In particular, there should be preserved in its organization, as at present, the fundamental democratic principle of judicial independence and of the separation of the judicial, legislative and executive branches;
2. The Permanent Court of Arbitration should be maintained;
3. The jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice and of the arbitral tribunals should be broadened:
 - a) by the submission of all States to the international judicial power and by the extension of the time limit placed upon certain cases submitted to the compulsory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which has expired in the course of the present war;
 - b) by making the Court accessible, not only to States and certain national groups, as at present, but also to individuals when their fundamental rights have been violated by States: since the ultimate aim of international law, as of all legislation, consists (or should consist) of the organized protection of the rights of man;
 - c) by the more exact drafting of positive international law to correct its lacunae and defects: the rules of law

should be precise, in order to render litigation less arbitrary and to inspire the confidence of the litigants; and should cover subjects which transcend the exclusive interest of the State, thus removing such subjects from the discretionary judgment of domestic legislation and making them susceptible of international judicial decision;

d) last but not least, by the organization of international society under the regime of law:—justice, as history has proved, is inseparable from a solidly established social order.

The Committee on Immigration, Nationality, and Naturalization Laws submitted eight important resolutions under the chairmanship of Albert E. Reitzel, a member of the American delegation. These eight resolutions are quoted in full, in view of the importance of the subject matter at this time:

The Conference resolves:

I

To recommend the continuation of the Committee created by the First Conference at Habana to study the immigration, naturalization, and citizenship laws of the countries of the Western Hemisphere in order to compile and publish information concerning such laws, and to present recommendations for the solution of differences and to harmonize these laws with the necessary amplitude and due flexibility, with a view to achieving the greatest possible degree of uniformity.

II

To request that the Governments of the American States and the Bar Associations forward to the Committee on Immigration, Nationality and Naturalization Laws of the Inter-American Bar Association copies of the texts of constitutions, legal works, rulings, outstanding administrative reports, judicial decisions, and doctrinal works dealing with immigration, nationality, and naturalization.

III

To recommend that in drafting laws on immigration, nationality, and naturalization, an attempt be made to bring into harmony the defense of national interests and justice with respect to human rights.

IV

To approve the creation of the Inter-American Emergency Advisory Committee for Political Defense of the Western Hemisphere with a view to rendering more effective the Seventeenth Resolution³ of the Third Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American States, January 1942.

V

To recommend to the American States that they develop and amplify their legislative provision for facilities and advantages on behalf of nationals of American States so that the latter will occupy a special position throughout the continent, approximating that held in their own country.

VI

To recommend that the laws and regulations on immigration and entry of aliens, and the documents required for travel abroad, be revised along simpler and more abbreviated lines, and that the number of officials in charge of their execution be reduced.

VII

To recommend that the immigration laws do not render absolutely obligatory the presentation by the alien of a passport issued by his Government, but allow the substitution of any other document proving his identity, such as certificate of the Institute of Identification, professional registration card, etc.

VIII

To recommend to the American States for the greater convenience and regulation of international travel the reciprocal establishment of definite points on their respective boundaries, with health, customs and passenger inspection bureaus, to which the entry and exit of travelers shall be limited.

The Committee on Commercial Treaties recommended five resolutions, including conventions on the following subjects:

I

Pan American Convention on Commercial Relations based on the clause of unconditional

³ See BULLETIN, April 1942, p. 192.

and unlimited reciprocal most-favored-nation treatment without, however, affecting special agreements to compensate for the disadvantageous geographical situation of landlocked countries.

II

Pan American Convention for the simplification of documents and formalities for import and export.

III

Pan American Convention for the abolition of commercial limitations, prohibitions, quota systems and export licenses at the termination of the present emergency.

IV

Pan American Convention on conditions of investment and the transfer of alien capital in the economic expansion of each country.

The Rio de Janeiro meeting was an outstanding success and set a high standard of accomplishment for the subsequent meetings of the Association. Although the Association is only three years old, having been organized on May 16, 1940, at Washington, at the close of the Eighth American Scientific Congress, it has held two highly important conferences, which have brought together the lawyers of the Americas not only for social contacts but for serious consultation and discussion of the legal questions that are of such tremendous importance in the world of today. The exchange of information such as that given by George Maurice Morris, President of the American Bar Association, concerning the activities of the lawyers of the United States in support of the war effort is certain to bring about closer ties among the members of the legal fraternity throughout the Americas. There is no doubt that the objects and purposes of the Association were greatly advanced by this

meeting, and the attention paid to it by the press, officials and the Brazilian public generally is an index of the great possibilities for useful accomplishment through this organization. Interest on the part of officials of other governments was manifested by the presence of Dr. Óscar Gajardo Villarroel, Minister of Justice of Chile, Dr. Carlos Alberto Novoa, President of the Supreme Court of the same country, and Dr. Julio Guani, President of the Supreme Court of Uruguay. Dr. Gajardo delivered an important address on Chile and the war.

Brazilian hospitality provided many pleasant interludes of relaxation for the delegates. They were guests one day on a trip to Petropolis, the summer capital of Brazil. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Brazil and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Education, and Aeronautics entertained at luncheons and the Automobile Club of Brazil gave a dinner in honor of the visitors.

An invitation to hold the Third Conference of the Association in Mexico was received from the Barra Mexicana and it was accepted with great appreciation of the opportunity of having the next meeting in the beautiful capital of Mexico. The date for the Conference was not decided, but was left for determination after consultation with the officers of the host association. It was generally believed, however, that it would be arranged for August 1944, with a view to enabling a large number of delegates from the United States and Canada to attend it. The President of the Barra Mexicana, Dr. Carlos Sánchez Mejorada, was elected president of the Association.

Ecuador's Balsa

FRANCISCO BANDA C.

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WHEN THE SPANISH CONQUISTADORS arrived in the tropical regions of the New World early in the sixteenth century, they found the natives using rafts made of very light-weight logs. The Spanish word for raft is *balsa*, a name which soon came to be applied to the trees from which these logs were cut.

Balsa (*Ochroma lagopus* Sw.) is indigenous to tropical America, and produces one of the most important of the light-weight woods. Ecuador, the chief producer of this strategic material, controls at present about 95 percent of world production. None of the species grows naturally in the United States. Although the lightest balsa weighs only about half as much as cork, its strength is approximately half that of spruce; its modulus of rupture equals 2,100 pounds per square inch, and its crushing strength 2,150 pounds per square inch.

Ecuador owes her leading position in the balsa industry to natural facilities and inexpensive labor for collecting and shipping the wood. The balsa trees line the banks of the Guayas, Babahoyo and Daule Rivers and their tributaries, as well as the Río Verde, Esmeraldas, Chone, and other streams which penetrate the hinterland. Moreover, the Santo Domingo de los Colorados region in the Province of



Courtesy of Francisco Banda C.

A FIVE-YEAR OLD BALSA

The growth of the balsa is rapid, the height often reaching 60 feet in 5 or 6 years.

Pichincha has some virgin forests of balsa yet untouched.

The trees occur most frequently in the coastal regions where there is plenty of moisture, usually near the mountains. Proper drainage is also essential. Although the tree is found in virgin forests, it is most abundant as a second growth where clearings have been made either by nature or by cultivation. Natural seeding produces such a number of young

plants as to suggest weeds; hence the balsa is known as a "weed" tree. Because of its prolific nature it is difficult to estimate accurately the volume of balsa that actually exists. Furthermore, the Government of Ecuador passed a law in 1937 requiring the planting of two small balsas for every tree cut for commercial purposes.

The young balsa tree grows faster than any other form of jungle vegetation except the wild papaya. Within a year, the tree is about 12 feet high and 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. Maturity and marketability are reached in 6 to 8 years, when the mature tree reaches a height of 50 to 60 feet and a diameter of 2 to 2½ feet. Commercial use can be made of it, however, in 5 to 6 years.

At the tree ages mentioned, the weight of the wood averages from 5 to 10 pounds per cubic foot. The trees are large, fast-

growing, and readily felled and processed. The wood is sometimes pinkish, white, or pale reddish, and sometimes brownish with a rather silky luster. For industrial purposes wood from young trees is preferred, because of its extremely light weight.

The United States, in fact the whole world, depends for balsa upon imports from tropical America, mainly from Ecuador, which supplied an average of 99 percent of the balsa needs of the United States and Great Britain during 1935-41. Other Latin American countries, such as Costa Rica,¹ Guatemala, Nicaragua, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama have provided small quantities during this period.

Uses

Balsa is famous not only for its light weight but also for its insulating prop-

¹Costa Rica is producing balsa in increasing amounts.



Courtesy of Francisco Banda C.

A GROVE OF BALSAS AND FELLED TREES

Balsa, one of the lightest woods known, has many important war uses in life preservers, pontoons, airplanes, and insulation.



Courtesy of Francisco Banda C.

BALSA LOGS BEING ROLLED INTO A STREAM FOR RAFTING

erties, due to its cellular structure. Some of its many uses are in: life preservers, swimming belts, pick-up buoys, submarine mine floats, pontoons, airplane construction, loud speakers for radios, surf-boards, insulation for refrigerator equipment, sound-proof construction, and children's toys. It has a future also as a new type of "fill" for an extremely light tennis racket. Air transportation will bring balsa in as an ideal packing wood.

An important industrial use of balsa in auto-truck bodies, holds of ships, and refrigerators is based on its insulating qualities against heat and cold. For such a purpose it is ideal, because it is odorless and offers resistance to the absorption of moisture.

Balsa wood is also utilized by airplane manufacturers for fairings. Because of its extreme lightness and strength, combined with sound- and vibration-absorbing qualities, the inside walls in passenger compart-

ments of commercial planes are made of this wood.

Besides being very strong, balsa is smooth, soft-surfaced, highly resilient, and compact. A major use based on these qualities is as protective packing against the shocks and jars of shipment. Balsa pads are employed in the packing of furniture, radios, sensitive instruments, and fragile articles such as ceramics. It is also used in factories as a cushion to absorb the vibration of machinery.

During the first World War, the United States Navy equipped transports with life rafts and life preservers of balsa, and mines were floated on it. At the present time, the Navy is using balsa life floats capable of supporting several persons.

Before the present war, toy manufacturers and manual training schools cut balsa into model airplanes, toys, and other items. Under War Production Board orders, balsa lumber may now be utilized only for the manufacture of life preservers,

life floats, other buoyant apparatus, airplane construction, and other specified purposes necessary to the prosecution of the war.

Balsa destined for aircraft construction must pass more stringent inspection than wood going into life saving equipment, but the model airplane can be satisfied with air-dried wood heavier than 12 pounds, and scraps, shorts, and rejects can be used.

Logs are cut only a few weeks in advance of milling or of shipping, since exposure brings deterioration. The logs are cut into boards and planks and then dried and graded. A thorough drying is necessary. Some of the leading producers kiln-dry the balsa immediately after cutting, thus minimizing any chance of decay.

Considerable progress has been made by the Office of Economic Warfare in intro-

ducing an orderly system of grading the lumber (as "A," "B," "C," and "Shorts") on the spot in Ecuadorean sawmills, with the result that the wood can now be loaded on board ship at Guayaquil and carried directly to its destination without having to face the many delays entailed in second sortings and rejects at the point of final processing.

In the coastal region of Ecuador, comprising an area of 30,000 square miles from sea level to an elevation of 2,500 feet, where balsa wood and rubber are collected, there are estimated to be 550,000 inhabitants, or a density of population of 18 to the square mile. Compared with other low-lying regions of the moist tropics of South America, this is a rather high ratio, and a fair quota of agricultural laborers could probably be furnished. However,



LOADING Balsa LUMBER ON A RAFT

Courtesy of Francisco Banda C.

during March, April, and May, harvest time of cacao, bananas, sugar, and rice, the chief crops of the region, there is a shortage of labor, and balsa enterprises find great competition for workers, not to mention the severe rivalry that the tapping of rubber and the gathering of cinchona bark are offering to all the agricultural industries. The 1941 sugar crop in Ecuador was below that of 1940, due to the scarcity of labor.

In Ecuador, as elsewhere in western South America, it is the common belief that when Andean laborers are transferred to the less invigorating climates of the lowlands their health is quickly affected;

hence this type of labor has not been considered available for work on the coast.

The Indian population of the Ecuadorian lowlands is not large and therefore cannot be depended upon to furnish any great number of laborers. In the Province of Manabí, which exports considerable quantities of balsa, there are certain districts inhabited by the descendents of the Cara tribes, who are industrious, and it is possible that a limited number of these people can be obtained as laborers. The African population of the Provinces of Guayas, Manabí and Esmeraldas, estimated at 7,000, may be drawn upon to a certain extent.



Courtesy of Francisco Banda C.

AIR-DRY YARD FOR BALSA

After being dried in kilns or in the open air, the lumber is ready for shipment, chiefly to the United States

Cuatlicue

EBEN F. COMINS

ONE of the most repellent monsters ever carved by man, yet one of the most compelling, is the Aztec goddess of earth—Cuatlicue.¹

What great philosophy or cult could have caused the Aztecs of Mexico over six centuries ago to form such a conception of a deity, with so few human attributes to explain its meaning, only conjecture can suggest. So cosmic in power is this great mother that she continually devours the sun as it rises from and sets into the earth, her womb, from which come food and life, war and death. She also demands the sacrifice to her of endless draughts of human blood that she may return them as super-strength to her son, the god of war, Huitzilopochtli,² and to all Aztec warriors.

For a better appreciation of the conception and details of this colossus, comparison with Old World art will be helpful. The Egyptians conceived their greatest monument of mysterious life, the Sphinx, as half animal, half human, the human part being simply an enigmatic face with stereotyped features. The Greeks depicted their Zeus as a mighty deified mortal grasping a bundle of thunder bolts. Later the Romans followed suit with a tame copy—Jupiter. With the Jewish religion and the advent of Christianity, God became the supreme, all-knowing being, and Michelangelo painted Him as an elderly father with the features and flowing beard and locks of a benign old gentleman. Of the Christian renderings,

those of William Blake, the Englishman of the last century, depict Him best. Though Blake's interpretations are only small water colors, he develops a sexless human that at least suggests a creative superman of God-like qualities. Yet these examples show how dependent on human attributes sculptors and artists have been in telling their story.

But not so convention-bound was an Aztec sculptor of long ago. Here in heroic proportions this goddess of earth and fertility is shown as a composite of symbols so mighty and gruesome that the idea that she is human, a woman, is practically lost sight of. In one mammoth block of basalt, she measures approximately four by five feet; she is nine feet high and weighs at least five tons. Dominating all is the head, a crushed oblong mass: a head, yet not a head, for the goddess's head has been severed from her body, and in its place have been put two ponderous serpents' heads in profile facing each other, their combined features forming the eyes, and the two mouths, with sets of fangs, the mouth. How much more convincing and dramatic is this occult rendering of the mysterious than its depiction by a human face with handsome features or flowing beard!

For arms, two banded forms, terminating not in hands but in snakes' heads, are joined to each side. Again the sculptor uses these symbols the better to express mystery and power. For feet, huge claws are attached to stunted blocks serving as legs. Between them coils another serpent whose head and fangs, much damaged, lap over the base, as into the earth, while

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¹ Pronounced approximately *Cwaht-lé-kway*.

