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THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, originally known as the International Bureau of the American Republics, was established in the year 1890 in accordance with resolutions passed at the First International Conference of American States, held at Washington in 1889-90, and presided over by James G. Blaine, then United States Secretary of State. Its work was greatly expanded by resolutions of the Second Conference at Mexico in 1901; the Third, at Rio de Janeiro in 1906; the Fourth, at Buenos Aires in 1910; the Fifth, at Santiago, Chile, in 1923; the Sixth, at Habana, Cuba, in 1928; and the Seventh, at Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1933. It is an international organization created and maintained by the twenty-one American republics: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Uruguay and Venezuela. Its purpose is to promote friendly intercourse, peace, and commerce between the Republics of the American Continent. It is supported by annual contributions from all the countries, in amounts proportional to population. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and the representatives in Washington of the other American governments.

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

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Courtesy of E. J. Castillero R.

**DR. JUAN DEMÓSTENES AROSEMENA, PRESIDENT-
ELECT OF PANAMA.**

He will take office October 1 for a 4-year term.

BULLETIN OF THE

PAN AMERICAN UNION

VOL. LXX, No. 10

OCTOBER, 1936



DR. JUAN DEMÓSTENES AROSEMENA PRESIDENT OF PANAMA

By Professor E. J. CASTILLERO R.

Member of the Academy of History

ON October first Dr. Arosemena, raised by the suffrage of the citizens of Panama to the dignity reserved by democracies for their most distinguished sons, will take the presidential chair of his country. He will be the ninth President elected to take the reins of Government in the youngest of all the American Republics, and the sixteenth actual incumbent, counting all the designates who for a longer or shorter period have occupied the office.

Dr. Arosemena is well known both at home and abroad. His important services in various fields of national administration fully entitle him to the high distinction which he now enjoys as a reward for his civic labors. His outstanding record in the Department of Foreign Affairs brought him a well-deserved reputation as a statesman, which his ability and his devotion to the study of international affairs increased day by day.

A number of foreign Governments have manifested their admiration for this Panamanian statesman by conferring upon him decorations and honorary titles which are additional evidences of the regard in which he is held. Spain made him Commander of the Order of Isabella the Catholic; Italy, Knight with Cross of the Order of the Crown; Peru, Grand Master of the Order of the Sun; France, Grand Knight of the Legion of Honor; and Haiti, Grand Official of Honor and Merit. He also holds the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Liberator conferred by Venezuela, the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit presented by Ecuador, and the Grand Cross of Boyacá given by Colombia.

Among the learned societies numbering President-elect Arosemena among their active members are the Panamanian Academy of History, the Bolivarian and Ibero-American Societies, the Association of International Law, the Bar Association of Panama, and the Société France-Amérique. He is also corresponding member of the Academy of History of Madrid, the Bolivarian Society of Montevideo and of other similar organizations.

The list of the services which the new President has rendered to the nation is an accurate index of his ability. From positions of minor importance which he filled in the early days of the Republic up to the onerous duties of Secretary of State, a post which he recently left on becoming a candidate for the presidency, his rise was determined by his conduct of successive offices, where he left a record of his capacity, firmness, and fairness. He has been attorney of the Supreme Court, Superior Judge of the Republic, secretary of the National Assembly, Minister of Panama in Ecuador, Governor of the Province of Colón for six years, a member of the National Elections Jury, delegate to the Pan American Postal Congress in Madrid and to the Assembly of the League of Nations, Chief of the Panamanian delegation to the Seventh International Conference of American States at Montevideo, and successively Secretary of Agriculture and Public Works, Secretary of Government and Justice, and Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

As Governor of Colón he was the prime mover in the beautification of the second largest city and first port of the Republic. Every corner of the city bears evidence of his effective action and honorable administration. Indeed, the whole province received many benefits from his government.

Summoned in 1928 to the cabinet of President Rodolfo Chiari as Secretary of Agriculture and Public Works, Dr. Arosemena began the embellishment of the capital. His efforts perforce came to an end when he was transferred shortly thereafter to the portfolio of Foreign Relations, in which his ability as an internationalist was needed. He continued in this office until the end of President Chiari's administration and was reappointed by the latter's successor, President Florencio Harmodio Arosemena. Some time later, disagreeing with the foreign policy of the President, he resigned his post; this was several months before the January 2, 1931, revolution. President Harmodio Arias, the next incumbent, sought the cooperation of Dr. Arosemena in the latter's former capacity as Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Identifying himself wholeheartedly with the governmental ideals of the new executive, he gave of the best of his patriotism and intelligence, especially in cooperating with the President and the two commissioners, Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro and Dr. Narciso Garay, in the long negotiations for a new treaty with the United States, which now

DR. JUAN DEMÓSTENES AROSEMENA

awaits the ratification of the two countries. Dr. Arosemena also exerted himself to secure a treaty settling the long-standing boundary dispute with Costa Rica.

After considerable persuasion Dr. Arosemena yielded to the urgent requests of a coalition between the old Liberal National and Conservative Parties and the new Revolutionary Party, and as a civic duty accepted their nomination for the presidency. Dr. Narciso Garay remarked that Panama "needs men capable of heading all the government departments at once and capable of resisting the administrative and political influence brought to bear on public officials. Juan Demóstenes Arosemena is such a man. His probity is proverbial, and this quality is the best guarantee of the economic and financial success of his administration."

The new President of Panama was born June 24, 1880. His degree of doctor of laws he received in 1918 from the recently created School of Law and Political Science. Because of his public career he has had comparatively few opportunities for the private practice of law, but his record as judge and executive give him a high standing as a jurist.



THE ARGENTINE HOUSING COMMISSION AND ITS PRESENT WORK

By JUAN OCHOA

Chairman, National Housing Commission

I. PRESENT PROJECTS

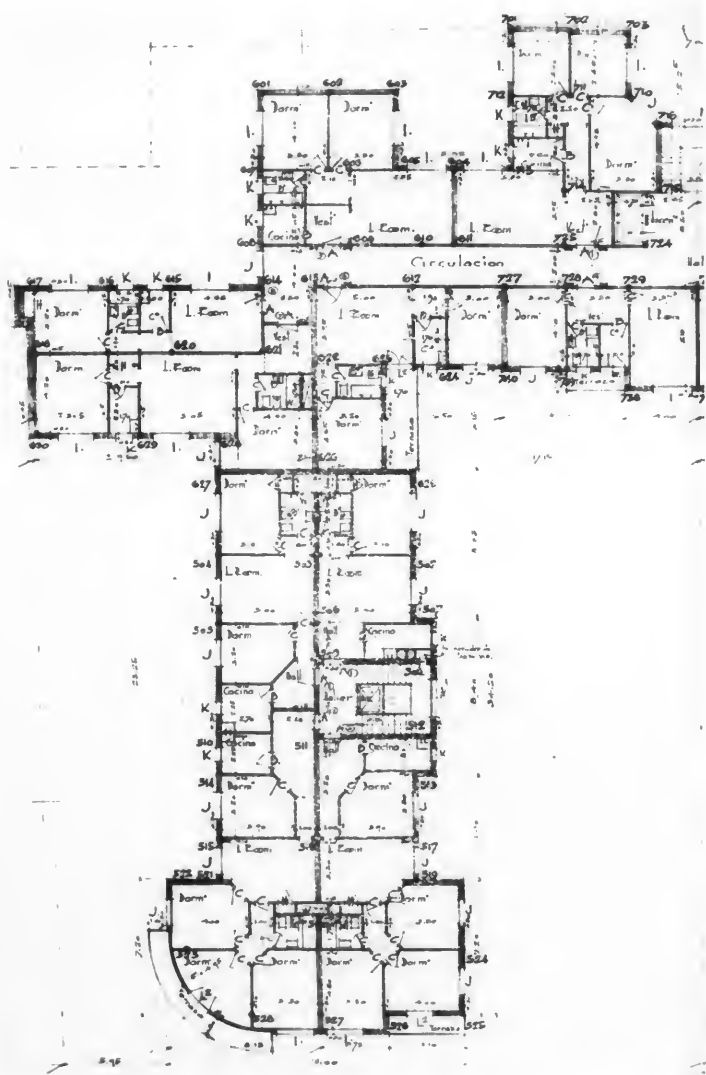
THE National Housing Committee of Argentina, created in 1915, has since that year been engaged, as far as its funds would allow, in erecting dwellings or apartment houses to meet the need of families in low-wage groups. The funds are derived from a tax on racing, from the payments on the houses sold, and from apartment rentals. The law requires that all houses erected must be built in accessible locations and that they fulfill specifications as to sanitation, height of rooms, built-in furniture, common laundries in apartment houses, and other provisions for the health and comfort of the occupants.