² Pronounced approximately *Weet-zee-lo-póach-lee*.



Courtesy of National Museum of Mexico

CUATLICUE

In the National Museum at Mexico City stands this impressive representation of the Aztec earth goddess.



Courtesy of National Museum of Mexico

SIDE VIEW OF STATUE FROM REAR

The fact that the figure leans forward shows that it was meant to be looked at from below.

its compact body coils upward to disappear into the body above. For clothes, a sash of interwoven snakes hangs around the formless waist, the decorative pendant heads and rattles serving as tassels.

In the center is the outstanding unit of the whole statue, a human skull, its two beady eyes duplicating those of its parent above. Although used as a decorative buckle to hold the sash, this death's head is a grim reminder of man's greatest gift, his return of life to his mother—life and death rotating in the perpetual succession of fecundity.

A strange effect is caused by the deep depression between the breasts, one of the few smooth surfaces in the whole statue. From this ominous cavity the skull appears to emerge as if from the very womb. To represent the merciless demands of Cuatlícue and to adorn her body, a necklace of severed hands and plucked-out-alive hearts festoons her pendant breasts, the only mark of womanhood. The meticulous accuracy with which these hands are carved with their correct joints, fingernails, even lines of the palms, shows that the sculptor knew well his anatomy, and could have given the goddess a head of stylistic beauty if he had wished; edicts and conventions stayed his hand, and dictated that he use his imagination and genius to portray the creative forces in a purely impersonal and elemental manner. All the above surfaces, save the breasts and hands, are ornamented with deeply incised designs which catch the eye but never break the rhythm of form.

One bit of carving with provocative meaning is so placed that no mortal eye can see it, for it is hidden from sight on the under side of the mighty mass. It represents Tlaltecútlí, the earth god, and suggests a spread-out toad, the sparse lines incised about an inch deep. This piece

of low relief bears the tool marks of a hand far less skillful than that which executed the rest of the statue. Someone has suggested that the whole statue may have been supported on pillars, being so lifted that the under side might be looked at. This suggestion is not borne out by evidence, as there are no signs of such blocks, and it seems unlikely that the mental attitude of the Aztecs would have permitted the informal gazing of idle curiosity. The carving, still perfectly fresh, was without doubt made to be sealed upon some solid foundation beneath. That man's eye was never permitted to see this meant nothing. I believe it was necessary only that the all-seeing eye of Cuatlícue know of its presence. The fact that the top of the snake heads and the under part of the skirt, indeed all parts not easily visible, were carefully carved, shows that the eye of the goddess was the only one to be considered.

What we have already seen hardly prepares us for the way this goddess must have looked in all her original glory; for the present forms were only the foundation for color. That the whole was so treated is known because remnants of red still cling to the skull. With this as a cue, one easily imagines the breasts, hands, and hearts a fleshy yellow ochre, the head, arms, and legs an earthy brown, and the eyes, fangs, and split tongue a gleaming white—all in all a resplendent monster of brown, yellow ochre, red, and white. Blues and greens? No. One does not like to think of those pretty colors as seducing the drains of Mother Earth.

Besides this invitation to color, the masses and lines that go to make the figure a masterpiece of design should be carefully studied. The double bow of the mouth, the four fangs, and the parted tongue come to an abrupt stop at the only inner horizontal line in the whole statue. This short

straight bar between head and body gives the sharp accent needed to hold together the many curves, and is echoed by other horizontal lines that cross the two arms, and by the powerful one that edges the skirt. Beneath it flare outward the four hands and hearts whose forms swing in balanced arcs to rest upon the rounded skull. Below, in reversed curves, hang two bulbous pendant snake heads which carry the light masses downward. Grasping the ground are the eight mammoth claws that make an almost fringe-like effect at the base. The only vertical lines are the outside extremes of head, arms, and legs. Note well how the fangs of the main head, on the two arms and between the claws repeat each other and give an accented balance to the whole design.

One cannot leave this study without observing the oblong plaques that hang from the two arms. They are strangely undetailed, with the exception of a finely incised line that runs down the middle of each, under the bottom, and up the middle of the outside. These two lines look like strings tied around packages. What could these two uninterrupted blanks have meant? One looks to lost color with some painted ornament to give them meaning. In their present state they remain an unanswerable riddle.

To the casual observer the whole statue appears overbalanced, topheavy, almost ready to fall onto the beholder. This effect is no mistake of the spectator's, but was premeditated on the sculptor's part, for the statue does lean forward; and why? Because it was originally placed to be looked up to from a flight of steps below, and thus be seen as an overwhelming monster ready to consume its worshipers. The profile view clearly accentuates this forward leaning. Only a sculptor of great imagination and knowledge of dramatics and of architecture could have had vision

enough to foresee and master such a problem.

The back view of the statue is almost a duplicate of the front, the head of double snakes being a replica. The necklace of hands and hearts is tied in a clumsy knot at the nape of the neck, and the human skull is simply another unit in a flowing train of snake and tassel design.

Having studied Cuatlicue as she now is, one feels impelled to dive back into the far past and visualize her advent into the world, to see how this astounding idea was conceived. It is not difficult to imagine some of the scenes as they probably took place. The ruler and the priests, having decided to perpetuate their fearsome goddess as a statue, call in the court sculptor. To him they dictate the story the statue must tell, and how it shall appear when placed in a small temple at the top of a steep flight of steps.

The idea, form, and position agreed upon, the sculptor with his army of workmen sets forth for the quarry miles away, where the best basalt is found. The block is measured off and the workers hew it out, with only harder stones for tools, no metal durable enough to cut with having yet been discovered. Once free from the mass, the block is rolled along over smooth logs, pulled by myriads of little men harnessed to endless ropes. It seems strange that a short section of log gave these people no conception of a wheel; it was for the Spaniards, centuries later, to show the old New World this simple and easy mode of locomotion.

Freed from the quarry and brought down to the water's edge, the stone is floated on sturdy rafts to the nearest landing place, and from there it is pulled to the temple. In an adobe enclosure, improvised as a studio, the sculptor marks off the forms of the various masses, and he and his associates begin to block them out.

Click, click, click is heard day in and day out. Here is a master sculptor at work, a genius carving from one block of stone a creation that is destined to be one of the great pieces of sculpture of the Americas. With every stroke of the stone tool struck with fever heat, yet balanced by cold precision, he sees his vision coming into being. Little does he realize that the lack of metal tools protects him from the indulgence of branching out into meretricious excrescences and holds him down to a rigid rendering of a rugged statement.

He and his co-workers are little men, their bodies almost as square in form as the stone itself. Their compact figures, embossed with muscles, make ever-changing copper-colored designs that seem to caress the prostrate gray giant beneath them, and even infuse life into it. For this growing monster lies flat on the ground. More power can be put into a stroke directed downward upon a horizontal mass than into a right angle stroke aimed against a mass standing erect. While the under side is exposed, the sculptor, with the pointed end of a burnt stick, draws on it a stylistic rendering of Tlaltecutili, then turns its carving over to one of his less skilful associates. As the great masses conform to the master's desire, their barren surfaces call for decoration. With the expert skill of engravers, these little men cut the intricate ornamentations, which are startling in effect and strangely suggestive of woven patterns, even of cross-stitch.

The ruler and his court are constant visitors. They stand by, watching with approval as the sculptor's conception takes shape from the ungainly mass, and at the same time they command that the results be such as to propitiate the goddess herself, while the whole meets their own requirements—a combination of shrewd sophistication and gross superstition.

Finally the last stroke of the tool is made, the color is added, and the statue of Mother Earth, in effulgent bloom, is ready for her ascension. Beams of wood are added one by one below, until a veritable labyrinth of supports lifts her high in the air to the platform, the center of the sacred shrine, her final resting place. There she stands in a three-walled shrine, illuminated only by the reflected light from the world outside, and not from above as one now sees her. With awe-inspiring effect, the skull looms forth a burning red. The four hands and hearts pick up the ochre tone and spread it up and outward onto the breasts. The head of serpents with piercing eyes and the curving fangs, bursting forth from the bowed mouth, numb the senses of the worshippers below and force them prostrate to the ground.

Yet this was not to be her final resting place. She was moved again, but not by her Aztec guardians. Centuries later alien hands transported her to the National Museum in Mexico City, where she is exhibited today, shorn of her rightful setting and of her under-lighting. Magnificent as she appears beneath the skylights, one cannot help wishing she might again be placed alone, in a setting more appropriate to her origin.

Going over this manuscript in her presence, I could not help turning around and looking down the long hall of the Museum to the Palenque Cross. What a difference there is between these two masterpieces. Cuatlieue, the apex of Aztec art, and the Cross, the last word of the Mayan. My mind also flashed back to other masterpieces of Mayan art, back to the stupendous stelae at Quiriguá, Guatemala, to the parade of stelae and the "Portal" at Copán, Honduras, and to the harvest of carved stones, with that triumph the "Sitting Lintel," at the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. Although these speci-

mens of Mayan art are superb in beauty and technique, when they are compared to the overwhelming Aztec goddess they seem to lack a pulsating and brutal force, to verge on the effete—the same comparison that is often made between the primitive and stylistic Greek statues and the Venus de Milo.

So again we turn to this supreme masterpiece and pay endless tribute to the unknown Aztec sculptor and his assistants, who brought into being from lifeless stone this titanic rendering of earth and fertility and of death and life—the Great Mother Cuatlucue.



Guggenheim Fellowships, 1943

FIFTEEN fellowships were awarded to Latin-American scholars and artists in the fourteenth annual Latin American Fellowship competition of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. This year's fellowships were distributed as follows: Four to Argentina; two each to Brazil, Chile, and Cuba; three to Mexico; and one each to Peru and Puerto Rico. Two were granted to artists, two to economists, two to historians, one to a mathematician, one to a poet, and seven to biologists.

The list of persons receiving the fellowships is as follows:

José Antonio Goyco, Assistant in Chemistry, School of Tropical Medicine, University of Puerto Rico, Santurce, Puerto Rico. Project: Studies in the field of food technology with special reference to high-yielding tropical crops. Mr. Goyco's work will be concerned with the production, processing and preservation of foods in the tropics as part of a hoped-for solution of the problem of a large undernourished population in the tropical belt of the world.

Mario Autuori, Assistant in the Biological Institute, São Paulo, Brazil. Project: Studies of the biology of the fungus-growing ants. These ants are the chief enemies of Brazilian agriculture and Mr. Autuori's studies are designed to give fundamental bases for their control.

Dr. Isabel P. Farfante, Instructor in Zoology, Faculty of Science, University of Habana, Cuba. Project: Studies of methods of increasing the supply of edible mollusks and crustaceans in Cuban waters. This is Dr. Farfante's second Guggenheim Fellowship and she is the only woman appointed to a Latin-American Fellowship by the Foundation this year.

Juan Ignacio Valencia, Agrostologist, Darwin Botanical Institute, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Project: Continuation of studies of South American forage plants, especially corn, under the direction of Dr. Paul Weatherwax at the University of Indiana.

Raúl Cortés Peña, Entomologist, Ministry of Agriculture, Santiago de Chile, and Professor in the Faculty of Agronomy, Catholic University of Chile. Project: Continuation of studies of the methods used in the United States for the biological control of insect pests.

Dr. Gabriel Gasic Livacic, Chief of the Laboratory, Institute of Biology of the University of Chile, Santiago de Chile. Project: Studies in the fields of hematology and endocrinology.

Dr. Fabio Leoni Werneck, Chief of the Laboratory, Instituto Oswaldo Cruz, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Project: The preparation of a monograph on the Mallophaga of mammals. Dr. Werneck's work will be carried on in the United States National Museum and at Stanford University, California.

Teodoro E. Núñez Ureta, Artist and Professor of Art in the University of San Agustín, Arequipa, Peru. Project: Creative work in painting and studies of contemporary painting in the United

States. Mr. Núñez Ureta is a self-taught artist. His work has been exhibited in Santiago de Chile, in Lima, and in Cuzco, Peru.

Mauricio Lasansky, Artist, Córdoba, Argentina. Project: Creative work in black and white and studies of prints and printmaking. Mr. Lasansky's art education was obtained in Argentine art schools. His etchings and engravings have been exhibited throughout South America and the United States, and are in the permanent collections of several museums in the United States.

Dr. Raúl García, Assistant in the Statistical Institute of the School of Economics, University of Córdoba, Argentina. Project: Studies of agrarian policy in the United States. Dr. García's work will be carried on in collaboration with Professor T. W. Schultz at the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa.

Dr. Adolfo Dorfman, Director of the Seminar of Applied Economics, University of La Plata, and member of the faculty of the Colegio Libre of Buenos Aires, Argentina. Project: Studies of methods of classifying and interpreting economic phenomena. Dr. Dorfman is the author of a book on "Methods to Stimulate the Industrialization of Argentina" and his purpose in coming to the United States is to become familiar with the best techniques for analyzing the data of business and industrial activity.

Octavio Paz, Writer, Mexico City. Project: A study of the poetic expression of the concept of America. Mr. Paz is the author of several books of poetry and prose and is recognized as one of the leading young Mexican writers.

Dr. Antonio Hernández Travieso, Professor, Institute of Secondary Education, Marianao, Cuba. Project: The preparation of a life of Father Varela, celebrated Cuban priest, teacher and statesman who lived in the United States for many years.

Dr. Ramón Iglesia, Member of the Colegio de Mexico. Project: A study of Mexican history in the first half century of independence. Dr. Iglesia is the author of many historical works.

Jaime Lifshitz Gaj, Research assistant in the Institute of Physics and Professor in the Faculty of Sciences of the National University of Mexico. Project: Mathematical studies of the general

theory of orbits, under the direction of Professor George D. Birkhoff at Harvard University.

The Committee of Selection consisted of Dr. Frank Aydelotte, Director of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, Chairman; Dr. Thomas Barbour, Director of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University; Dr. Percival Bailey, Professor of Neurology and Neurosurgery, University of Illinois Medical School; Dr. Américo Castro, Professor of Spanish, Princeton University; and Dr. Elmer Drew Merrill, Professor of Botany and Director of Botanical Collections, Harvard University. In making their selections, this Committee was assisted by many eminent Latin American scholars and authorities in the fields of the applicants' work.

These Latin American fellowships, granted annually to assist research and creative work in all fields of art and scholarship, were established in 1929 by the late United States Senator Simon Guggenheim and his wife as part of the activities of the Foundation which they set up in 1925 in memory of their son. The purpose of the Foundation is to give opportunities for further work and study to men and women who by work accomplished have proved themselves of the highest ability. The Foundation's assistance is available to scholars in any field of knowledge and to artists in any branch of the arts, without distinction on account of race, color, or creed. The annual Latin American fellowships usually carry a stipend of \$2,000, plus traveling expenses to the United States, where the fellows carry on their work, and for return to their homes.

First Conference of Ministers of Education of the American Republics

THE First Conference of Ministers of Education of the American Republics assembled in Panama during the period September 27 to October 4, 1943, for the purpose of discussing the problems of American educational systems and of working out standards for the orientation and coordination of education on a continent-wide basis.