The commission is now completing, near the harbor of Buenos Aires, the erection of a six-story building to contain 92 low-rental apartments. The cost will be 1,127,654 pesos (approximately \$376,000) and, as may be seen in the accompanying illustration, it is designed in accordance with the modern trend in architecture. The apartments vary in size from 2 to 5 rooms, in addition to kitchen and bath, and will rent for 35 to 60 pesos.



MODEL OF THE AMERICA APARTMENT, BUENOS AIRES.

The latest of the apartment houses to be erected in Buenos Aires by the National Housing Commission provides modern sanitary living accommodations for 92 families at low rentals ranging from about \$12 to \$20 monthly.



FLOOR PLAN OF THE AMERICA APARTMENT.

The floor plan, of which but half is reproduced, is identical on the second, third, and fourth floors. Apartment units range from two to five rooms plus kitchen and bath.

The location of the house is advantageous from the point of view of the prospective tenants, many of whom will probably be port workers. The district, which is densely populated, is full of insanitary tenements. In fact, in 64 blocks there are 152 tenements housing 9,741 persons in 2,852 rooms—an average of a room for three persons, a bath for 28, and a toilet for 16.

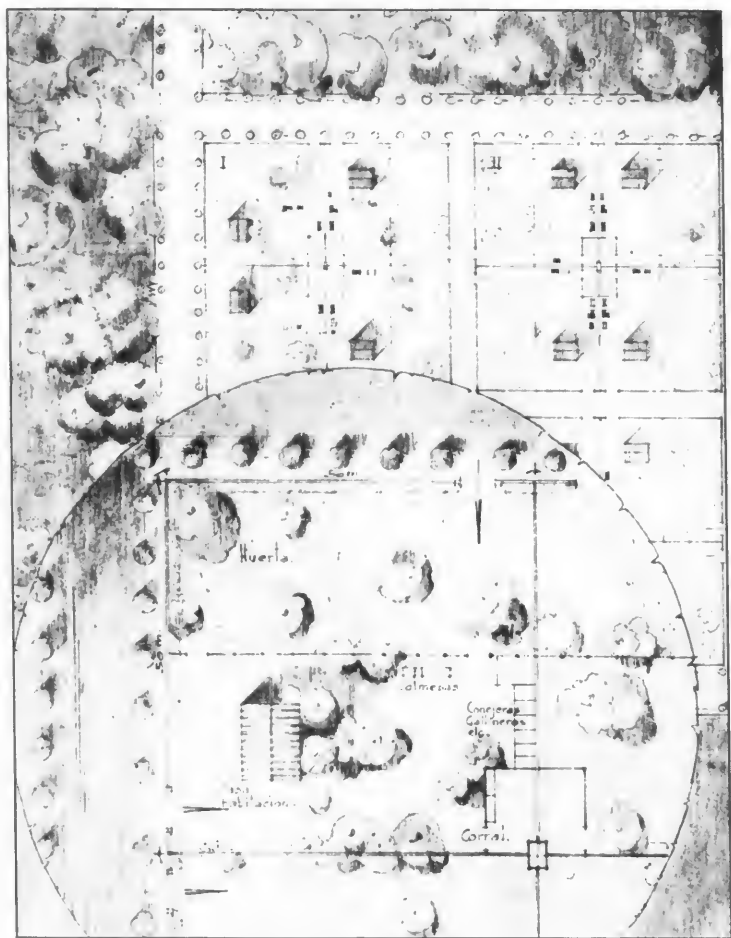
In accordance with the national law on low-rental housing, a register was opened to those desiring to rent one of the apartments in the new building. Instead of a social investigation of the prospective tenants, such as has been made in connection with some of the recent apartment housing projects in the United States, the Argentine law requires that lots shall be drawn. In this case there are 92 prizes to be distributed among 2,600 would-be tenants. The fact that so many applied for apartments shows that, while the housing shortage may have diminished, sanitary housing, especially at low cost, is still urgently desired in this metropolis of 2,268,000 inhabitants.

The National Housing Commission had the felicitous idea of naming this new structure "Casa América". It did so as a demonstration of sympathetic understanding between all the nations of this continent which, like Argentina, feel the pressing urgency of housing for wage-earners. The name is also a gesture linking the building with the First Pan American Housing Congress, which is to be held in Buenos Aires at a date not yet fixed.

"Casa América" is located on a corner, and between the two wings is a garden of nearly 11,000 square feet. Another garden, about 35 feet wide, separates this building from the next. On the top floor there are laundry tubs, and the adjoining flat roof will be used for drying clothes.

The commission is also undertaking some work in the National Territories, that is, the parts of the country that are governed by the Federal Government and not by locally elected officials. This work is the construction of houses for wage-earners on lots large enough to give the family the opportunity of raising some of its food. The accompanying plan shows that a block will be divided into four lots each 164 feet square. There will thus be room for growing some vegetables and fruit trees, raising rabbits, poultry, and bees, and possibly for keeping a cow. A secondary object of this scheme is to give children some elementary training in gardening which will tend to interest them in turning to agriculture as an occupation.

This initiative has been so favorably received that several towns have given the Housing Commission plots of land to be used as described. Among them are Resistencia, capital of the Chaco, and Formosa, capital of Formosa. A private citizen in Santa Rosa, capital of La Pampa, has made a similar gift.



SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS IN ARGENTINA.

This plat shows two groups of four home sites planned for the National Territories. The size of the individual lots, 26,900 square feet in area, provides for various farm activities on a small scale. The insert shows the placement of the dwelling house, garden, beehives, rabbit warren, chicken house and corral.