The opening of the Conference coincided with the inauguration on September 27 of the Inter-American University, an institution whose establishment at Panama was recommended by both the Third and the Eighth American Scientific Congresses.

The program of the Conference was as follows:

- I. Philosophy of education and current technical problems
 - a) Principles and bases to be set as standards for the reorganization and orientation of American educational systems, particularly in view of those problems of an educational nature that may arise in the Continent as a consequence of the war.
 - b) Education in relation to the economic, political and social structure of the American Republics.
 - c) Education in relation to the republican and democratic ideals of the Continent.
 - d) Education in relation to the historical, linguistic, and biological characteristics of the American peoples.
 - e) The State and private education in relation to national ideals.
 - f) Visual methods and broadcasting in inter-American education.
 - g) Adult education.
 - h) Education of indigenous races.
 - i) Economic, political, social and pedagogical factors in illiteracy in America.
 - j) Campaign against illiteracy. A common criterion to serve as a basis to determine the index of literacy.
- II. Closer relations among the peoples of the hemisphere through cultural interchange
 - a) Statutes of the Inter-American University.
 - b) Interchange of educational publications.
 - c) Foundation of an inter-American "university city" in Panama.
 - d) Transfer of students between universities of America.
 - e) The teaching of history, geography, literature and art in America.
 - f) Establishment of libraries, museums, schools, colleges and universities in each country, for the benefit of teachers and students of the American republics.
- III. Artistic education and coordination of the American educational systems
 - a) American folklore as a source of inspiration in the autochthonous composition of music and in song-books for schools.
 - b) Inter-American Institute of Folk Music.
 - c) Maintenance and restoration of monuments and archeological remains. Organization of archeological exhibits.
 - d) Adoption of a common pedagogical nomenclature and of a uniform method of educational statistics.
 - e) Evaluation of courses of study and of professional academic titles.
 - f) Standardization, as far as is possible and practical, of courses of study and of educational programs.
 - g) Improvement of means of avoiding difficulties created by language differences among the people of the Americas, as a stimulus to better understanding; system of international phonetics.
 - h) Procedure for giving effect to the agreement adopted at the Montevideo Conference for the revision of textbooks and other educational material on inter-American topics.
 - i) Inter-American Bureau of Education and Inter-American Education Association.
 - j) Program for the promotion of exhibitions of teaching material used by the American Republics: geography, history, language, literature, etc.

El Mundo del Cinco y Diez

GERMÁN ARCINIEGAS

ME decía un español: A mí no me importa que mi mujer vaya a las tiendas grandes de la Quinta Avenida: tiemblo cuando va al "cinco y diez." Y tenía razón el español. Frente a un abrigo de piel que vale tres mil dólares, no existe ni la tentación. Pero en una tienda en donde todo vale cinco o diez centavos, la señora se marea. Todo le parece, como decimos en Colombia, regalado. Y ya sabemos todos aquí que cuando una señora entra al cinco y diez, regresa cargada de maquinitas de pelar papa, cremas para las manos, libros para los niños, abalorios, baratijas, prendengues, cachivachos, chucherías, cacharros y bagatelas.

El hecho es que usted encuentra hoy que cada departamento en Nueva York está lleno de cinco y diez. En el mundo existe desde hace años una tendencia natural a democratizar la mercancía. Cada vez hay menos cosas caras y más cosas baratas. Hemos pasado sin mayores aspavientos del diamante al vidrio. A lo menos, la mujer que tiene joyas que lo son se muestra menos que en otros días, y la que tiene joyas que no lo son, se muestra más. Y en este mundo del cinco y diez, ya no hay quien no tenga la maquinita de pelar papa y la crema para las manos.

Se compran las cosas más inútiles. Un tubito de pegante en cinco centavos. ¿Para qué comprar pegante si no tenemos qué pegar en casa? "Quién sabe . . . Cualquiera día . . ." Y venga el tubito

De El Tiempo, Bogotá, Diciembre 6, 1942.

de pegante. Hace poco estaba yo en un teatro y oía conversar a un argentino. Hablaba con gran entusiasmo a la señorita que le servía de dama de compañía, pues aquí hay un servicio de esta clase para orientar a los caballeros que no saben inglés. Decía el argentino: Esto es maravilloso: he encontrado en el cinco y diez, cinturones de veinticinco centavos: me he comprado diez: de diferentes colores para que cada vestido tenga su cinturón.

Como ustedes saben, en el cinco y diez hay cosas que valen hasta un peso. Que se venden en un peso, acudiendo a una distinción mental. En el cinturón, la correa vale diez centavos, diez la hebilla y cinco el pasador. Nada de más de diez centavos. El público ha aplaudido con furor este descubrimiento. En un almacén grande una docena de tacitas con sus platitos vale dos dólares con cuarenta, lo cual en realidad es demasiado. Pero en el cinco y diez compra usted cada pieza en diez centavos. Regalada. La señora no piensa nunca en el total de dos cuarenta, sino en que todo lo puede pagar con níqueles. En esto de la aritmética ocurren casos tan extraordinarios, y sobre todo, con las señoras, que, como ustedes saben, un día le preguntaba a su marido una dama: "Díme, Julio, cuál fué la herencia que nos dejó papá, que ya no me acuerdo: ¿fueron mil cuatrocientos, o cuatrocientos mil?"

El cinco y diez no viene sino a aplicar una teoría general. Del mismo modo que usted compra allí cosas para la casa, hay

el capital que se hace con níqueles (ahorro, que dicen los banqueros); el abrigo que se paga con níqueles (clubs, que llaman los polacos); el automóvil que se mueve a níquel la milla (taxi, que todos pedimos a gritos). En Nueva York, la vida se fracciona en níqueles. Hay unos restaurantes automáticos en que todo se paga mecánicamente. Con níqueles. El ala de un pollo no vale veintieino centavos, sino eino níqueles. Regalada. Un almuerzo no vale sesenta centavos, sino doce níqueles. Regalado. Las señoras no se

eansan nunea de ponderar: Todo por eino centavos.

Se han inventado las máquinas más ingeniosas para cambiar los billetes y reducirlos a níqueles. Usted llega al restaurante, a la estación del subterráneo, a la droguería: entrega sus billetes y le devuelven montones de níqueles. Níqueles que le pesan a usted hasta agobiarlo. Cuando sale sin un níquel, usted siente un descanso infinito. Le han quitado, y esto sí es de veras, un peso de encima. . . .

New York, noviembre de 1942.



The Americas and the War

TO KEEP the readers of the BULLETIN informed of the various measures dealing with the war and its effects taken by the American Republics since the United States was attacked by Japan on December 7, 1941, a continuing list is being compiled of laws, decrees, acts, orders, and resolutions published in official gazettes or noted in other publications received at the Pan American Union. While it is attempted to make each monthly installment of the compilation as complete as possible, it is inevitable that some measures should be omitted, because of uncertain mails, the delay in receiving recent issues of official papers, and other difficulties.

When a reference stands by itself in parenthesis, it is the official source for an item for which an unofficial source was previously given. In order to preserve the numbering of the measures mentioned in the preceding issues, items listed in this number whose dates fall between

those of measures already published are inserted with letters following the number (*e. g.*, 2*a*).

The official gazettes of the Latin American countries are as follows: Argentina, *Boletín Oficial*; Brazil, *Diário Oficial*; Chile, *Diario Oficial*; Colombia, *Diario Oficial*; Costa Rica, *Gaceta Oficial*; Cuba, *Gaceta Oficial*; Dominican Republic, *Gaceta Oficial*; El Salvador, *Diario Oficial*; Ecuador, *Registro Oficial*; Guatemala, *Diario de Centro América*; Haiti, *Le Moniteur*; Honduras, *La Gaceta*; Mexico, *Diario Oficial*; Nicaragua, *La Gaceta*; Panama, *Gaceta Oficial*; Paraguay, *Gaceta Oficial*; Peru, *El Peruano*; Uruguay, *Diario Oficial*; and Venezuela, *Gaceta Oficial*.

The list was begun in the April 1942 number of the BULLETIN, and omissions will be supplied as information is received from official or other sources. Cooperation to this end will be appreciated. When notice of a measure has been taken from an unofficial account, the official source will be given as soon as it is available.

Severances of Diplomatic Relations, Declarations of War, and Adherences to the Joint Declaration by the United Nations

	SEVERANCES OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS				DECLARATIONS OF WAR			Adherence to the Joint Declaration by the United Nations
	Germany and Italy	Japan	Bulgaria Hungary Rumania	Vichy France	Germany and Italy	Japan	Bulgaria Hungary Rumania	
Bolivia.....	1-28-42	1-28-42			4-7-43	4-7-43		4-27-43
Brazil.....	1-28-42	1-28-42	(1)		8-22-42			2-6-43
Chile.....	1-20-43	1-20-43	5-18-43	5-18-43				
Colombia.....	12-19-41	12-8-41		11-26-42				
Costa Rica.....					12-11-41	12-8-41		1-1-42
Cuba.....				11-9-42	12-11-41	12-9-41		1-1-42
Dominican Republic.....					12-11-41	12-8-41		1-1-42
Ecuador.....	1-29-42	1-29-42		11-26-42				
El Salvador.....				11-16-42	12-12-41	12-8-41		1-1-42
Guatemala.....				11-12-42	12-11-41	12-8-41		1-1-42
Haiti.....				11-10-42	12-12-41	12-8-41	12-24-41	1-1-42
Honduras.....				11-13-42	12-12-41	12-8-41		1-1-42
Mexico.....	12-11-41	12-8-41	B-12-20-41 H-12-19-41 R-12-23-41	11-10-42	5-22-42	5-22-42		6-14-42
Nicaragua.....				11-13-42	12-11-41	12-8-41	12-19-41	1-1-42
Panama.....				11-13-42	12-12-41	12-7-41		1-1-42
Paraguay.....	1-28-42	1-28-42						
Peru.....	1-24-42	1-24-42		1-26-43				2-8-43
United States.....				(2)	12-11-41	12-8-41	6-5-42	1-1-42
Uruguay.....	1-25-42	1-25-42		5-12-43				
Venezuela.....	12-31-41	12-31-41		11-26-42				

¹ Rumania severed diplomatic relations with Brazil on March 6, 1942. (*The Department of State Bulletin*, April 18, 1942.)

² The Vichy Government severed diplomatic relations with the United States on November 8, 1942. (*The Department of State Bulletin*, November 14, 1942.)

PART XX

ARGENTINA

63b₂. March 5, 1943. Presidential Decree raising the price of milk. (Mentioned in *La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, May 20, 1943.)

65a. April —, 1943. Presidential Decree limiting, after May 1, 1943, the use of electric power by providing that the suspension of industrial work, use of air conditioning apparatus, and illumination of electric signs, provided for by Decree No. 132,783 of October 8, 1942 (see Argentina 31a, BULLETIN, April 1943), be made effective from six to nine p. m. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, May 1, 1943.)

67. (Correction) May 6, 1943. (Mentioned in *La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, June 2, 1943.)

74a. May 19, 1943. Presidential Decree cancelling the decree of March 5, 1943, raising the price of milk (see 63b₂ above.) (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, May 20, 1943.)

74b. May 20, 1943. Resolution, Rubber Distribution Commission (*Comisión de Distribución del*

Caucho) making tire purchase certificates valid in any province or territory, regardless of where issued. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, May 21, 1943.)

77. May 26, 1943. Order, Y. P. F., granting supplementary gasoline rations to the executives of commercial enterprises. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, May 27, 1943.)

78. May 27, 1943. Resolution, Ministry of Agriculture, permitting the temporary use of tin thinner than regulation in the manufacture of containers. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, May 28, 1943.)

79. May 28, 1943. Presidential Decree increasing the prices set for lubricating oils by the decree of September 16, 1939. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, May 29, 1943.)

80. June 1, 1943. Presidential Decree, prohibiting the exportation of peanut, cotton, or turnip seed or oil. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, June 2, 1943.)

81. June 10, 1943. Presidential Decree suspend-

ing the use of codes and ciphers in foreign radio-telephone and radiotelegraph communications. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, June 11, 1943.)

82. June 17, 1943. Presidential Decree providing that the manufacture of rubber articles must be authorized by the Rubber Distribution Commission, limiting the use of rubber by manufacturing firms to 10 percent of their stocks on May 18, 1943, and of any new stocks acquired from that date to the date of this decree, and prescribing further regulations for limiting and regulating the use and distribution of rubber. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, June 18, 1943.)

83. June 18, 1943. Announcement, Y. P. F., of regulations for gasoline rationing for July to September 1943. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, June 18, 1943.)

84. June —, 1943. Decree ordering a general decrease in rents, effective July 1, 1943, until December 31, 1945, and setting up courts of appeal to hear cases arising out of the decree. (*Airmail News Letter*, Argentine-American Chamber of Commerce, Buenos Aires, July 8, 1943.)

85. July —, 1943. Decree announcing severe measures against persons holding more new tires than were declared by them in accordance with the decree of March 1942. (*Airmail News Letter*, Argentine-American Chamber of Commerce, Buenos Aires, July 8, 1943.)

86. July 5, 1943. Presidential Decree modifying the maximum prices of sugar. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, July 6, 1943.)

BOLIVIA

16a. April 30, 1943. Executive Decree creating the Board of Economic Defense of Bolivia (*Junta de Defensa Económica de Bolivia*). (*El Diario*, La Paz, May 6, 1943.)

16b. May 5, 1943. Order, Ministry of the Interior, for the exportation of unused gasoline drums from Camirí and Sanandita. (*El Diario*, La Paz, May 6, 1943.)

18a. June 7, 1943. Circular, Press and Information Office (*Oficina de Prensa y Propaganda*), Ministry of the Interior, requesting information concerning the prices of articles of prime necessity, preparatory to prescribing price control regulations. (*El Diario*, La Paz, June 8, 1943.)

18b. June —, 1943. Organization of a Price Control Office (*Oficina de Control de Precios*). (*El Diario*, La Paz, June 4, 1943.)

20. July 27, 1943. Executive Decree suspending press censorship, established by the decree of May

18, 1943 (see Bolivia 18, BULLETIN, October 1943). (*El Diario*, La Paz, July 28, 1943.)

BRAZIL

68c₁. January 15, 1943. Resolution No. 151, National Statistics Council of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, modifying the list of products subject to the survey provided for by Decree-Law No. 4,736 of September 23, 1942 (see Brazil 42b₁₁, BULLETIN, April 1943). (*Diário Oficial*, April 27, 1943.)

76a. March 26, 1943. Resolution No. 40, Economic Defense Commission, providing for the inclusion of two German subjects under the provisions of Decree-Law No. 4,807 of October 7, 1942 (see Brazil 46, BULLETIN, December 1942, as corrected in BULLETIN, April 1943). (*Diário Oficial*, April 29, 1943.)

76b. March 30, 1943. Decree No. 12,123, extending the regional quota of 20 percent to the naval personnel serving in zones under the Naval Commands of the North, Northeast, and East and the Natal Naval Base. (*Diário Oficial*, April 1, 1943.)