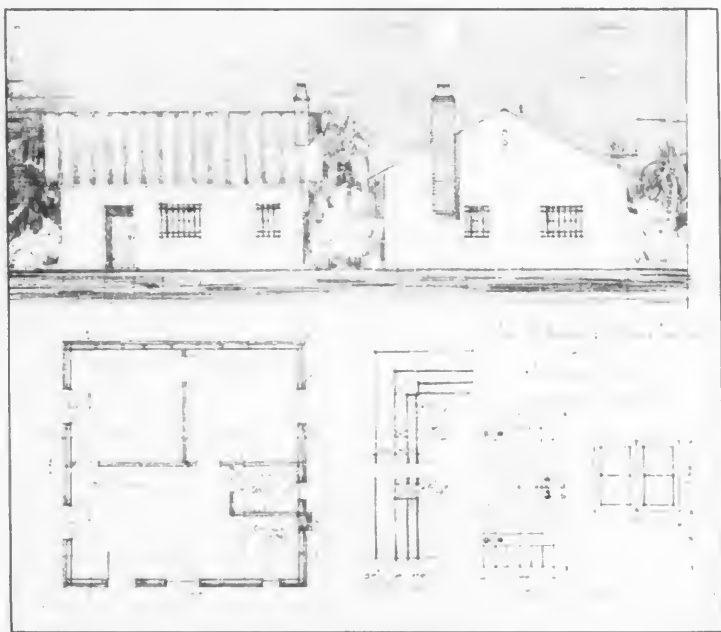
THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

II. AWAKENING PUBLIC OPINION

Even more than to achieve practical results the commission now desires to arouse public opinion to the importance of housing for those in low-wage groups; to set up principles for the solution of this problem; and to carry out a searching investigation to ascertain as accurately as possible the true facts on low-cost housing in Argentina.

In fulfilment of this aim, the commission decided in 1934 to publish a quarterly official review, *La Habitación Popular*. Subsequent to the founding of this organ, the commission undertook to visit different parts of the country to investigate the present state of housing. Provincial and territorial commissions were set up to carry out the inquiry and officials were interested in the matter. An auspicious beginning has been made.

As a corollary of this step, the commission resolved to convoke a National Conference on Low-Cost Housing, under the auspices of the President of Argentina. All Provincial and Territorial governments, the most important cities, social, official and philanthropic organizations, and all persons interested in the subject professionally



DWELLING ON A SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEAD.

The architect's drawing shows the front and side elevations together with the floor plan and certain construction details.

THE ARGENTINE HOUSING COMMISSION

or from a layman's point of view will be invited to the conference, which is to be held at the end of the year. The program is divided into sections on: Present state of low-cost housing in Argentina; subdivision of property; rights of the small proprietor; public and private initiative in the solution of the housing problem; the effects of housing on the culture of the masses; life insurance and social-welfare funds; the financing of construction; legislation; and diet in low-wage groups.

III. THE PAN AMERICAN HOUSING CONGRESS

As was mentioned above, Argentina is also engaged at present in organizing the Pan American Housing Congress, to be held pursuant to a resolution passed by the Seventh International Conference of American States held at Montevideo in 1933, and the action of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, which honored Argentina by selecting it as the seat of the congress. Because of various reasons it has not yet been possible to set a definite date.

In our country it is hoped that the results of this congress will be truly beneficial in advancing the solution of the housing question in the Americas, since the known quantities in this problem are common to many of the nations of this continent, and they are all trying to find the value of x , which will solve the equation. Its solution will be most helpful, especially in the social field, in strengthening the spirit of solidarity that is becoming more and more widespread among our peoples. We trust that all the American Republics will be represented in this important congress by well-qualified delegates.



HOUSES FOR COLOMBIAN BANK EMPLOYEES

JUNE 13 witnessed a pleasing ceremony in Bogotá, when 90 attractive modern houses in the northwestern section of the city were thrown open to their future occupants, all bank employees, who will purchase them on easy payments. Señor Don Julio E. Lleras Acosta, manager of the Central Mortgage Bank, had long had such a plan at heart. When he was approached by a prominent contractor who asked him if the bank would finance some residences for middle-class families he immediately agreed to sponsor the arrangement.

At the ceremony Señor Lleras stated that the total number of houses to be built this year was 198, of which 26 were for manual workers and 172 for white-collar employees, chiefly men connected with banks. While it may seem surprising that the division should be



Courtesy of "El Gráfico".

HOUSES FOR COLOMBIAN BANK EMPLOYEES.

Houses of this type and of two other types have been erected to provide homes at a reasonable cost for employees of a number of banks in Bogotá.

made in this proportion, the fact is, said Señor Lleras, that white-collar employees find it far more difficult to save and to maintain their standard of living than do wage-earners. The latter are thrifty and many of them own their homes; aid to them has chiefly taken the form of easing their payments.

A 20 percent down payment on the new houses was required, the balance to be met as rent, at a much lower rate than the prospective owners are now paying to their landlords. The Mortgage Bank, the Bank of the Republic and other institutions whose employees are buying the new houses lent them the money for the down payment if desired, this money to be reimbursed in two years without interest. Each new owner is insuring his life so that in case of his death before completing payments his family will not lose the home and no loss will be suffered by the bank. Some banks made their employees a present of a sum towards the purchase price of their houses.

The cost of the houses already finished or under construction in accordance with this plan is as follows:

	<i>Pesos</i>
16 houses at 1,200 pesos	19, 200
10 houses at 1,900 pesos	19, 000
(The above were opened on May 1 for manual workers.)	
22 houses at 3,000 pesos	66, 000
32 houses at 3,700 pesos	118, 400
26 houses at 4,300 pesos	111, 800
(These houses in the Mueguetá section were opened June 13.)	
62 houses at 4,800 pesos	297, 600
14 houses at 6,000 pesos	84, 000
16 houses at 8,000 pesos	128, 000
(These will be opened later this year.)	
198 houses	844, 000

¹ The present exchange value of the peso is \$0.57.

CARLOS GOMES
GREAT BRAZILIAN COMPOSER

JULY 11, 1836—JULY 11, 1936

By ANNIE d'ARMOND MARCHANT

Assistant Editor of the Boletim da União Panamericana

AMERICA was privileged to render homage to one of her great sons on July 11 of this year, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Brazilian composer Carlos Gomes, who, half a century ago, held a prominent place among his contemporaries in the musical world, both of Europe and America. His name stands today as that of the greatest Brazilian composer of all time.

His participation in the Centennial at Philadelphia and the World's Fair held in Chicago in 1893 is a special bond of interest for citizens of the United States, many of whom have heard his compositions broadcast this year and in former years from the Pan American Union.

Both Brazil, his native land, which nursed his genius, carried him well on the way to success and launched him on the road to immortal fame, as well as Italy, where his dreams and hopes were brought to full fruition, have a two-fold reason to be proud of this supreme genius in producing intricate and soul-satisfying harmony. For not only did he excel in the divine art of music but also in those fine qualities of the soul that stand for greatness of character.

Indeed, to one attempting a sketch of his career, Carlos Gomes presents that most satisfying combination—that of a great genius in his high calling and a great man in the ordinary walks of life. Through the changing vicissitudes of fortune, the standards he maintained as son, husband, father, patriot, and friend, were of the same caliber as those to which he attained in the vocation wherein his genius excelled. Some of his most sublime passages were composed at times when his heart was torn between anxiety or grief for his loved ones in sickness or death, and the dire necessity of providing for daily needs. For in one thing the great maestro was a failure, in common with numberless geniuses of all ages. He knew not the art of bartering his God-given talent on advantageous terms for cash. Had the modern system of "managers" then prevailed, these things might have been different—but then Gomes' music might have been different.

Just one instance is sufficient to show his moral fiber and unbending integrity of character:

As a young man Carlos Gomes was sent to Italy to finish his musical education by the Emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro II, at the latter's



CARLOS GOMES, 1836-1896.

Homage was rendered by the American world of music to the great Brazilian composer on the hundredth anniversary of his birth in July.

private expense. From then on a deep friendship sprang up between the Emperor and his young subject, whose gratitude was deep and lasting. As an old man, Carlos Gomes, the great composer, acclaimed by two continents, returned to Brazil, widowed, broken in health, and greatly in need of financial security for himself and his remaining children. It was soon after the fall of the Empire, and the new Republic met the returned genius with the following magnificent offer: twenty *contos de reis* (then about ten thousand dollars) to write the new hymn of the Republic. Such a sum at that time must have seemed to Carlos Gomes like manna from heaven. It would have meant relief from money worries, sorely needed medical care, and security for the future. Nevertheless, he emphatically refused it without a moment's hesitation. Not that he was opposed to the Republic, but to him it was unthinkable that he should glorify, as it were, the downfall of his great exiled benefactor. "I cannot do it," he said, "I should suffer the eternal punishment of seeing always within myself the black stain of ingratitude."

While devoted to Italy, his foster country, where he was married and his children were born, where all his greatest creations were produced, yet he profoundly loved Brazil, and outstanding among the immortal creations of his genius begotten in a foreign soil, were those which moved magnificently around themes of his native land.

The biographical data appearing in this brief résumé of the composer's life were taken from *Vida de Carlos Gomes*, written by his daughter, Dona Itala Gomes Vaz de Carvalho, and published in Rio de Janeiro last year. Dona Itala is the only surviving member of Gomes' immediate family, and the only repository, as it were, of the fondest and most intimate memories connected with the life of her illustrious father.

Antonio Carlos Gomes was born on July 11, 1836, in the city of Campinas, State of São Paulo, Brazil. He was the son of Manoel José Gomes and Faviana Maria Jaguary Gomes. His mother dying when he was two years old, he was brought up by his stepmother, his father's fourth wife, along with his twenty-five brothers and sisters.

It was largely from his father that Carlos Gomes inherited his musical gift, and to him he was tremendously indebted for his first musical training. Manoel José Gomes was himself a music teacher, a composer of considerable note and master of the city band, in which one by one he incorporated all his sons as soon as they were able to beat time, starting them off as soon as possible with the easiest instruments and promoting them eventually to all the instruments played in the band. At the same time he was careful to provide each one with a trade. Carlos and José Pedro, his only brother through both father and mother, who were the two most talented children, were apprenticed, respectively, to a tailor and a carpenter.

Consumed as he was by his own devotion to music, the worthy paterfamilias was inflexible in discipline and the determination not only that each of his sons should worship at the same shrine but that each should strive for perfection. His whole life, in fact, was ordered around this idea of harmony. Being dissatisfied on a certain occasion with a suit of clothes made by his tailor, he said to him: "Look here; our clothes also have a soul which must harmonize with our own."

Carlos was only ten years old when his turn came to be initiated in the band, where in the course of time he played each instrument in turn, besides taking piano lessons. Before he was twenty, he began to compose, his first work of note being *Alta Noite* presented at a public concert given by him and his brother José Pedro in 1859. From then on until he was twenty-four he and his brother worked side by side in their native town, developing their joint career, encouraged by their family and friends, sharing alike in the applause of the public.

However, at that juncture, fate stepped boldly into the picture, separating Carlos Gomes from his brother and familiar surroundings and setting upon him definitely the seal of genius.

The two brothers frequently visited the city of São Paulo, where they mingled with a group of young college students, many of whom become outstanding men in the affairs of the country, two of them Presidents of the future Republic. In the words of Dona Itala, "this nest of fledgling eagles perceived that the Condor of Campinas had for a moment paused among them in his first flight to fame," and urged him to set out to Rio in search of wider horizons.

This the young man was desperately eager to do. Knowing, however, that his father would bitterly oppose such a step, he was faced with the acute necessity of making the greatest decision of his life—on the one hand was his devoted father to whom he owed everything, on the other implacable destiny pointing the way. Destiny won, as usual, and Carlos left, without consulting his father, for Rio de Janeiro, where he put up with friends of his young companions in São Paulo. It so happened that the captain of the ship upon which he sailed from Santos to Rio was also named Antonio Carlos Gomes—a sly reminder of destiny to the effect that that indeed was the way.

At first the young man was so filled with remorse that he could do nothing but await in suspense the answer to his letter craving his father's pardon. Finally it came. After due admonition, it ended thus: "May God bless you and lead you ever upward on the steep and arduous road to glory. Work and be happy! Your Father."

So overjoyed was Carlos Gomes that, dashing away from the friend through whom the letter had come, he rushed through the streets and up to his room, sat down to the beautiful Erard piano which his host had put at his disposal, and composed a Triumphant March which in subsequent years he loved to play on occasions of joy and success.

Not long after his arrival in the capital of his country, Carlos Gomes concluded his first opera, *A Noite do Castello*, which was presented for the first time at the National Opera Theatre of Rio de Janeiro, with great success. Two years later, in 1863, he brought out his second opera, *Joanna de Flandres*, which was even more applauded than the first.

In the meantime, destiny again came to the fore, this time in the person of the Emperor himself, who had been much impressed with the rising musician, in whom he saw definite promise for the future. Acting in accordance with his generous impulse he resolved to send young Gomes to Europe, personally defraying the expenses necessary to complete his musical education.

Carlos Gomes left Rio on the 8th of December, 1863, with a letter from the Emperor to King Ferdinand of Portugal who, in his turn, recommended him to Maestro Lauro Rossi, director of the Conservatory of Music of Milan. Foreigners not being allowed to matriculate in the Conservatory, Rossi took the young Brazilian as a private pupil in harmony and counterpoint, through an arrangement which entitled him to take his yearly examinations at the Conservatory. At the end of 1866, one year short of the time set by the Emperor, Carlos Gomes graduated with the title of "Maestro Compositore" after a brilliant examination and high praise from his examiners.

Soon after this he was engaged to write the music for Antonio Scalvani's yearly review, *Se Sá Minga*, a work which soon became so popular that before long his name was familiarly known throughout Italy. The unstinted praise accorded him inspired Gomes anew with the idea of producing a major work of outstanding merit. And again fate was at hand, ready to choose the subject for the beloved opera which, though not possessing the finished magnificence of some of his later compositions, was destined to remain throughout time as the one most intimately connected with the name of the author—*Il Guarany*. Dona Itala aptly and beautifully expresses the sentiment of all Brazilians, and of others who have had the privilege of hearing this unique composition: "The *Guarany* melodies will remain forever a favorite among music lovers. Which of us does not thrill with patriotic enthusiasm, whether at home or abroad, on the seas or in the mountains, when we hear those first electrifying strains so eminently ours, speaking to us so eloquently of the things of our country, as if they were the very language of our homeland—indeed, as if they were our national hymn!"

But to go back to our story. Carlos Gomes was moodily seated one day in a café, racking his brain for a subject for a good libretto for this monumental work which he had in mind, when suddenly the air was rent by the strident tones of a youngster selling books on the street: "*Il Guarany, il Guarany, storia interessante di selvaggi del*

Brazile!" This was a translation of the splendid novel *O Guarany* written by the famous Brazilian author, José de Alencar. Gomes had his answer, and dashing out of the cafe he went at once to Scalvani, to whom he presented the book, asking him for a libretto on the subject.