76c. March 31, 1943. Resolution No. 33, Price Division, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, creating a Technical Price Commission for Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products (*Comissão Técnica do Preço dos Produtos Químicos e Farmacêuticos*). (*Diário Oficial*, April 3, 1943.)

76d. April 1, 1943. Order No. 46, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, creating a Federal District Consumers Census Commission (*Comissão de Recenseamento dos Consumidores no Distrito Federal*). (*Diário Oficial*, April 2, 1943.)

76e. April 1, 1943. Decree-Law No. 5,369, modifying, for the duration of the war, the domestic warehouse rates in the ports of the country. (*Diário Oficial*, April 3, 1943.)

76f. April 1, 1943. Order No. 45, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, providing that factories producing iron for reinforced concrete distribute this material in the State of São Paulo according to the lists issued monthly by the Regional Office of the Industrial Production Division in collaboration with the Large Construction Syndicate of the same State. (*Diário Oficial*, April 2, 1943.)

76g. April 2, 1943. Resolution No. 34, Price Division, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, approving maximum prices for iron for reinforced concrete. (*Diário Oficial*, April 5, 1943.)

76h. April 5, 1943. Order No. 47, Coordinator

of Economic Mobilization, fixing the powers of the Civil Construction Division (*Setor Construções Cíveis*), created by Order No. 29 of November 30, 1942 (see Brazil 63, BULLETIN, June 1943, as corrected in BULLETIN, August 1943), and prescribing other regulations relating thereto. (*Diário Oficial*, April 6, 1943.)

76i. April 5, 1943. Order No. 48, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, providing for a monthly survey by the Civilian Construction Division of the requirements of civilian construction (see 76h above). (*Diário Oficial*, April 6, 1943.)

76j. April 5, 1943. Order No. 352, Ministry of Roads and Public Works, creating a commission to centralize current measures concerning the rationing, distribution, transport, etc., of domestic coal (*Diário Oficial*, April 6, 1943.)

76k. April 5, 1943. Decree-Law No. 5,376, creating a temporary international telegraphic service called "Expeditionary Force Messages" (*Mensagens das Forças Expedicionárias*) in the Post Office and Telegraph Department, and in the private foreign telegraph services established in the country. (*Diário Oficial*, April 7, 1943.)

76l. April 6, 1943. Resolution No. 36, Price Division, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, sanctioning, with certain modifications, the prices for eggs in the Federal District, approved by the Federal Price Commission. (*Diário Oficial*, April 7, 1943.)

76m. April 7, 1943. Decree-Law No. 5,381, approving the contract between the Amazon Valley Supply Office (SAVA) and the Rubber Development Corporation, for the reception and placement of workers in the Amazon Valley. (*Diário Oficial*, April 9, 1943.)

76n. April 8, 1943. Order No. 49, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, suspending all restrictions on the production of brown lump sugar and crude sugar for the duration of the war. (*Diário Oficial*, April 10, 1943.)

76o. April 9, 1943. Order No. 50, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, regulating the supply in national markets and the exportation of rice. (*Diário Oficial*, April 10, 1943.)

76p. April 9, 1943. Order No. 51, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, reserving as food for livestock all Brazilian production of wheat bran, cottonseed meal, and oil cake. (*Diário Oficial*, April 10, 1943.)

76q. April 9, 1943. Order No. 52, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, creating and out-

lining the functions of the Fish Division (*Setor da Pesca*). (*Diário Oficial*, April 10, 1943.)

76r. April 9, 1943. Resolution No. 38, Price Division, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, approving, for an experimental period of 3 months, maximum prices for the sale of fish to middlemen and from the latter to the consumer in the municipalities of São Paulo and Santos in the State of São Paulo. (*Diário Oficial*, April 10, 1943.)

76s. April 9, 1943. Resolution No. 40, Price Division, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, raising the retail prices of cigarettes and packaged tobacco. (*Diário Oficial*, April 10, 1943.)

76t. April 9, 1943. Decree No. 12,217, prescribing regulations for the visits of officials on shipboard, previous to disembarkation, according to war requirements, and revoking certain previous regulations pertaining thereto. (*Diário Oficial*, April 12, 1943.)

76u. April 9, 1943. Resolution No. 39, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, fixing the price of certain cotton, in accordance with Decree No. 5,360 of March 30, 1943, which provided for federal financing of the cotton crop. (*Diário Oficial*, April 12, 1943.)

76v. April 12, 1943. Resolution No. 50-1943, Economic Defense Commission, requiring persons having in their possession goods included in the provisions of Article 11 of Decree-Law No. 4,166 referring to properties held by Axis subjects (see Brazil 19, BULLETIN, May 1942, as corrected in BULLETIN, July 1942), to declare immediately to the Economic Defense Commission the location and use of such goods. (*Diário Oficial*, April 13, 1943.)

76x. April 13, 1943. Decree-Law No. 5,403, approving the agreement between the Amazon Valley Supply Office (SAVA) and the Rubber Development Corporation for the supplying of basic commodities to workers of the Amazon Valley. (*Diário Oficial*, April 16, 1943.)

76y. April 16, 1943. Decree-Law No. 5,412, prescribing regulations for the trial of deserters from factories under the supervision of the Ministry of War, Navy, and Aeronautics, and from factories considered of military interest, for the duration of the war, according to the provisions of Decree-Law No. 4,937 of November 9, 1942 (see Brazil 57i, BULLETIN, April 1943). (*Diário Oficial*, April 19, 1943.)

76z. April 16, 1943. Decree-Law No. 5,413, providing for the application of the dispositions of

Article 271 of the Code of Military Justice to deserters from the army. (*Diário Oficial*, April 19, 1943.)

76z₁. April 17, 1943. Order No. 54, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, authorizing the creation of establishments for the sale of prime necessities by the governors of the states of Amazonas, Pará, Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe, Bafá, and Espírito Santo. (*Diário Oficial*, April 29, 1943.)

76z₂. April 19, 1943. Resolution No. 45, Price Division, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, establishing ceiling prices to apply to restaurant menus within 90 days. (*Diário Oficial*, April 20, 1943.)

76z₃. April 19, 1943. Resolution No. 47, Price Division, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, providing that within a period of 20 days for the Federal District and 45 days for the states and the Territory of Acre, all laboratories or pharmacies manufacturing drugs or chemical products must present to the Technical Price Commission of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products (see 76c above) a detailed account of each product, and providing that, in regard to imported products, their authorized representatives in Brazil must furnish information regarding their respective importation prices, dates of importation, and existing stocks. (*Diário Oficial*, April 22, 1943.)

76z₄. April 19, 1943. Instruction No. 2, Price Division, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, concerning the powers and functions of the State Price Commissions, created by Order No. 39 of January 19, 1943 (see Brazil 68e, BULLETIN, August 1943). (*Diário Oficial*, April 22, 1943.)

76z₅. April 20, 1943. Instruction No. 3, Price Division, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, providing for the division of the states into "economic zones," each containing a certain number of municipalities, in accordance with its geographic extent and economic development, in order to fix regional prices in relation to the transportation costs of each product. (*Diário Oficial*, April 22, 1943.)

76z₆. April 20, 1943. Resolution No. 48, Price Division, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, providing that the distribution of sugar by specified refineries should be made, until further deliberation, in accord with certain percentages of the normal consumption of each kind of sugar. (*Diário Oficial*, April 22, 1943.)

76z₇. April 20, 1943. Bulletin No. 24, Merchant

Marine Commission, concerning the granting of war bonuses to sailors on Brazilian ships. (*Diário Oficial*, April 22, 1943.)

76z₈. April 21, 1943. Resolution No. 49, Price Division, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, approving the prices for salted fish proposed by the Fish Price Technical Subcommittee of the Federal Price Commission. (*Diário Oficial*, April 24, 1943.)

76z₉. April 22, 1943. Decree No. 12,278, approving the specifications and listings for the classification and control of the exportation of starch products (starch, tapioca, manioc, and manioc flour), for the purpose of stabilizing the market. (*Diário Oficial*, April 26, 1943.)

76z₁₀. April 26, 1943. Order No. 35, Ministry of the Treasury, issuing instructions concerning the importation, exportation or reexportation by the Rubber Development Corporation of material to be used in exploitation of rubber. (*Diário Oficial*, April 28, 1943.)

76z₁₁. April 27, 1943. Decree-Law No. 5,426, altering the provisions of Decree-Laws Nos. 5,030, 5,031, and 5,032, of December 4, 1942, pertaining to production, trade, and exportation of certain products (see Brazil 65b and 65c, BULLETIN, August 1943). (*Diário Oficial*, April 29, 1943.)

76z₁₂. April 27, 1943. Decree-Law No. 5,428, establishing control over the national rubber products industry, and prescribing other regulations pertaining thereto. (*Diário Oficial*, April 29, 1943.)

76z₁₃. April 28, 1943. Decree-Law No. 5,430, prescribing wartime regulations concerning the commissioning of Army officers in superior posts. (*Diário Oficial*, April 30, 1943.)

76z₁₄. April 30, 1943. Order No. 55, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, providing that factories producing iron for reinforced concrete distribute this material in the State of Rio Grande do Sul according to lists issued monthly by the Regional Office of the Industrial Production Division in collaboration with organizations representing interested classes in the same State. (*Diário Oficial*, May 3, 1943.)

76z₁₅. April 30, 1943. Resolution No. 50, Price Division, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, approving the prices for iron for reinforced concrete in the State of Rio Grande do Sul proposed by a special commission. (*Diário Oficial*, May 3, 1943.)

76z₁₆. May 10, 1943. Resolution No. 54, Price Division, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization,

approving the maximum prices proposed by the special commission for certain iron bars for reinforced concrete in the Federal District and Municipality of Niterói. (*Diário Oficial*, May 11, 1943.)

76z17. May 10, 1943. Resolution No. 64, Economic Defense Commission, providing, in accordance with article 3 of Decree-Law No. 4,807 of October 7, 1942 (see Brazil 46, BULLETIN, December 1942, as corrected in BULLETIN, April 1943), that without the previous consent of the Commission contracts or changes in contracts for the constitution of new companies in which German, Italian, or Japanese subjects or entities form a part, or for the admission of Axis nationals as members, may not be registered in the Commercial Register of the Capital of the Republic, the Commercial Boards, and Public Registers, and denying the registration of individual firms under the same conditions. (*Diário Oficial*, May 12, 1943.)

76z18. May 10, 1943. Resolution No. 65, Economic Defense Commission, providing that persons or corporations subject to the provisions of Decree-Laws Nos. 4,166 of March 11, 1942, and 4,807 of October 7, 1942 (see Brazil 19, BULLETIN, May 1942 as corrected in BULLETIN, July 1942, and 46, BULLETIN, December 1942 as corrected in BULLETIN, April 1943), and organizations a majority of whose members are German, Italian, or Japanese nationals, may not form stock companies. (*Diário Oficial*, May 12, 1943.)

76z19. May 14, 1943. Decree-Law No. 5,486, prescribing regulations for the resale of national wheat acquired under the provisions of Decree-Law No. 4,953 of November 13, 1942. (*Diário Oficial*, May 17, 1943.)

76z20. May 14, 1943. Decree No. 12,422, prescribing regulations concerning the calling up of reservists. (*Diário Oficial*, May 17, 1943.)

76z21. May 14, 1943. Resolution No. 7, Executive Fruit Commission, Ministry of Agriculture, allowing export quotas for the current year only to those exporters who exported an annual average of 5,000 boxes in the three years 1940, 1941, and 1942, and making other provisions. (*Diário Oficial*, May 17, 1943.)

76z22. May 14, 1943. Order No. 57, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, determining the percentages of national fibers to be used in the manufacture of thread, twine, rope, cables, and burlap. (*Diário Oficial*, May 27, 1943.)

76z23. May 15, 1943. Order No. 58, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, sanctioning a table of maximum prices for lard, and providing that

State Price Commissions proceed to readjust within 10 days the listed prices for the product in areas not indicated in the table. (*Diário Oficial*, May 19, 1943.)

76z24. May 15, 1943. Order No. 59, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, providing that certain imported drugs of prime necessity be subject to quota restrictions. (*Diário Oficial*, May 19, 1943.)

76z25. May 17, 1943. Order No. 60, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, temporarily fixing at the December 1, 1942 level the price of pharmaceutical and official products in the Federal District, Niterói, and the Capital of the State of São Paulo. (*Diário Oficial*, May 19, 1943.)

76z26. May 25, 1943. Order No. 70, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, ordering producers of oil cake and cottonseed meal to reserve 15,000 tons monthly of their production for stock feeding. (*Diário Oficial*, May 27, 1943.)

76z27. May 25, 1943. Order No. 16, Director General of the National Treasury, providing that the value of the interest due within the half year in which War Bonds are to be sold, but before the sale, shall be added to the nominal value of the bonds. (*Diário Oficial*, May 27, 1943.)

76z28. May 26, 1943. Order No. 71, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, creating a Priority Service for cargoes in coastwise shipping. (*Diário Oficial*, May 27, 1943.)

76z29. May 28, 1943. Order No. 74, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, revoking Order No. 27, regulating the exportation of quartz (see Brazil 62c, BULLETIN, August 1943). (*Diário Oficial*, May 29, 1943.)

76z30. May 28, 1943. Decree-Law No. 5,531, revising Decree-Law No. 5,031 of December 4, 1942 (see Brazil 65b, BULLETIN, August 1943), creating an Executive Yuca Commission and making other provisions. (*Diário Oficial*, May 31, 1943.)

76z31. May 28, 1943. Decree-Law No. 5,532, revising Decree-Law No. 5,032 of December 4, 1942 (see Brazil 65c, BULLETIN, August 1943), creating an Executive Fruit Commission, and making other provisions. (*Diário Oficial*, May 31, 1943.)

76z32. May 28, 1943. Order No. 73, Coordinator of Economic Mobilization, requiring sack factories to produce a quota for domestic use, and regulating the prices of sacks. (*Diário Oficial*, May 31, 1943.)

84. August —, 1943. Note from the Brazilian Government to the French Committee of National

Liberation, recognizing the latter as the sole qualified organ representing French interests. (*Boletim Aéreo*, Serviço de Informações, Ministério das Relações Exteriores, Rio de Janeiro, August 27, 1943.)

85. August —, 1943. Decree-Law including within the economic defense provisions of Article 5 of Decree-Law No. 4,807 of October 7, 1942 (see Brazil 46, BULLETIN, December 1942, corrected April 1943), corporations which are organized in conformity to Brazilian laws but subordinated even indirectly to German, Italian, or Japanese organizations, and which maintain with Axis subjects or corporations, within or outside the country, agreements considered contrary to national security, and making other provisions. (*Boletim Aéreo*, Serviço de Informações, Ministério das Relações Exteriores, Rio de Janeiro, August 27, 1943.)

CHILE

1_a. December 26, 1941. Resolution No. 192, Department of Mines and Petroleum, approving the contract between the gasoline distributing companies and the bus proprietors of Valparaíso and Viña del Mar, and providing that the distribution of the indicated quotas of gasoline will be made under the control of the Traffic Director of the Municipality of Valparaíso and under the direction of the Petroleum Supply Committee. (*Diario Oficial*, December 31, 1941.)