While engaged in this major undertaking, Carlos Gomes produced many lighter compositions of distinct merit, among them *Nella Luna* and numerous songs, all of which further popularized the "Maestro" throughout the country and resulted in an early offer by La Scala for the new opera, to be presented during the 1869-70 season.

In presenting this opera Carlos Gomes was confronted by two problems: obtaining a good *Pery* (the Indian hero of the story) and procuring appropriate instruments to interpret the purely Brazilian music. The first difficulty was solved by his securing for the part of the famous tenor Villani who, however, refused to shave off his beard. "Either I sing with a beard or not at all," he declared. So the first *Pery* appeared as a bearded Indian, disguised, it is true, as far as theatrical camouflage could manage, but bearded nevertheless. As to the musical instruments, Carlos Gomes was fortunate enough to find in Milan an unpretentious little factory of musical instruments, which quite acceptably succeeded in imitating those used by the Brazilian Indians, such as *borés*, *tembis*, *maracás*, and *inubias*.

Another difficulty was that of having the scenery accurately painted. Always there was the tendency, in representing the Tropics, toward the already familiar African scenery used in Meyerbeer's *Africana*, and the Brazilian composer had considerable difficulty in obtaining a proper representation of the typical forests of his own country and the Indians thereof, who were liable to appear with African features instead of the clear-cut profile of the South American native. Finally, however, a very satisfactory representation of the Brazilian forest was obtained, and everything was duly set for the opening night, which Carlos Gomes had wanted to postpone, apprehensive still that all was not as it should be.

The première of *Il Guarany* was given on March 19, 1870, to a full house composed of the most outstanding representatives of the musical world. The fame which the maestro had gained for himself in music of lighter vein had caused the new opera to be widely discussed beforehand, and speculation ran rife as to how the popular Brazilian would measure up in a work of such magnitude. Again the unique nature of the composition, representative of the early days of far away Brazil, was further conducive to curiosity and so, on this opening night, tense expectation gripped La Scala's vast and elegant throng. The maestro himself was overtaken by profound despair, "like one condemned to die." Feeling totally alone and desolate,

despite the distinguished attentions accorded him on all sides, his soul cried out for a friendly presence to sustain him as he faced the great audience of more than three thousand persons who would presently pass sentence on his supreme effort.

Il Guarany, however, was a complete and sensational success; the theatre rang with applause from beginning to end, and Carlos Gomes received an epochal ovation. Verdi, who was there, exclaimed: "This young man is a true genius; he begins where I end!"

As the curtain fell, the victorious composer, eluding his brother and a multitude of friends waiting at the exit, shot out of the building and made for home. Once there he threw hat, coat, gloves, and shoes to the four corners of the room, and diving into bed, covered his head with the clothing like a child afraid of the dark, and shaking as if with the ague, murmured over and over again: "I have won the battle, I have won the battle!" There his friends found him safely entrenched at the end of their quest. The next day he was the recipient of exalted honors from high places, the King himself conferring upon him the title of Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy. And for long after *Il Guarany* was the talk of the town.

The maestro dedicated *Il Guarany* to his beloved patron Pedro II and on the birthday of the Brazilian Emperor, December 2, 1870, the opera was given for the first time in Rio de Janeiro, before the imperial family and Brazilian elite. In the homeland of its creator, *Il Guarany* received the affectionate welcome of the Brazilian people.

Il Guarany definitely placed Carlos Gomes in the ranks of the immortals and marked his undisputed consecration in the musical world. Thenceforth his way led ever upward on the path of glory, marked by such outstanding productions as *Fosca*, *Salvator Rosa*, *Maria Tudor*, *O Condor*, *Lo Schiavo* and *Colombo*, interspersed with numerous delightful compositions of a minor character.

The composer's favorite was *Fosca*, of which Filippo Filippi, probably the greatest musical critic of the time, said: "*Fosca* is a marvelous opera in which Carlos Gomes fulfills with interest the promise of *Il Guarany*." In this opera Carlos Gomes shows his first tendency away from the Italian school toward Wagnerianism.

Lo Schiavo was based on a novel called *Moema*, by Eseragnolle Taunay, a notable Brazilian author, portraying the moral nobility of an enslaved Indian. This remarkable composition was dedicated by the maestro to Princess Isabel of Brazil, in homage for her abolition of slavery in Brazil. Joaquim Nabuco, the Viscount de Taunay, André Rebouços and other Brazilian sponsors of liberty have called *Lo Schiavo* "the opera of emancipation *par excellence*." André Rebouços says in his *Memorias*: "Carlos Gomes is the Maestro of Abolition—that should be his title in legend and in history."

The height of Gomes' career was attained with the production of *O Condor*, considered by some his most excellent work, which had its première 21 years after that of *Il Guarany*.

Not long before the appearance of *Fosca*, Carlos Gomes married Donna Adelina Peri, daughter of a noble Italian family, impoverished in the wars of independence. By temperament and education Donna Adelina was an ideal companion for the highly strung maestro. Cultured, calm, and ever alert to the well-being of her famous and temperamental husband, she was herself a finished pianist, having graduated in the conservatories both of Rome and Milan. To his wife, who died in 1888, and his five children, three of whom, a girl and two boys, died in infancy, Carlos Gomes was profoundly devoted.

Whenever he could, Carlos Gomes returned to Brazil, visited his home city to mingle with the friends of his youth, received fresh courage from his compatriots, and returned again to immerse himself anew in the mysteries of harmonious creations.

Twice the United States had the privilege of special contact with the great Brazilian composer. The first was through a hymn composed especially to be played at the Centennial ceremonies on July 4, 1876, in Philadelphia, at the behest of Dom Pedro II, who was a guest at the ceremonies. The hymn, ordered by telegram and written in haste in the midst of multitudinous affairs, was nevertheless a success and one of the outstanding events of the occasion, being executed immediately after the reading of the Declaration of Independence from the original manuscript. *The Philadelphia Spectator*, of July 5, 1876, referring to this part of the program says: "General Hawley [President of the Centennial Commission] advanced to the front of the platform and said: 'We are now to have a greeting from Brazil', and as the applause which greeted this announcement subsided the Emperor Dom Pedro II was invited to the raised stand and there presented to the people in the square by President Ferry [Thomas W., Vice President of the United States]. His appearance was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheering, after which he resumed his place on the stage. The full orchestra then began the spirited movement of an instrumental 'Hymn for the First Centennial of American Independence', composed by A. Carlos Gomes, of Brazil, at the request of His Majesty Dom Pedro II. This work has a martial movement throughout and combines the spirited melodies of the Italian school with the classic harmonization of the German masters."

The second time that the United States had occasion to appreciate the work of the musical ambassador of Brazil was in 1893, during the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, when Carlos Gomes came in person to organize the concert for the celebration of Brazilian Day, September 7. The program, composed entirely of Gomes' music and directed by the maestro himself, was executed by the Columbian Wagnerian Band, made up of 114 European musicians.

Newspaper accounts of the performance at the time furnish vivid testimony of the outstanding nature of the music rendered.

The Philadelphia Spectator, after a detailed account of the brilliant Brazilian ceremonies carried out in honor of the Independence of Brazil, referred to the musical program as follows:

"Brazil's fete at the Fair was celebrated yesterday with a concert of the best Brazilian music and a reception in the beautiful Brazilian building at the north end of the park. The music, which was of the highest order, was produced under the direction of Maestro Carlos Gomes, the most distinguished composer of the great South American Republic, and it drew a large and notable audience to Music Hall at two o'clock in the afternoon. . . .