7_a. March 11, 1942. Decree No. 239, General Subsistence and Price Commissariat, regulating rents. (Mentioned in *Diario Oficial*, April 12, 1943.)

11_a₁. April 16, 1942. Decree No. 278, General Subsistence and Price Commissariat, fixing the price of edible oils from seeds. (Mentioned in *Diario Oficial*, March 16, 1943.)

20_a₁. June 30, 1942. Presidential Decree No. 2,405 *bis*, providing that the provisions of Decree No. 3,721 of 1933, as modified by Decrees Nos. 1,003 of 1934 and 2,007 of 1937, remain in force until September 30, 1942, except that addition of alcohol to gasoline in the provinces of Aconcagua and Santiago shall be made in the proportion of 2.5 percent, and shall be obligatory for specified brands. (*Diario Oficial*, July 25, 1942.)

22_d. July 20, 1942. Decree No. 994, General Subsistence and Price Commissariat, adding to the list of articles under control of the Commissariat considered necessary for the manufacture of gasogenes. (See Chile 21g, BULLETIN, January 1943.) (*Diario Oficial*, July 31, 1942.)

22_e. July 20, 1942. Presidential Decree No. 638, fixing standards for the application of the penalty of closure provided for commercial or industrial establishments violating Decree-Law 520 of August 30, 1932, which established the General Subsistence and Price Commissariat. (*Diario Oficial*, January 5, 1943.)

25₁. July 28, 1942. Presidential Decree No. 672, declaring equipment and furnishings of private lodgings to be articles of prime necessity. (*Diario Oficial*, August 7, 1942.)

25_c₁. August 5, 1942. Decree No. 1,082, General Subsistence and Price Commissariat, fixing the price of laundry soap. (*Diario Oficial*, August 12, 1942.)

26_a. August 12, 1942. Decree No. 2,032-d, General Subsistence and Price Commissariat, fixing prices of horse meat. (*Diario Oficial*, August 14, 1942.)

29_a. August 14, 1942. Presidential Decree No. 2,942, amending Decree No. 2,405 *bis* of June 30, 1942 (see 20_a₁ above), providing that alcohol be added to gasoline in a proportion of 5 percent. (*Diario Oficial*, August 28, 1942.)

31₁. August 19, 1942. Decree No. 2,055-d, Departmental Subsistence and Price Commissariat, fixing maximum prices in Santiago for certain articles of prime necessity. (*Diario Oficial*, August 21, 1942.)

42_a. November 24, 1942. Order No. 16, Ministry of Economy and Commerce, creating a Central Commission for gasoline rationing in accordance with Decree No. 141 of August 31, 1942 (see Chile 33, BULLETIN, January 1943, as corrected in BULLETIN, April 1943). (Mentioned in *Diario Oficial*, March 5, 1943.)

44. (Correction) November 26, 1942. Decree No. 3,061. (*Diario Oficial*, November 28, 1942.)

44_d. November 30, 1942. Presidential Decree No. 327, authorizing the National Wine Syndicate to produce alcohol to be added to gasoline. (*Diario Oficial*, December 18, 1942.)

45_a₁. December 5, 1942. Resolution No. 272, Petroleum Supply Commission, fixing prices for fuel and Diesel oil. (*Diario Oficial*, December 9, 1942.)

45_c₁. December 24, 1942. Presidential Decree No. 67/904, giving the General Subsistence and Price Commissariat the power to fix bread prices and to enforce its decrees relating thereto. (*Diario Oficial*, March 25, 1943.)

45_e. Corrected copy of Law No. 7401. (*Diario Oficial*, February 9, 1943.)

- 45g₁. December 31, 1942. Presidential Decree No. 58-440, providing that employees of the International Exchange Commission of the Export Control Service and of the National Supply Board shall become part of the National Foreign Trade Council as of October 1, 1942. (*Diario Oficial*, March 6, 1943.)
- 45g₂. December 31, 1942. Presidential Decree No. 70/1791, approving regulations for the control of prices of drugs and pharmaceutical products. (*Diario Oficial*, February 20, 1943.)
- 45h₁. January 4, 1943. Decree No. 32, General Subsistence and Price Commissariat, standardizing milk prices in the provinces of Valparaíso and Aconcagua. (*Diario Oficial*, January 8, 1943.)
- 46₁. January 21, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 390, creating a commission to revise regulations pertaining to the residence or activities of foreigners who entered the country during the years 1938, 1939, and 1940. (*Diario Oficial*, February 2, 1943.)
- 46₂. January 21, 1943. Decree No. 156, General Subsistence and Price Commissariat, modifying maximum prices for fresh horse hides. (*Diario Oficial*, February 2, 1943.)
- 47e₁. January 26, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 514, correcting Law No. 7401 of December 31, 1942 (see Chile 45e, BULLETIN, May 1943 and above), pertaining to national security. (*Diario Oficial*, February 9, 1943.)
- 47f. (Correction) January 28, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 577. (*Diario Oficial*, February 6, 1943.)
- 47f₁. January 29, 1943. Decree No. 176, General Subsistence and Price Commissariat, fixing prices for national cement. (*Diario Oficial*, February 3, 1943.)
- 47f₂. February 3, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 479, suspending during the present year certain regulations regarding interest payments to holders of Chilean foreign debt bonds issued in Swiss francs. (*Diario Oficial*, February 19, 1943.)
- 47f₃. February 3, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 49, providing that gasoline distributors must deposit monthly in an account of the Provincial Treasury of Santiago the funds collected from the special gasoline taxes levied to pay the administrative expenses of rationing and for the alcohol added to gasoline. (*Diario Oficial*, March 11, 1943.)
- 47f₄. February 3, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 64, repealing Decree No. 638 of July 20, 1942 (see 22e above), and putting into effect Decree No. 972 of December 20, 1933, providing for fines to penalize those disobeying the regulations of the General Subsistence and Price Commissariat. (*Diario Oficial*, March 13, 1943.)
- 47g. Decree No. 222, General Subsistence and Price Commissariat. (*Diario Oficial*, February 8, 1943.)
48. (Correction) February 5, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 506. (*Diario Oficial*, February 19, 1943.)
- 48a. Decree No. 256. (Mentioned in *Diario Oficial*, February 22, 1943.)
- 48a₁. February 11, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 997, granting supervisory powers to the Administrator of the Public Passenger Transportation Service. (*Diario Oficial*, February 22, 1943.)
- 48b. (Correction) January 21, 1943. Decree No. 156, General Subsistence and Price Commissariat, fixing prices for shoes, in accordance with Decree No. 1701 of October 21, 1942 (see Chile 36m, BULLETIN, April and May 1943). (*Diario Oficial*, February 8, 1943.)
- 48c. February —, 1943. Decree No. 424, Ministry of the Treasury, extending the period for reduction of duties on paraffin and kerosene. (*Diario Oficial*, February 15, 1943, mentioned in *Comercio*, Valparaíso, January-February 1943.)
- 48d. February 11, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 1,009, providing that the functions of the Central Commission created by Order No. 16, Ministry of Economy and Commerce, of November 24, 1942 (see 42a above), be taken over by the Central Committee created by Decree No. 6,541 of November 26, 1942 (see Chile 43b, BULLETIN, July 1943). (*Diario Oficial*, March 5, 1943.)
- 50b. (Correction) February 18, 1943. Decree No. 574-d. (*Diario Oficial*, February 20, 1943.)
- 50c. (Correction) February 18, 1943. Decree No. 591-d. (*Diario Oficial*, February 20, 1943.)
- 50c₁. February 18, 1943. Decree No. 306, General Subsistence and Price Commissariat, fixing prices for sheep intestines supplied by distributors for the manufacture of catgut. (*Diario Oficial*, February 23, 1943.)
- 50d. (Correction) February 12, 1943. Decree No. 268. (*Diario Oficial*, February 24, 1943.)
- 50d₁. February 22, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 22, declaring the subdivision of Quintero an emergency zone, in accordance with Decree No. 34/2245 of November 17, 1942 (see Chile 41b, BULLETIN, September 1943). (*Diario Oficial*, March 5, 1943.)

- 50_d. February 22, 1943. Decree No. 316, General Subsistence and Price Commissariat, clarifying Decree No. 222 of February 4, 1943 (see 47_g, BULLETIN, October 1943 and above). (*Diario Oficial*, February 26, 1943.)
- 50_f. February 26, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 113, prohibiting the transportation of cattle for export in Chilean boats. (*Diario Oficial*, March 26, 1943.)
52. February 1, 1943. Order No. 18, Ministry of the Interior. (*Diario Oficial*, March 1, 1943.)
53. (Correction) March 1, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 736. (*Diario Oficial*, March 2, 1943.)
- 53_a. March 2, 1943. Decree No. 372, General Subsistence and Price Commissariat, ordering the declaration of stocks of steel cable. (*Diario Oficial*, March 22, 1943.)
- 53_b. March 9, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 180, authorizing the functioning of the factory of the National Fuel Company in a non-industrial district. (*Diario Oficial*, March 17, 1943.)
- 53_c. March 10, 1943. Decree No. 424, General Subsistence and Price Commissariat, naming a commission to study the problem of possible changes in the price of edible oils from seeds, fixed by Decree No. 278 of April 16, 1942 (see 11_a, above). (*Diario Oficial*, March 16, 1943.)
- 54_a. March 16, 1943. Resolution No. 280, Petroleum Supply Committee, prohibiting the unauthorized sale of airplane gasoline and subjecting it to rationing. (*Diario Oficial*, March 19, 1943.)
- 54_b. March 18, 1943. Decree No. 496, General Subsistence and Price Commissariat, repealing the prohibition of Decree No. 916 of July 15, 1942 (see Chile 21_c, BULLETIN, January 1943), against the use of new tin for the manufacture of crown caps. (*Diario Oficial*, April 8, 1943.)
55. (Correction) March 18, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 1,548. (*Diario Oficial*, March 24, 1943.)
- 55₁. March 22, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 982, declaring applicable to all hemp and jute sacks the lowering of tariff charges accorded by Decree No. 506 of February 5, 1943 (see Chile 48, BULLETIN, June 1943 as corrected above). (*Diario Oficial*, April 8, 1943.)
- 55_a₁. March 24, 1943. Decree No. 547, General Subsistence and Price Commissariat, providing that imported articles of prime necessity destined for the Province of Magallanes will not be affected by the provisions of Decree No. 222 of February 4, 1943 (see Chile 47_g, BULLETIN, October 1943 and above). (*Diario Oficial*, April 1, 1943.)
- 55_d. March 31, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 1,063, providing that the dispositions of Decree No. 3,721 of 1933 shall remain in force until June 30, 1943, except that the addition of alcohol to gasoline shall be made in proportions of from 6 to 20 percent, and shall be obligatory in the case of specified brands. (*Diario Oficial*, April 15, 1943.)
- 56₁. April 3, 1943. Decree No. 608, General Subsistence and Price Commissariat, regulating the transportation and distribution of bread in the Province of Santiago. (*Diario Oficial*, April 12, 1943.)
- 56_a. (Correction) March 31, 1943. Resolution No. 282, Petroleum Supply Committee, establishing regulations by which distributors' sales of gasoline, paraffin, Diesel oil, and fuel oil will be kept within ration restrictions. (*Diario Oficial*, April 2, 1943.)
- 56_a₁. April 7, 1943. Decree No. 643, General Subsistence and Price Commissariat, prohibiting monopolies or refusal to sell articles of prime necessity. (*Diario Oficial*, April 17, 1943.)
- 56_a₂. April 8, 1943. Decree No. 645, General Subsistence and Price Commissariat, fixing specific regulations according to the Rent Law, Decree No. 239 of March 11, 1942 (see 7_a above). (*Diario Oficial*, April 12, 1943.)
- 56_a₃. April 10, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 215, repealing Presidential Decree No. 49 of February 3, 1943 (see 47_f₃ above), and making similar but more complete provisions for the disposal of funds arising from the special taxes on gasoline. (*Diario Oficial*, April 22, 1943.)
- 56_b₁. April 13, 1943. Resolution No. 283, Petroleum Supply Committee, ordering gasoline importers to make monthly reports of stocks on hand, sales, consumption, and other operations. (*Diario Oficial*, April 15, 1943.)
- 56_b₂. April 15, 1943. Decree No. 1378-d, Departmental Subsistence and Price Commissariat of Santiago, approving regulations for the installation and operation of "people's butcher shops." (*Diario Oficial*, April 17, 1943.)
- 56_b₃. April 21, 1943. Decree No. 722, General Subsistence and Price Commissariat, ordering persons or corporations producing, manufacturing or trading in articles of prime necessity to present to the Commissariat their annual reports or balance sheets since 1940. (*Diario Oficial*, April 29, 1943.)
- 56_b₄. April 21, 1943. Decree No. 725, General

Subsistence and Price Commissariat, regulating the delivery of articles of prime necessity through permits. (*Diario Oficial*, April 29, 1943.)

56b₈. April 21, 1943. Decree No. 727, General Subsistence and Price Commissariat, fixing maximum prices for refrigerated lamb from Magallanes. (*Diario Oficial*, April 29, 1943.)

59. June 15, 1943. Decree, General Subsistence and Price Commissariat, requiring the declaration of all stocks of wheat and flour before June 20, 1943. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, June 16, 1943.)

COLOMBIA

56c₁. December 29, 1942. Presidential Decree No. 2826, regulating certain provisions of Law No. 45 of December 18, 1942, concerning the issuance of National Economic Defense Bonds (see Colombia 56, BULLETIN, April 1943). (*Diario Oficial*, January 4, 1943.)

56e₁. January 18, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 100, ordering a second issue of 15,000,000 pesos of National Economic Defense Bonds, in accordance with the authorization of Law No. 45 of December 18, 1942 (see Colombia 56 and 56c, BULLETIN, April and June 1943, and 56e₁ above). (*Diario Oficial*, January 26, 1943.)

56e₂. January 18, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 87, prescribing certain regulations on cotton. (Amended by Decree 966 of May 18, 1943. See Colombia 68, BULLETIN, October 1943.) (*Diario Oficial*, January 26, 1943.)

64₁. April 19, 1943. Resolution No. 119, Office of Exchange Control and Exports, adding to Resolution No. 118 of April 7, 1943 (see Colombia 64, BULLETIN, August 1943), with particular reference to sending funds abroad. (Supplement No. 186 of the *Revista del Banco de la República*, Bogotá, May 1943.)

70a. May 26, 1943. Presidential Decree creating the parachute corps of the national air force, and the insignia to be worn by its members. (*El Tiempo*, Bogotá, May 27, 1943.)

70b. May 29, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 1068, regulating the exploitation and commerce of cinchona bark. (*Diario Oficial*, June 4, 1943.)

71a. June 10, 1943. Presidential Decree fixing basic prices for coffee, and issuing other regulations pertaining thereto. (*El Tiempo*, Bogotá, June 11, 1943.)