"The concert in Music Hall lasted from two to five o'clock. Under Maestro Gomes and the Exposition Orchestra, vocal and instrumental selections from the operas *Il Guarany*, *Salvator Rosa*, *Condor*, *Fosca*, and *Lo Schiavo* were presented. The soloists were Al Boetti, tenor; Miss Kate Bensberg, soprano; Orme Darval, basso."

According to the *Chicago Herald* of September 8, 1893, Maestro Carlos Gomes was the hero of the celebration of the Independence of Brazil; the orchestra was the largest which had ever played in that great hall; and the vast audience of distinguished Americans and notable foreigners was most enthusiastic in its applause, the men repeatedly calling out "Bravo! Bravo!" and women rising and waving their handkerchiefs. The *Herald* goes on to say that the homage thus rendered on the 71st anniversary of Brazilian Independence through the achievements of so brilliant a representative of that friendly Republic was greater than any rendered ever before to Brazil outside of the country, during the 393 years since its discoverers sighted the land of Santa Cruz, as Brazil was first called, and planted thereon the Portuguese flag.

American music lovers have since become, to a certain extent, familiar with the great Brazilian's name and music appearing on programs from time to time, and especially on those of the concerts of Latin American music given at the Pan American Union and broadcast throughout the Americas. This year numbers of Carlos Gomes' music have appeared in the programs of all the Pan American concerts, in honor of the great maestro in the year of the centenary of his birth.

Destiny, which from the beginning had played its part so openly in the life of Carlos Gomes, decreed that he should give up his soul in the land of his birth. In 1895 he returned to Brazil to assume direction of the Conservatory of Music to be founded in Pará. Together with the prospect of returning to his country and there building up a great conservatory of music, the offer held also for the maestro the very acceptable promise of a fair livelihood for himself and family,

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of which he was then greatly in need. With supreme enthusiasm he entered upon his work, but his health proved to be totally unequal to the task, which he was obliged to relinquish. His native State, São Paulo, came forward with a substantial pension for its famous son, but his time was short.

Carlos Gomes died in Pará on September 16, 1896, in his sixty-first year, sincerely mourned throughout the whole country. The State of São Paulo sent a ship to bring his remains back to his native State. At the principal cities down the coast and through the State of São Paulo the journey was marked by impressive services all the way from Pará to Campinas, the native town of the composer. There his body lies, surmounted by a bronze statue resting on a granite base. In São Paulo also there is a magnificent monument, erected to the memory of Carlos Gomes by the Italian residents.

More significant, however, and more lasting than bronze or granite, is the image of the inspired composer enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen who, accompanied by his admirers the world over, this year render just homage to the memory of their glorious and beloved compatriot.



A CONCERT IN THE GARDEN OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION.

Compositions of Carlos Gomes have been featured in the concerts of Latin American music played at the Pan American Union the past summer.

FROM BUENOS AIRES TO NEW YORK ON A BICYCLE

By JOSÉ TERCERO

Chief of the Travel Division, Pan American Union

AFTER travelling nearly 15,000 miles from one end of the continent to the other on "a bicycle built for two", two plucky Argentine youths arrived at the capital of the United States on September 8, on their way to their final destination, the city of New York.

The almost unbelievable feat of making this overland journey from Buenos Aires has been accomplished by Víctor Scaraffia and Vicente Gregori Espasa, both 25 years of age, who left Buenos Aires on the first of January, 1934. After crossing the Andes into Chile by way of the Uspallata Pass, they continued northward along the coast of South America, visiting the Republics of Peru, Ecuador and Colombia. They then entered and crossed Panama, the five Central American countries, and Mexico, and reached the United States at Laredo, Texas, on July 11, 1936.

From the border they proceeded across the States of Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland, arriving at the District of Columbia on U. S. Highway 240 from the city of Frederick.

Apprised of their arrival in the United States, the Pan American Union, in cooperation with local organizations, prepared a fitting reception at its headquarters. The boys were met at the District line by a group of Boy Scouts and by several members of the National Capital Wheelmen's Association. With a motorcycle escort provided by the Metropolitan Police Department, the cyclists entered the City of Washington and proceeded to the Argentine Embassy for a brief call on the Ambassador, continuing then to the building of the Pan American Union where a distinguished group of representatives of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, the American Road-builders Association, the Esperanto Association of North America, and the Boy Scouts of Washington, headed by Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, had assembled to welcome the boys. The ceremonies were broadcast over a national hook-up of stations of the National Broadcasting Company.

"The remarkable bicycle trip of these youthful pioneers," in the words of Dr. Rowe, "is of real significance. . . . Víctor Scaraffia and Vicente Gregori Espasa are worthy representatives of the youth of Argentina, and, indeed, of the youth of all the Americas. . . ."

"During their amazing journey, which constitutes a notable record of courage and endurance, these two fine boys visited the capitals of 13 American countries. They have crossed some of the highest

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mountain passes in the Andean ranges of South America. They have followed parts of the trails blazed by the Spanish conquistadores. They have paused at the resting places of some of the great American patriots. Their journey, beset by many dangers, has taken them through deserts and forests, through plains and highlands. Everywhere they have been cordially welcomed by the authorities and the people of each country traversed, and now, after two years and eight months, they have reached the capital of the United States, bringing their message of friendship and goodwill to the authorities and to the youth of this country before completing the last lap of their tour to the city of New York.



BUENOS AIRES.

With New York as their ultimate destination, two adventurous young men, Victor Searaffia and Viceute Gregori Espasa, started January 1, 1934, on a novel journey by tandem bicycle. They arrived in Washington on September 8, 1936, after having traveled perhaps more of the roads of South and Central America and Mexico than any one else.



Photograph by V. Searaffia and V. G. Espasa.

THE ROAD TO THE ANDES.

In western Argentina the cyclists' route to Chile lay through the Uspallata Valley.



Photograph by V. Searaffia and V. G. Espasa.

COTTON FIELD, LURÍN, PERU.

To the south of Lima, in the midst of a rich agricultural section, lies Lurín. Peruvian cotton, especially the well-known Tangüis variety, is noted for its excellent quality.



Photograph by V. Searaffa and V. G. Espasa.

CHIMBORAZO, IN THE ECUADOREAN ANDES.

Famous in literature and in history, a view of this majestic peak is one of the impressive sights in a trip through Ecuador.



Photograph by V. Searaffa and V. G. Espasa.

**NEAR PAMPLONA IN
THE COLOMBIAN
ANDES.**

Where the country could not be traversed by bicycle, the tandem at times was carried either by burro or on the cyclists' own shoulders.

FROM BUENOS AIRES TO NEW YORK ON A BICYCLE

"We may truly say that their trip is the forerunner of a current of overland travel among the Republics of America, and therefore is of great interest to all those who have advocated and supported the project of a great Pan American system of highways linking the nations of the New World."

As Dr. Rowe explained, the two young men ". . ." followed for a very considerable portion of their journey large sections of the route

INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE, COLOMBIA- VENEZUELA.