73. June 18, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 1207, prescribing certain regulations, concerning properties of foreigners, in accordance with Law No. 7 of March 2, 1943 (see Colombia 59a,

BULLETIN, August 1943). (*Boletín Semanal de Noticias*, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, No. 463, June 23, 1943.)

74. June 22, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 1233, adding to the decrees concerning properties of foreigners (see 73 above). (*Diario Oficial*, June 26, 1943.)

75. July 3, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 1304, amending Decree No. 1148 of June 10, 1943, concerning exchange stabilization (see Colombia 71, BULLETIN, October 1943.) (*Diario Oficial*, July 10, 1943.)

76. July 15, 1943. Resolution, National Price Control Office, fixing maximum prices for articles of prime necessity. (*El Tiempo*, Bogotá, July 16, 1943.)

COSTA RICA

86. April 1, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 15, amplifying the provisions of Decree No. 4 of January 27, 1943 (see Costa Rica 68, BULLETIN, June 1943), concerning the sale at auction and adjudication of expropriated properties. (*La Gaceta*, April 4, 1943.)

87. April —, 1943. Announcement, Traffic Office (*Comandancia de Tránsito*), that private automobiles being driven around the Central Park on concert days and those parked near theaters would be checked and penalties applied in order to avoid pleasure driving. (*La Prensa Libre*, San José, April 5, 1943.)

88. April 5, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 16, ordering the issuance of 300 Defense Bonds, 5,000 colones each, according to Decree No. 38 of December 14, 1942 (see Costa Rica 61, BULLETIN, June 1943). (*La Gaceta*, April 6, 1943.)

89. April 6, 1943. Order, General Supply Board, rationing imported rice. (*La Prensa Libre*, San José, April 7, 1943.)

90. April —, 1943. Order, General Supply Board, providing for the sale by the Board of clothing at low prices to poor people. (*La Prensa Libre*, San José, April 28, 1943.)

91. April 16, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 21, amending Decree No. 4 of January 27, 1943, as amended by Decree No. 15 of April 1, 1943 (see Costa Rica 68, BULLETIN, June 1943 and 86 above), by authorizing the deed of transfer of ownership of expropriated property acquired at public auction to be issued by the proper authority upon notice by the Ministry of the Treasury and Commerce. (*La Gaceta*, April 20, 1943.)

92. April 19, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 23,

amending Article 34 of Decree No. 4 of January 27, 1943, as amended by Decree No. 15 of April 1, 1943 (see Costa Rica 68, BULLETIN, June 1943 and 86 above), pertaining to expropriated properties. (*La Gaceta*, April 21, 1943.)

93. May 7, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 32, expropriating 85 percent of coffee produced by subjects of Axis nations and persons on the Proclaimed List; ordering evaluation and payment of proper indemnification; and authorizing the Property Custodian Board to sell within the country or export the coffee affected by the decree. (*La Gaceta*, May 9, 1943.)

94. May 10, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 2, declaring drugs and chemicals, patent medicines, and official preparations articles of prime necessity, creating the National Drug Control Board (*Junta Nacional de Control de Drogas*), and repealing Decree No. 11 of June 9, 1942 (see Costa Rica 37, BULLETIN, October 1942). (*La Gaceta*, May 13, 1943.)

95. May 11, 1943. Order, General Supply Board, providing for the importation of corn and rice because of a domestic shortage. (*La Prensa Libre*, San José, May 12, 1943.)

96. May 12, 1943. Order, General Supply Board, providing for the importation of 10,000 quintals of beans because of shortage. (*La Prensa Libre*, San José, May 12, 1943.)

97. May 12, 1943. Legislative Decree No. 2, suspending certain constitutional guarantees for sixty days. (*La Gaceta*, May 13, 1943.)

98. May 12, 1943. Order, Gasoline Supply Board, granting Diesel oil to buses at the rate of one gallon per passenger per month. (*La Prensa Libre*, San José, May 13, 1943.)

99. May 12, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 35, providing that visas for export permits granted by the Export Control Board shall be issued by the National Supply Board, taking account of Decree No. 2 of January 23, 1942, and No. 4 of February 4, 1942 (see Costa Rica 18 and 20, BULLETIN, May 1942), excepting from this decree enterprises with effective contracts which need materials for their regions in Central America and Panama. (*La Gaceta*, May 14, 1943.)

100. May 13, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 36, authorizing the issuance of 600 Defense Bonds of various denominations, totaling 1,350,000 colones, in accordance with Decree No. 38 of December 14, 1942 (see Costa Rica 61, BULLETIN, June 1943). (*La Gaceta*, May 14, 1943.)

101. May 27, 1943. Legislative Decree No. 12,

approving a contract signed December 21, 1942, between the Secretary of Agriculture and Animal Industry and the International Balsa Company, S. A., for the cultivation and exploitation of balsa. (*La Gaceta*, May 30, 1943.)

102. June 6, 1943. Contract between the Secretary of Development and the President of the National Labor Association (*Asociación Nacional del Trabajo*) for the exploitation of wild rubber. (*La Prensa Libre*, San José, June 7, 1943.)

103. June 6, 1943. Order, General Supply Board, refusing the request of certain dealers for authorization to import 1000 Mexican tires as an attempt at speculation. (*La Prensa Libre*, San José, June 7, 1943.)

104. June 13, 1943. Order, General Supply Board, prohibiting the exportation of wood. (*La Prensa Libre*, San José, June 14, 1943.)

105. June 18, 1943. Order, General Supply Board, fixing the price of specified cement and placing its distribution in charge of the Board. (*La Prensa Libre*, San José, June 19, 1943.)

106. June 28, 1943. Agreement concluded between the General Supply Board and the tuna fishing company of Puntarenas, whereby the latter is to furnish the Board with tuna at 10 percent below the current price, to be sold by the Board to consumers. (*La Prensa Libre*, San José, June 29, 1943.)

107. July —, 1943. Order, General Supply Board, increasing to 5 ounces the amount of bread to be sold for 25 centimos and forbidding the division of bread for sale into units of less than 1 ounce. (*La Prensa Libre*, San José, July 12, 1943.)

108. July 7, 1943. Order, General Supply Board, requiring a specified dealer to sell a stock of hides which had been kept in storage. (*La Prensa Libre*, San José, July 8, 1943.)

109. July 7, 1943. Legislative Decree No. 6, suspending for sixty days beginning July 13, 1943, the constitutional guarantees previously suspended by Decree No. 2 of May 12, 1943 (see 96 above). (*La Gaceta*, July 11, 1943.)

110. July 7, 1943. Legislative Decree No. 33, amending the Naturalization Law by making paragraph 3 of Article 4 inapplicable to Costa Ricans who have enlisted in the army of any nation at war with the Axis. (*La Gaceta*, July 10, 1943.)

111. July 8, 1943. Legislative Decree No. 34, prescribing measures and penalties to curb speculation, providing that the Supply Board may fix maximum prices, and setting forth other regula-

tions pertaining thereto. (*La Gaceta*, July 10, 1943.)

112. July 13, 1943. Legislative Decree No. 37, creating a Central Supply Board (*Junta Central de Abastos*), to be aided by Auxiliary Supply Boards (*Juntas Auxiliares de Abastos*), authorizing the Board to fix prices for merchandise and to take various other measures to curb speculation, and further outlining the duties and functions of the Central and Auxiliary Boards. (*La Gaceta*, July 15, 1943.)

113. July 17, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 49, providing that cigarette labels are to be printed in specified colors rather than made of differently colored paper, because of the paper shortage. (*La Gaceta*, July 18, 1943.)

114. July 22, 1943. Legislative Decree No. 49, authorizing the President to sell to the National Bank of Costa Rica the expropriated plantations enumerated, authorizing the Bank to organize and finance an Agricultural-Industrial Production Cooperative (*Cooperativa de Producción Agrícola-Industrial*) for these properties, and prescribing other regulations pertaining thereto. (*La Gaceta*, July 23, 1943.)

CUBA

440. Corrected copy of Resolution No. 128, Office of Price Regulation and Supply, published in *Gaceta Oficial*, July 28, 1943, p. 12899.

445. July 23, 1943. Resolution No. 132, Office of Price Regulation and Supply, amending Resolution No. 91 of March 18, 1943, as clarified by Resolution No. 103 of May 11, 1943 (see Cuba 363 and 397, BULLETIN, June and August 1943), in reference to prices of gasoline. (*Gaceta Oficial*, July 29, 1943, p. 12995.)

446. July 24, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 2154, establishing specified strategic, industrial, and public utility areas, plants, and installations as war zones, placing them under military supervision and vigilance, and prescribing other regulations pertaining thereto. (*Gaceta Oficial*, July 26, 1943, p. 12684.)

447. July 24, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 2273, authorizing the Government, while the war is in progress, to lease from the owners any lands exceeding five *caballerías* (approximately 167.5 acres) in area, which have not been cultivated since January 20, 1942, for the purpose of putting such lands into government directed and controlled agricultural production, and prescribing rules and regulations pertaining thereto. (*Gaceta Oficial*, August 6, 1943, p. 13539.)

448. July 26, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 2183, granting official telegraphic privileges to the secretary and chief of the War Economy Board, established by Presidential Decree No. 1437 of April 1, 1943 (see Cuba 373a, BULLETIN, August 1943). (*Gaceta Oficial*, July 28, 1943, p. 12868.)

449. July 26, 1943. Resolution No. 133, Office of Price Regulation and Supply, fixing tire and tube quotas for the month of July 1943. (*Gaceta Oficial*, July 31, 1943, p. 13125.)

450. July 27, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 2297, approving the regulation for the National Committee for the Study of Post-War Problems, which was established by Presidential Decree No. 1584 of May 22, 1943 (see Cuba 402, BULLETIN, September 1943). (*Gaceta Oficial*, August 10, 1943, p. 13731.)

451. July 29, 1943. Resolution No. 134, Office of Price Regulation and Supply, prescribing procedures for obtaining official permits for articles or materials subject to rationing or priorities. (*Gaceta Oficial*, August 2, 1943, p. 13224.)

452. July 30, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 2225, authorizing the Ministry of Agriculture to proceed with the organization of Agricultural Protection Boards (*Juntas de Protección Agrícola*), whose object will be to assure to producers fair returns as a result of official regulations and agreements celebrated by the Cuban Government for the sale of surplus agricultural products to allied nations; outlining their duties and functions; and prescribing other measures pertaining thereto. (*Gaceta Oficial*, August 3, 1943, p. 13256.)

453. August 2, 1943. Decree, Minister of Commerce, adding ordinary soap, peanuts, and charcoal to the list of articles on which export control was established by Presidential Decree No. 3485 of December 27, 1941 (see Cuba 26, BULLETIN, April 1942). (*Gaceta Oficial*, August 4, 1943, p. 13321.)

454. August 2, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 2234, authorizing the issuance of silver certificates in the sum of 5,102,050 pesos, as a substitute for \$5,000,000 in United States currency now in circulation in the country, the balance to be credited to a specified special account. (*Gaceta Oficial*, August 4, 1943, p. 13380.)

455. August 2, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 2238, making additional budget allocations for the purpose of maintaining diplomatic and commercial relations in America, the increases being required on account of the war. (*Gaceta Oficial*, August 4, 1943, p. 13381.)

456. August 2, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 2240, making appropriations for repairs to the

Cuban Consulate in Hull, England, which was damaged in enemy air attacks. (*Gaceta Oficial*, August 4, 1943, p. 13382.)

457. August 2, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 2327, prescribing rules and regulations pertaining to the sale by the Government to farmers, farm cooperatives, and other groups of agriculturists of agricultural machinery acquired through the National Development Commission (*Comisión Nacional de Fomento*), in order to develop and intensify national production of food products in accordance with war requirements. (*Gaceta Oficial*, August 14, 1943, p. 13958.)

458. August 10, 1943. General Order No. 12, Cuban Maritime Commission, prescribing rules and regulations for the unloading of vessels in the port of Habana, to prevent congestion of merchandise and to expedite the supply of essential products. (*Gaceta Oficial*, August 13, 1943, p. 13864.)

459. August 11, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 2322, creating in the Ministry of National Defense, as a consequence of the establishment of compulsory military service because of the war, an Institute of Serology, for the purpose of making blood tests of members of the armed forces and carrying on research studies in syphilis. (*Gaceta Oficial*, August 14, 1943, p. 13967.)

460. August 11, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 2328, requiring that the importation of burlap bags be effected only through contracts with the United States Government agency which has charge of their acquisition, sale, and distribution, and prescribing other rules and regulations pertaining thereto. (*Gaceta Oficial*, August 14, 1943, p. 13959.)

461. August 14, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 2367, providing funds required in connection with the establishment in the National Police Department of the service of investigation of enemy activities. (*Gaceta Oficial*, August 20, 1943, p. 14315.)

462. August 18, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 2366, defining certain air navigation terminology, establishing airport security zones, and prescribing rules and regulations pertaining to government and private airports. (*Gaceta Oficial*, August 20, 1943, p. 14313.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

90. June 14, 1943. Executive Decree No. 1200, creating in Santiago de los Caballeros a Subcommittee for the control of prices of pharmaceutical products in the Cibao region (Provinces of Santi-

ago, Monte Cristy, Libertador, Puerto Plata, La Vega, Espaillat, and Duarte). (*Gaceta Oficial*, June 18, 1943.)

91. June 14, 1943. Executive Decree No. 1201, establishing in each province of the Republic a Provincial Food Board and outlining the respective duties and functions. (*Gaceta Oficial*, June 18, 1943.)

92. June 14, 1943. Executive Decree No. 1206, placing under government control the real and personal properties in the Dominican Republic of a specified German national. (*Gaceta Oficial*, June 18, 1943.)

ECUADOR

50a. March 26, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 489, prohibiting, without previous government authorization, the publication, transmission, or emission of news relating to continental defense or the National Armed Forces. (*Registro Oficial*, April 28, 1943.)

51a. April 19, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 579, suspending all postal, telegraphic, and radio-telegraphic correspondence with enemy and enemy-occupied nations, with the exception of specified official correspondence and individual communications sent through the Red Cross. (*Registro Oficial*, May 10, 1943.)

51b. April 28, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 95, authorizing the exportation of Irish potatoes and prescribing rules and regulations pertaining thereto (see Ecuador 38, BULLETIN, March 1943). (*Registro Oficial*, June 1, 1943.)

51c. May 8, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 676, authorizing the exportation of rice, beginning June 1, 1943, to a total of not more than 800,000 quintals for the year ending June 1, 1944, as long as domestic requirements are met, and prescribing rules and regulations pertaining thereto. (*Registro Oficial*, May 27, 1943.)

52. Presidential Decree No. 712. (*Registro Oficial*, May 27, 1943.)

53. June 12, 1943. Presidential Decree placing under government control all properties and business affairs of persons on the Proclaimed List and all subjects of enemy nations. (*El Comercio*, Quito, June 13, 1943.)

54. July 13, 1943. Presidential Decree authorizing the Central Bank of Ecuador to issue against its reserves and sell non-negotiable gold certificates, fixing the rate of dollar exchange at 13.50 sucres, and prescribing other rules and regulations to prevent inflation. (*El Comercio*, Quito, July 14, 1943.)

GUATEMALA

75a₁. April 5, 1943. Legislative Decree No. 2688, approving Presidential Decrees Nos. 2766 and 2776 (see Guatemala 23 and 25, BULLETIN, October 1942), amending article 23 of the Emergency Law (see Guatemala 10, BULLETIN, April 1942). (*Diario de Centro América*, May 5, 1943, mentioned in *Índice del Tomo xxxvii del Diario de Centro América*.)

75g. April 21, 1943. Legislative Decree No. 2721, providing that for the duration of the state of emergency, there be withdrawn from the Secretary of War the functions related to general army inspection. (*Diario de Centro América* No. 59, mentioned in *Índice del Tomo xxxvii del Diario de Centro América*.)

84. (Correction) July 12, 1943. (*Diario de Centro América, Sección Informativa*, July 12, 1943.)

85. July 22, 1943. Instructions, Department of Agriculture, sent by the Departmental Government to municipal officials, ordering intensified cultivation of articles of prime necessity, especially corn, beans, and rice. (*El Liberal Progresista*, Guatemala, July 23, 1943.)

86. July 23, 1943. Presidential Order limiting exports of cattle hides to 40 percent of total production, and prescribing regulations pertaining thereto. (*Diario de Centro América*, July 24, 1943.)

87. July 27, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 3064, ordering manufacturing establishments to pay their employees according to the quality, importance, risk and responsibility of the work, the capacity of the worker, and the financial and economic condition of the business; empowering the President to fix minimum wages to carry these provisions into effect; and prescribing other regulations pertaining thereto. (*Diario de Centro América*, July 27, 1943.)

88. July 27, 1943. Presidential Order fixing minimum salaries for workers in the thread, textile, clothing, shoe, and candy industries, in accordance with Decree No. 3064 (see 87 above). (*Diario de Centro América*, July 27, 1943.)

HONDURAS

22c. November 25, 1942. Presidential Order No. 762, authorizing the grant of 200 lempiras to be paid to a specified agricultural engineer for expenses in making studies concerning rubber cultivation. (*La Gaceta*, July 26, 1943.)

MEXICO

148₁. April 6, 1943. Decree removing garlic from the list of articles subjected to export control

by the decree of December 9, 1941 (see Mexico 1a and 21, BULLETIN, June 1942), and establishing export control for metals, except gold and silver, and for honey, confectionery, and preserves. Effective on publication in the *Diario Oficial*. (*Diario Oficial*, May 17, 1943.)

153a₁. May 4, 1943. Decree declaring the flour milling industry of the country to be saturated and prohibiting the operation of new mills or any expansion in production of existing ones. Effective on publication in the *Diario Oficial*. (*Diario Oficial*, May 17, 1943.)

157₁. May 16, 1943. Decree ordering a reduction, for the duration of the war, in the technical practice period for midshipmen and machinists of the Navy. Effective on publication in the *Diario Oficial*. (*Diario Oficial*, August 14, 1943.)

164b. May 31, 1943. Regulation of the law on the bearing of firearms (see Mexico 127, BULLETIN, May 1943). Effective on publication in the *Diario Oficial*. (*Diario Oficial*, August 14, 1943.)

175a. June 26, 1943. Order, Department of National Economy, fixing maximum wholesale and retail prices for specified articles of prime necessity in the Federal District. Effective June 29, 1943. (*Diario Oficial*, July 10, 1943.)

178a. June 29, 1943. Decree authorizing a temporary emergency increase of 25 percent on present freight and passenger rates in coastwise shipping services on the Pacific Coast. Effective on publication in the *Diario Oficial*. (*Diario Oficial*, August 30, 1943.)

178b. June 30, 1943. Order, Inter-Departmental Board on Enemy Property and Business, supplementing previously published lists of persons and firms included under the provisions of the law on enemy property and business. (See Mexico 152a, BULLETIN, October 1943, and other references noted therein.) (*Diario Oficial*, August 25, 1943.)

179a. July 5, 1943. Decree establishing a schedule of staggered working hours for government and commercial employees in the Federal District, as a means of helping toward the solution of the transportation problems resulting from lack of equipment, tires, and replacements. Effective on publication in the *Diario Oficial*. (*Diario Oficial*, August 11, 1943.)

181. July 6, 1943. Regulation of the decree of May 4, 1943, which declared the flour milling industry of the country to be saturated (see 153a₁ above). Effective on publication in the *Diario Oficial*. (*Diario Oficial*, August 14, 1943.)

182. July 14, 1943. Order, Inter-Departmental Board on Enemy Property and Business, supplementing previously published lists of persons and firms included under the provisions of the law on enemy property and business. (See 178*b* above and other references noted therein.) (*Diario Oficial*, July 31, 1943.)

183. July 14, 1943. Order, Inter-Departmental Board on Enemy Property and Business, supplementing previously published lists of persons and firms included under the provisions of the law on enemy property and business. (See 182 above and other references noted therein.) (*Diario Oficial*, August 2, 1943.)

184. July 17, 1943. Circular, Department of the Treasury and Public Credit, authorizing the transit through foreign territory of articles of prime necessity, the exportation of which is prohibited, and of merchandise subject to export permit requirements. (*Diario Oficial*, August 25, 1943.)

185. July 20, 1943. Decree amending Art. 1 of the Regulation of Art. 8 of the law on enemy property and business (see Mexico 44 and 45, BULLETIN, September 1942), relative to the establishment of the Inter-Departmental Board on Enemy Property and Business. Effective on publication in the *Diario Oficial*. (*Diario Oficial*, August 12, 1943.)

186. July 21, 1943. Order, Inter-Departmental Board on Enemy Property and Business, supplementing previously published lists of persons and firms included under the provisions of the law on enemy property and business. (See 183 above and other references noted therein.) (*Diario Oficial*, August 14, 1943.)

187. July 26, 1943. Order, Department of National Economy, fixing maximum prices for sesame seed and copra in Mexico City and for peanuts in Guadalajara. Effective August 1, 1943. (*Diario Oficial*, August 2, 1943.)

188. July 26, 1943. Order, Department of National Economy, fixing farm prices for certain agricultural products (cottonseed, sesame seed, and unshelled peanuts). Effective August 1, 1943. (*Diario Oficial*, August 2, 1943.)

189. July 30, 1943. Decree fixing a "guaranteed base price" for specified grades of cotton at the cotton gins of the Comarca Lagunera during July, August, and September 1943; authorizing the Consortium (see Mexico 139, BULLETIN, June 1943) to acquire unlimited quantities at the fixed price but leaving the producers free to sell their

cotton to others at better prices if possible; and prescribing other measures pertaining thereto. (*Diario Oficial*, August 12, 1943.)

190. July 30, 1943. Order, Department of National Economy, fixing the maximum retail price for white bread in the Federal District. (*Diario Oficial*, August 18, 1943.)

191. August 3, 1943. Decree authorizing the minting of a new 20-centavo bronze coin. Effective on publication in the *Diario Oficial*. (*Diario Oficial*, August 10, 1943.)

192. August 3, 1943. Decree amending the decree of August 27, 1942 (see Mexico 80, BULLETIN, November 1942), and authorizing the Bank of Mexico, S. A., to acquire all refined silver destined for use in national industry and to take charge of its distribution. Effective on publication in the *Diario Oficial*. (*Diario Oficial*, August 10, 1943.)

193. August 6, 1943. Decree amending Art. 1 of the decree of May 14, 1943 (see Mexico 157, BULLETIN, August 1943), which authorized the Departments of National Economy and Agriculture to fix prices of articles of prime necessity, by adding cottonseed, peanuts, sesame seed, and copra to the list of specified articles. Effective on publication in the *Diario Oficial*. (*Diario Oficial*, August 18, 1943.)

NICARAGUA

42a. June 3, 1943. Joint Congressional Resolution approving the Presidential Decrees of February 15, 1943 and March 1, 1943 (see Nicaragua 34 and 35, BULLETIN, July and August 1943). (*La Gaceta*, June 7, 1943.)

45a. June 16, 1943. Joint Congressional Resolution No. 55, approving the Presidential Decree of January 27, 1943 (see Nicaragua 32a, BULLETIN, July 1943). (*La Gaceta*, June 21, 1943.)

45b. June 16, 1943. Legislative Decree No. 243, declaring free of customs duties certain mosquito nettings, thin cotton cloth, and wire screens, and providing that the Price Control Board will fix prices for these articles for the duration of the state of economic emergency (see Nicaragua 24a, BULLETIN, April 1943). (*La Gaceta*, June 24, 1943.)

46a. June 24, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 15, providing for the establishment of a national airport in the Port of Corinto, Department of Chinandega, and amending Decree No. 14 of June 12, 1943, relating to the same. (*La Gaceta*, June 26, 1943.)

PANAMA

76. (Correction) Executive Decree No. 177. (Mentioned in *Gaceta Oficial*, July 10, 1943.)

77. July 1, 1943. Decree No. 1, Office of Imports, Price, and Supply Control, maintaining the effectiveness of all present dispositions issued by the former Office of Price Control. (*Gaceta Oficial*, July 10, 1943.)

78. July 9, 1943. Decree No. 2, Office of Imports, Price, and Supply Control, amending Decree 33 of the Office of Price Control (see Panama 74, BULLETIN, October 1943), and fixing new maximum prices for animal and vegetable lard and for ground coffee. (*Gaceta Oficial*, July 10, 1943.)

79. July 14, 1943. Decree No. 190, prescribing measures relating to the slaughter of beef cattle and hogs, in order to avoid a crisis in the national meat supply. (*Gaceta Oficial*, July 16, 1943.)

80. July 19, 1943. Decree, Office of Imports, Price, and Supply Control, authorizing an increase in the price of ground coffee. (*La Estrella de Panamá*, Panama, July 20, 1943.)

PARAGUAY

34. June 1, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 18,840, amending Presidential Decree No. 14,395 (see Paraguay 24, BULLETIN, January 1943), changing the name of the commission established thereby to Commission for the Distribution and Rationing of Articles of Prime Necessity, extending its scope to include all articles of prime necessity, and further outlining its duties and functions. (*El País*, Asunción, June 8, 1943.)

PERU

59g. March 22, 1943. Law No. 9810, canceling naturalization papers of former subjects of Germany, Italy, and Japan who engage in subversive activities or anti-democratic propaganda, such persons to be regarded as having resumed their former nationality. (*El Peruano*, May 12, 1943.)

66a. May 6, 1943. Supreme Resolution prescribing regulations for carrying out Supreme Resolution No. 382 of September 30, 1942 (see Peru 34a, BULLETIN, March 1943), which required that all stocks of used iron be declared to the Bureau of Mines and Petroleum. (*El Peruano*, May 12, 1943.)

66b. May 6, 1943. Supreme Decree No. 242 complying with Supreme Decree of March 17, 1943 (see Peru 59c, BULLETIN, September 1943) by authorizing the Guano Administration Com-

pany (*Compañía Administradora del Guano*) to acquire the 1942-43 supply of cottonseed oil cake at the prices fixed in that decree, and to distribute it as fertilizer at cost price plus administrative expenses. (*El Peruano*, May 24, 1943.)

66c. May 6, 1943. Presidential Decree creating the office of General Superintendent of Supplies, to coordinate all government action in regard to the national food supply. (*El Comercio*, Lima, May 8, 1943.)

66d. May 7, 1943. Supreme Resolution No. 244 requiring that lands parceled for farm and garden purposes be devoted to raising food crops unless already being used for stock raising. (*El Peruano*, May 24, 1943.)

66e. May 7, 1943. Presidential Decree amplifying Supreme Decree of November 20, 1942 (see Peru 54a, BULLETIN, May 1943), and forbidding sale or transfer of any motor vehicle to be kept idle or to be used for spare parts. (*El Comercio*, Lima, May 8, 1943.)

66f. May 10, 1943. Supreme Resolution authorizing rice growers to reserve 5 percent of crops for seed. (*El Comercio*, Lima, May 15, 1943.)

68a. May 14, 1943. Law No. 9811, authorizing the Industrial Bank of Peru (*Banco Industrial del Perú*) to reduce interest rates on loans to industries beginning the production of articles not previously manufactured in Peru, or initiating or expanding activity in already established lines; facilitating credit to small industries; and prescribing other rules and regulations pertaining thereto. (*El Comercio*, Lima, May 17, 1943.)

68b. May 15, 1943. Supreme Decree increasing the percentage of certain areas required to be devoted to food crops. (*El Peruano*, May 20, 1943.)

72a. May 20, 1943. Presidential Decree requiring a permit from the Ministry of the Treasury for export of national products and manufactures except petroleum and its derivatives. (*El Comercio*, Lima, May 23, 1943.)

75. May 28, 1943. Supreme Resolution allowing free transit with certain exceptions, for foodstuffs transported over roads or railroads inside Peru, and prescribing other regulations pertaining thereto. (*El Comercio*, Lima, May 29, 1943.)

76. May 29, 1943. Supreme Resolution No. 305, approving the regulations governing commerce in rice formulated by the Ministry of Agriculture and effective June 1, 1943. (See Peru 63, BULLETIN, September 1943.) (*El Peruano*, June 2, 1943.)

77. May 29, 1943. Supreme Resolution fixing prices for pork. (*El Peruano*, June 8, 1943.)

78. May 29, 1943. Supreme Resolution No. 303 fixing prices for potatoes. (*El Peruano*, June 15, 1943.)

79. May 29, 1943. Supreme Resolution No. 309 fixing prices for peas, beans, and lentils. (*El Peruano*, June 14, 1943.)

80. May 29, 1943. Supreme Resolution No. 310 fixing prices for shelled corn and authorizing the Minister of Agriculture to acquire directly from producers necessary amounts to insure marketing of the crop. (*El Peruano*, June 14, 1943.)

81. June 4, 1943. Supreme Resolution No. 340, amending the regulations governing commerce in rice (see 76 above). (*El Peruano*, June 18, 1943.)

82. June 8, 1943. Supreme Resolution providing for distribution of rice from the Department of Arequipa among the Departments of the South. (*El Peruano*, June 15, 1943.)

83. June 10, 1943. Supreme Resolution prescribing regulations governing distribution of rice for national consumption (see 76 and 81 above). (*El Peruano*, June 15, 1943.)

84. June 21, 1943. Supreme Decree providing for the declaration of national security zones in case of danger of attack or sabotage and prescribing rules and regulations pertaining thereto. (*El Peruano*, June 26, 1943.)

85. June 25, 1943. Resolution, Ministry of the Treasury, fixing prices for hides (see Peru 74, BULLETIN, September 1943). (*El Peruano*, June 29, 1943.)

86. June 25, 1943. Supreme Resolution establishing government control over the sale and distribution of rice polish. (*El Peruano*, June 30, 1943.)

87. June 25, 1943. Supreme Resolution placing production and distribution of all fuels under control of the Director of Mines and Petroleum. (*El Peruano*, July 1, 1943.)

88. June 30, 1943. Supreme Resolution authorizing the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare to establish a plant for production of arsenate of copper to be used in anti-malaria campaigns while paris green cannot be imported. (*El Peruano*, July 2, 1943.)