Travelers going from one of these Republics to the other via the Simón Bolívar Highway cross the frontier over this bridge, connecting San Antonio, Venezuela, with El Rosario, Colombia



Photograph by V. Scaraffin and V. G. Espasa.

of the Pan American Highway from the United States to the Argentine Republic. Throughout their tour they found long stretches of dry-weather roads and of all-weather highways which, at a not distant future, will form part of the great Pan American Highway system. On their trip they found that this is no longer a visionary dream, but a project fast becoming a reality. Mexico recently inaugurated the first link of the Inter-American Highway from the border of the

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IN PANAMA.

Here in Panama, as in other parts of their journey, the Argentines traveled over roads that will later become links in the Pan American Highway.



Photograph by V. Scazzia and V. G. Espasa.

United States to Mexico City, and the Mexican Government is completing the second link to the border of Guatemala. With the cooperation of the United States, the survey of the Inter-American Highway through the five Central American Republics has already been completed and with the construction of several remaining links there will soon be a continuous highway route to Panama City.

"Many of the South American Republics are already connected by excellent highways and the various Governments are carrying forward their respective road building programs, at the completion of which it will be possible for the peoples of the American nations to visit one another and to strengthen the ties that already link them as friends and neighbors."

In extending to the young men the welcome of the Pan American Union, Dr. Rowe paid significant tribute to the youth of Argentina. "The people of the United States have always had a sincere admira-

FROM BUENOS AIRES TO NEW YORK ON A BICYCLE

tion for the people of the great Argentine Republic. The goodwill tour that you are about to complete will serve, I am sure, to strengthen the bonds of friendship that already unite the two countries. As has been the case in the other 11 American Republics that you have already visited, the people of the United States, and particularly the younger generation, see in you two worthy representatives of the youth of Argentina. Your great country has a brilliant future when the generation that you represent takes its place at the helm. I bid you Godspeed for the rest of your journey. When you return to your country you will carry a message of friendship from the youth of the other Americas to the youth of Argentina."

Victor Scaraffia and Vicente Gregori Espasa first conceived the idea of making this trip when they met in Europe where they were continuing their education. After returning to Argentina late in 1933, they obtained the enthusiastic support of the Argentine Boy



STELA AT QUIRIGUÁ,
GUATEMALA

At Guatemala and in the Yucatan peninsula ruins of early American civilizations were visited.

Photograph by V. G. Espasa.



Photograph by V. Searaffin and V. G. Espasa.

PUEBLA, MEXICO.

Numbered among the majestic mountain peaks seen by the cyclists were Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl, which dominate the Mexican plateau.

Scouts and of the Esperanto Association, and chose the first of January 1934 as the date of their departure. Their first serious mishap occurred in the Atacama desert of northern Chile where they were lost for five days and came close to death for lack of water. The intense cold of the Ecuadorean highlands proved to be another serious handicap, surpassed only by the dangers and obstacles presented by the impenetrable Darien forests of northwestern Colombia and eastern Panama. They were forced to pause in Panama, Costa Rica and Mexico to regain their health, but the remainder of the journey northward from Mexico was made without serious difficulties.

Utterly devoid of boastfulness, the two engaging lads explained to representatives of the press that their trip was not made in its entirety on their bicycle. At various points in the Andes of Peru and Colombia they were forced to carry their bicycle on mules or burros, and sometimes on their own shoulders. After an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Darien forests, they were obliged to ship their bicycle by launch along the Caribbean coast of Panama. The same was true in southern Costa Rica and again in the Peninsula of Yucatan, where they shipped their bicycle from Payo Obispo to Progreso while they continued on foot through the forests, visiting several chicle plantations and the famous Maya ruins of Yucatan.

FROM BUENOS AIRES TO NEW YORK ON A BICYCLE

During this lap of their hazardous journey they were rescued by airplane from the heart of the jungle and taken to the nearest hospital suffering from malaria.

Of all the many dangers that beset them on their trip, not one was due to the human element. They were welcomed and aided by everyone along their route. They have been befriended by Government officials, by wealthy miners and plantation owners and by the humblest natives in the tropical jungles and in the mountain highlands.

Vicente Gregori Espasa and Víctor Scaraffia, after completing their journey to the great metropolis of the north, will return to their native land to continue their medical studies. Their return trip, however, as they smilingly explained with a significant wave of the hands, will not be on their now famous tandem.



ARGENTINE BICYCLISTS IN THE PAN AMERICAN UNION.

Víctor Scaraffia (shaking hands with Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Union) and Vicente Gregori Espasa, with the sturdy machine on which they had traveled nearly 15,000 miles from Buenos Aires.

CHOCOLATE IN NEW SPAIN¹

By BEATRICE NEWHALL

Assistant Editor, Bulletin of the Pan American Union

LONG before the discovery of America, cacao was in cultivation from Mexico to Ecuador. It is distinctly one of the products which the new continent has contributed to the world's food supply.

Cacao is the product of a small tree native to America, but its original habitat is still undetermined. Van Hall² considers that certain species were unquestionably indigenous along the Amazon and Orinoco and their tributaries, probably in Guiana, and certainly in Central America. Thence the nomadic Indians spread its cultivation, and animals, especially monkeys, disseminated it through the forests.

Four varieties of cacao were known to the Aztecs at the time of the Spanish conquest early in the 16th century. Another tree was sometimes planted in cacao orchards. Although not a true cacao, it had a fruit similar, but of inferior quality. The Indians used to mix this last with the true cacao; it was also eaten raw, made into sweets, and given as alms to the poor. In colonial days it was known as *cacao patlachiti*.

From an early period the native peoples who cultivated cacahuaquahuitl invented legends on the origin of cacao and the drink made from it, and developed certain rituals, ceremonies, and festivals which, according to historians of the conquest, were very important. Few of them, however, have been preserved.

An Aztec legend says that Quetzalcoatl, the gardener of the paradise where the first sons of the sun lived, brought the seeds of the cacahuaquahuitl to earth to provide men with a dish which the gods themselves did not disdain. Linnaeus agreed with this opinion and gave the genus the botanical name of *Theobroma*, food of the gods.

Among the Mayas, during Muan, the fifteenth month of their year, the owners of cacao plantations, and those who were going to plant new ones, celebrated a festival in honor of their patron divinities Chac, the god of agriculture, Hobnil, a god of food, and Ekchuah, the patron of merchants and tradesmen and therefore protector of

¹ This article is based on the entertaining book "Amaxoxatl, o Libro del Chocolate", by José García Payón, Toluca, Mexico, 1936. Among the interesting illustrations in this book are a monolith of the Totonac culture, in which the tree of life is a cacao tree; chocolate cups of various countries and periods, from a carved gourd of Tabasco to Goethe's porcelain cup; a drawing by Brancaccio, representing symbolically the exportation of cacao (published in Rome, 1672); and Venetian, French, and German pictures of the 18th century, showing the social vogue for taking chocolate.—EDITOR.

² C. J. J. van Hall: "Cacao." Second edition. Macmillan and Co., Ltd. London, 1932.

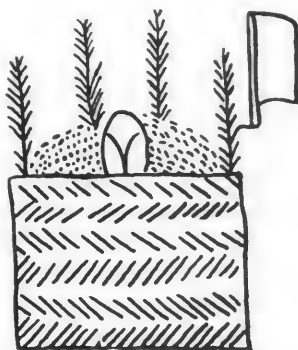
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the cacao trade. The ceremonies included the sacrifice of a dog having cacao-colored spots. The Pipil Indians, before planting cacao, collected all the seeds in small vases, with which they carried out certain rites before an idol, and the ground to be planted was sprinkled with the blood of sacrificed birds.