89. July 8, 1943. Presidential Decree prohibiting export of edible oils in any form, and fixing percentages of cottonseed production of 1943-44 to be used for edible, refined, deodorized, and winterized oils, and soap. (*El Comercio*, Lima, July 9, 1943.)

UNITED STATES

446. August 9, 1943. Executive Order No. 9368, extending the provisions of Executive Order No. 9360 of July 7, 1943, which suspended the eight-hour law as to laborers and mechanics employed by the Department of the Interior on public works within the United States (see United States 425, BULLETIN, October 1943), to include those employed by the Department of the Interior on public works within the Territory of Alaska. (*Federal Register*, August 11, 1943.)

447. August 16, 1943. Executive Order No. 9370, authorizing the Economic Stabilization Director to take certain action in connection with the enforcement of directives of the National War Labor Board. (*Federal Register*, August 19, 1943.)

448. August 16, 1943. Order, National War Labor Board, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to designate an eight-hour work day for anthracite and bituminous coal mines in the possession of the Government. (*Federal Register*, August 19, 1943.)

449. August 18, 1943. Order No. 1857, Department of the Interior, terminating Government possession and control of certain coal mines, of which possession was taken under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9340 of May 1, 1943 (see United States 383*b*, BULLETIN, September 1943). (*Federal Register*, August 21, 1943.)

450. August 27, 1943. Executive Order No. 9372, excepting certain persons from the classification of "alien enemy" for the purpose of permitting them to apply for naturalization and superseding Executive Order No. 9106 of March 20, 1942 (see United States 80, BULLETIN, June 1942). (*Federal Register*, August 31, 1943.)

451. August 27, 1943. Order No. 1190, Department of State, creating in the Office of Foreign Economic Coordination a War Commodities Division and a Blockade and Supply Division, to be responsible respectively: for all matters of foreign policy involved in the procurement abroad of materials and products needed in the prosecution of the war or for purposes of relief and rehabilitation, and the representation of the Department before the Combined Raw Materials Board, the Combined Food Board, and the Combined Production and Resources Board; and for the formulation and execution of programs relating to the economic blockade of enemy and enemy-occupied territories, of procurement programs and import requirement programs for all

areas within the Eastern Hemisphere, and the conduct of preclusive purchasing operations in all areas throughout the world. (*State Department Bulletin*, August 28, 1943.)

452. August 30, 1943. Executive Order No. 9373, transferring to the Secretary of the Interior all functions, powers, and duties relating to the Grand River Dam Project and the Norfolk Dam Project (see United States 408, *BULLETIN*, September 1943), and authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to integrate operation of those projects for the effective disposition of the available power and energy. (*Federal Register*, September 1, 1943.)

453. September 2, 1943. Regulation, United States Coast Guard, Department of the Navy, for air raids and black-outs for vessels, harbors, ports, and waterfront facilities, issued pursuant to Executive Order No. 9074 and Public Law 127, 78th Congress (see United States 58 and 429, *BULLETIN*, May 1942 and October 1943, respectively). (*Federal Register*, September 3, 1943.)

URUGUAY

48a. May 30, 1942. Presidential Decree No. 494/942, ordering a 30 percent reduction in the sales of kerosene for the period June 1, 1942, to December 31, 1942, from the amount sold in the same period of the previous year, and prescribing rules and regulations pertaining thereto. (*Diario Oficial*, June 20, 1942.)

52a. June 11, 1942. Presidential Decree No. 1608, naming a commission charged with protecting vital government and private industrial installations by means of smoke screens. (*Diario Oficial*, June 30, 1942.)

52b. June 12, 1942. Presidential Decree No. 649/942, fixing maximum prices for specified kinds of steel wire. (*Diario Oficial*, June 20, 1942.)

52c. June 12, 1942. Presidential Decree No. 1367/941, approving prices fixed by the ANCAP for the sale of lubricants. (*Diario Oficial*, June 27, 1942.)

52d. June 15, 1942. Presidential Decree No. 1011/941, regulating procedures pertaining to the use of seized vessels. (*Diario Oficial*, June 27, 1942.)

52e. June 16, 1942. Presidential Decree No. 1433/940, requiring newsprint dealers to declare their stocks on hand; authorizing the Office of Economic Affairs to accumulate a stock pile; and prescribing other measures pertaining thereto. (*Diario Oficial*, June 25, 1942.)

52f. June 17, 1942. Presidential Decree pro-

viding for the organization of a Blood Transfusion Service. (*Diario Oficial*, June 30, 1942.)

54a. (*Diario Oficial*, July 2, 1942.)

54a₁. June 24, 1942. Presidential Decree No. 994/B/941, amending previous regulations in regard to prices for the 1941-42 wheat crop. (*Diario Oficial*, July 2, 1942.)

118m. April 17, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 895/942, fixing prices for small potatoes. (*Diario Oficial*, May 10, 1943.)

118n. May 5, 1943. Presidential Decree extending until six months after the termination of the war the provisions of amendments to the International Convention on Load Lines (see Uruguay 13, *BULLETIN*, July 1942). (*Diario Oficial*, May 17, 1943.)

118o. May 6, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 2250, repealing Art. 16 of Presidential Decree No. 1790 of October 15, 1942 (see Uruguay 90, *BULLETIN*, March 1943), with special reference to foreigners living near established Security Zones. (*Diario Oficial*, June 2, 1943.)

118p. May 7, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 545/943, clarifying the Decree of December 18, 1942, in regard to gasoline rationing (see Uruguay 107, *BULLETIN*, May 1943). (*Diario Oficial*, May 12, 1943.)

118q. May 7, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 545/943, prescribing measures in reference to gasoline rationing, in order to prevent black market practices. (*Diario Oficial*, May 13, 1943.)

118r. May 7, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 855/943, fixing prices for potatoes of the present year's crop. (*Diario Oficial*, May 13, 1943.)

118s. May 7, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 871/943, repealing Presidential Decrees of January 7, 1942, April 24, 1942, August 14, 1942, and October 7, 1942 (see Uruguay 4e, 40, 72, and 86b, *BULLETIN*, January 1943, September 1942, January 1943, and April 1943, respectively); creating the Uruguayan Oil Pool Committee (*Comité Uruguayo del Pool del Petróleo*) to represent the nation in the American Republics Oil Supply Pool; and outlining its duties and functions. (*Diario Oficial*, May 14, 1943.)

119. Presidential Decree. (*Diario Oficial*, June 1, 1943.)

120a. May 17, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 480/943, transferring to the jurisdiction of the Office of Industries the functions and duties in regard to control of metals, established by the decrees of March 27, 1942, and February 12, 1943 (see Uruguay 22 and 117g, *BULLETIN*, August

1942 and August 1943, respectively). (*Diario Oficial*, May 24, 1943.)

120b. May 19, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 3538/942, approving the regulations of the Inter-Ministerial Commission for Political Defense. (*Diario Oficial*, May 28, 1943.)

120c. May 24, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 871/943, designating a commission to formulate a plan for fixing quotas for liquid fuel. (*Diario Oficial*, May 31, 1943.)

122a. June 9, 1943. Presidential Decree according nonbelligerent status to warships of the Netherlands. (*Diario Oficial*, June 21, 1943.)

122b. June 9, 1943. Presidential Decree continuing through the French Committee of National Liberation, diplomatic relations with France, which were severed by the decree of May 12, 1943 (see Uruguay 119, BULLETIN, July 1943 and above). (*Diario Oficial*, June 21, 1943.)

125a. June 17, 1943. Legislative Decree increasing the issue of National Defense Bonds by five million pesos. (*Diario Oficial*, June 28, 1943.)

127. June 18, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 221/925, fixing certain duties on wood imported for fuel. (*Diario Oficial*, July 1, 1943.)

128. July 2, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 942/928, reducing the authorized horsepower for motors used in grain mills, in order to save fuel. (*Diario Oficial*, July 8, 1943.)

129. July 2, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 14298/934, fixing a new period for the registration of vehicles entitled to certain gasoline tax exemption benefits. (*Diario Oficial*, July 10, 1943.)

130. July 2, 1943. Presidential Decree No. 1365/943, extending by thirty days the period in which the Commission established by Presidential Decree of May 24, 1943 (see 120c above) must render a report on the liquid fuel quota plan. (*Diario Oficial*, July 10, 1943.)

VENEZUELA

108. May 24, 1943. Resolution No. 78, National Price Regulation Board, fixing maximum wholesale and retail prices for roasted coffee in certain districts. (*Gaceta Oficial*, May 24, 1943.)

109. June 18, 1943. Resolution No. 80, National Price Regulation Board, fixing maximum wholesale and retail prices for beef in certain districts. (*Gaceta Oficial*, June 19, 1943.)

110. June 30, 1943. Resolution No. 81, National Price Regulation Board, fixing maximum wholesale and retail prices for beef in the Federal

District and repealing Resolution No. 80 of June 18, 1943 (see 109 above). (*Gaceta Oficial*, June 30, 1943.)

BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL MEASURES

94f. May 21, 1943. Agreement between the United States and China regarding the jurisdiction over criminal offenses which may be committed by the armed forces of either country in territory of the other country. (*State Department Bulletin*, August 21, 1943.)

101a. July 1, 1943. Agreement between the United States and Costa Rica for the extension after June 30, 1943, and until six months from the date of a notice of termination given by either government, of the agreement for cooperative rubber investigation in Costa Rica, which was effected by an exchange of notes signed at San José on April 19 and June 16, 1941, as amended by an exchange of notes signed at San José on April 3, 1943. (*State Department Bulletin*, July 31, 1943.)

105. August 5, 1943. Agreement between the United States and Panama renewing for a period of one year the agreement signed on July 7, 1942, for the detail of a United States Army officer to serve as adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama. (*State Department Bulletin*, August 21, 1943.)

106. August 7, 1943. Agreement between the United States and Colombia renewing for one year the Naval Mission Agreement signed November 23, 1938, as amended by the supplementary agreement signed August 30, 1941, and as extended by the agreement effected by an exchange of notes signed September 22 and November 5, 1942. (*State Department Bulletin*, August 21, 1943.)

107. August 9, 1943. Agreement between the United States and Canada regarding provincial and municipal taxation imposed upon the United States Government, United States contractors engaged on the Alaska Highway, and other United States defense projects in Canada. (*State Department Bulletin*, August 21, 1943.)

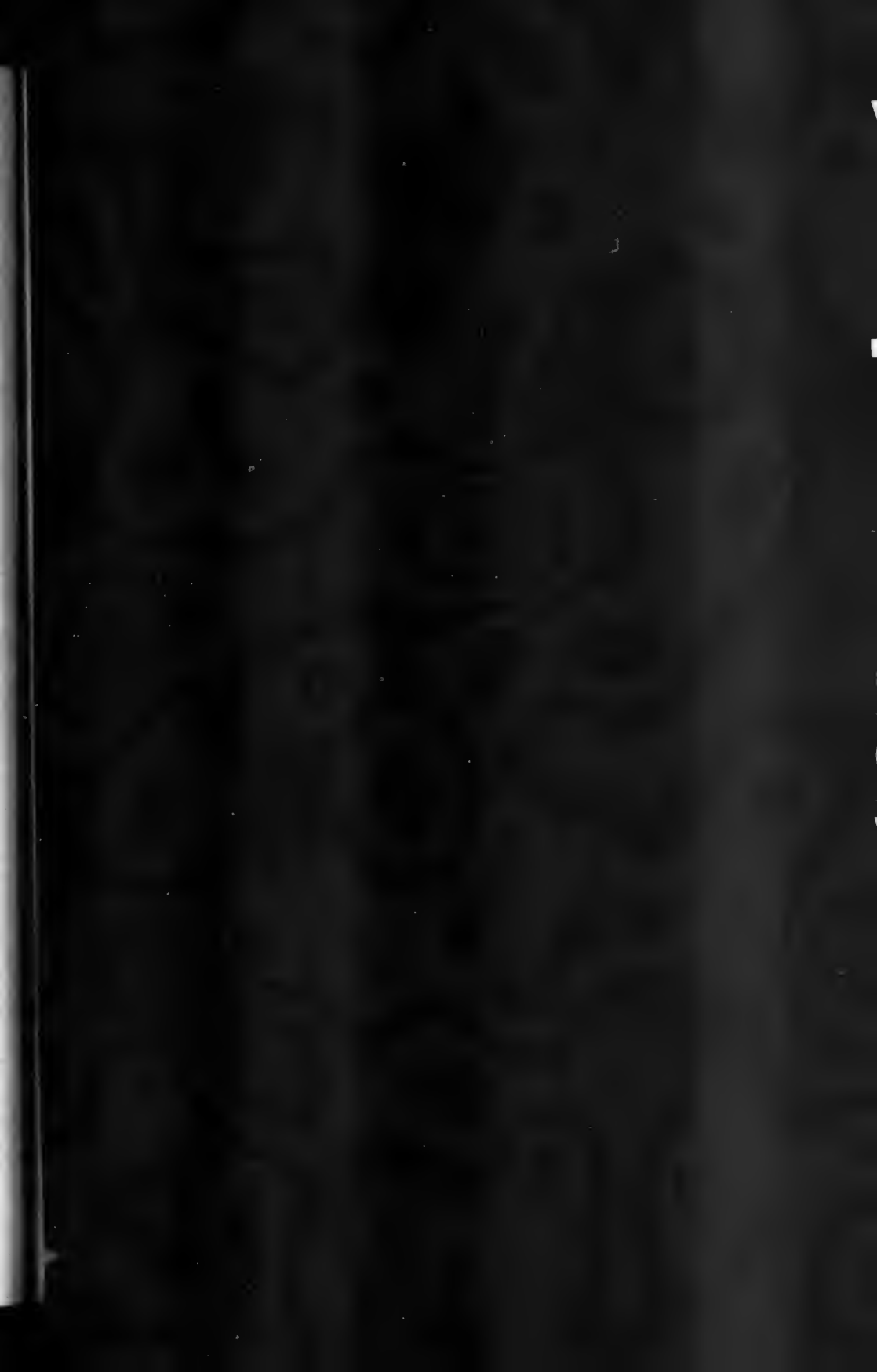
108. August 9, 1943. Agreement between the Governments of the United States and Ethiopia on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war, negotiated under authority of and in conformity with the Lend-Lease Act of March 11, 1941. (*State Department Bulletin*, August 14, 1943.)

109. August 20, 1943. Treaty of friendship between the Governments of Brazil and China, whereby Brazil relinquished extra-territorial privileges in China. (*Boletim Aereo No. 260, Serviço de Informações, Ministério das Relações Exteriores, Rio de Janeiro, August 27, 1943.*)

110. August 21, 1943. Agreement between the United States and Cuba, whereby the Commodity Credit Corporation of the United States will

purchase a minimum of 4 million short tons of the 1944 Cuban sugar crop. (*State Department Bulletin, August 21, 1943.*)

111. August 21, 1943. Agreement, announced by the British Ministry of Food, completed by that Ministry on behalf of the United Nations, for the purchase of the exportable surplus of Argentine meat for the period ending September 30, 1944. (*New York Times, August 22, 1943.*)



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