Among the Poya Indians on the Mosquito Coast of Honduras, cacao was essential in requesting a maiden in marriage. A matron took a certain quantity of cacao in the name of the bridegroom to the parents of the bride; if the suitor was accepted, the offering was consumed in the preliminary ceremony, otherwise it was refused. After the wedding, the bride provided cacao for two feasts, the first in the bridegroom's house, the second in her family's. The role which this bean played in native weddings during the pre-Hispanic period seems to have been general among the peoples of the Torrid Zone; even today it is customary among the Lacandones for a newly-married bride to present her husband with a bench and five cacao beans, and for him to give her a skirt and a like amount of cacao.

From early times a complete cacao monetary system was used by the people of Mexico. It is difficult to determine exactly the purchasing power of this money in all the regions where it was in use, because contemporary writers vary greatly in their estimates, and there was no real fixed value, since it necessarily varied a great deal according to the abundance of the crop. But cacao was used not

only to make small purchases, but also to buy high-priced commodities, such as slaves. Oviedo, an early chronicler, said that in the regions where cacao circulated as money the people used it for buying and selling just as Christians used good doubloons. Another early historian, Peter Martyr, says that Cortés used cacao to pay his soldiers. According to still another authority, in the Cathedral of Mexico City before one *Ecce Homo* there was a basket where the pious deposited cacao beans, so that the statue was known as "Our Lord of the Cacao". In small markets in Mexico and Central America the custom of using cacao as currency lasted well into the nineteenth century; an English writer witnessed its use in a town in Chiapas as late as 1887. When Humboldt and Bonpland visited Mexico early in the century, 6 beans equaled 2 cuartos in value, and 40 half a real.



AZTEC HIEROGLYPHIC.

This symbol denoted 20 baskets of ground cacao



A CACAO TREE.

The cultivated tree, which attains its full growth in 10 or 12 years, reaches a height of 15 to 25 feet. The blossoms and fruit develop on the main stem and older branches.

Since cacao was used by the natives of Mexico and Central America as a measure of wealth, it is not to be wondered at that the tree was considered of great value, and that the lords and chieftains who could include it among their assets were considered to be very rich *cachunis*, or princes. Poor people could not afford to drink cacao for, as Oviedo says, it was the same as swallowing money.

In some of the early codices, such as that prepared by native artists for the Viceroy Antonio Mendoza to send to Spain, lists of towns paying tribute to the Aztec overlord were included. The kind and number of articles which each province had to pay were represented in hieroglyphics, and cacao and special pieces of pottery for drinking chocolate were often mentioned.

Chocolate, as we use it today, was not known by the Indians. They drank what later came to be known as cold, or frothy, cacao. This they considered the finest of foods and to it they attributed marvelous properties. "They mixed with cacao," Icazbalceta tells us, "various herbs, spices, chiles, honey, rose water, grains of *pochotl* or ceiba (*Bombar ceiba*) and especially corn." They knew several methods for preparing the drink, all of them without cooking, and they drank it cold. The most usual manner of preparing it was to grind the cacao and other seeds and make a paste with water, take some of it and add still more water, beat the liquid and pour it from one vessel to another,

CHOCOLATE IN NEW SPAIN

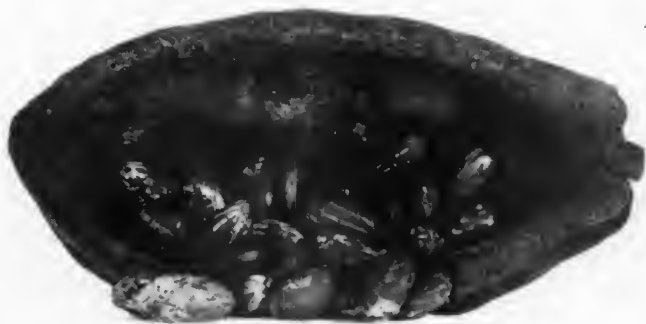
letting it fall from a height to make it frothy. After it had been beaten until it was almost all froth, it was served to the most important men in great *jicaras* or gourd vessels, at the end of the meal.

According to an ancient Maya legend, Xmucane invented nine drinks, the fourth of which was composed of ground corn and cacao and especially designed for public festivities. The cacao fat was extracted and mixed with raw corn meal; after it had fermented, the resulting liquor was mixed with cacao. This drink was a specialty of the Itzaes, who called it *zaca*.

In order to prepare chocolate (*rocotl*) "humble cacao" was especially used. The natives also utilized the kinds employed for money after the beans had been some time in circulation, since they were perishable.

As to the value of this drink, the 'conquerors' opinion was long divided: it was called "a drink worthy of a king," "the drink of the rich and noble," and at the same time "more appropriate for swine than for men." Even after years had passed, after the custom had extended to Europe and the flavor been improved by the use of sugar, opinions continued to differ. Those who opposed it said that it increased weight and if used constantly weakened the constitution and caused many troubles, and that it was a heavy food, suitable only for Indian stomachs, while many eminent French physicians of the eighteenth century were full of its praises and recommended it for serious ailments.

Besides enjoying chocolate as a drink, the Indians also used cacao fat in cooking and as a medicine. They employed cacao fat or "cocoa

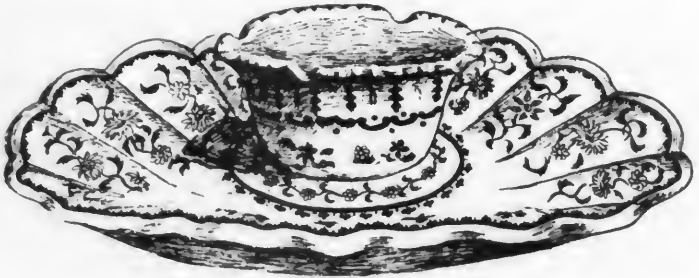


A CACAO POD CUT IN HALF.

The pod varies in length from 5½ to nearly 9 inches, according to variety, and the number of beans or seeds from 32 to 48. The beans were used as a circulating medium in early times, a custom which endured far into the nineteenth century in some isolated localities.

butter" as we moderns do, to cure burns, chapping, etc., and in the manufacture of perfumes, pomades, and cosmetics. An ancient chronicler tells us that the Indian women used cacao fat as a cosmetic because it left their skin soft and smooth, yet not greasy or shiny, and elderly people were rubbed with cacao oil to keep their muscles in good condition and prevent rheumatism. Oviedo says of cacao butter: "This unguent is a sovereign remedy for many ills and pains and wounds. . . . I took some of it to Spain and in Ávila gave a vial of it to the Empress, and when Her Majesty asked whether it was good for wounds, I said that I knew from experience that it was."

Hernán Cortés and his companions became acquainted with chocolate about the end of 1519 when they partook of it on their arrival at Moctezuma's court. They even realized that it was one of the main resources of the country, and for a long time kept up the



A MANCERINA.

This type of cup with plate for serving chocolate as a beverage was named for its inventor, the Marquis of Mancera, Viceroy of Peru and of Mexico.

plantations until the rich mines of silver and other valuable metals eclipsed cacao entirely. At first they probably did not fully appreciate the beverage—although in one of his letters to Charles V, Cortés exalted its virtues because it increased resistance to corporal fatigue—until they learned to add sugar and developed a drink pleasing to the palate, using the vanilla which the Indians knew, as well as cinnamon, anise, and other spices brought from Spain.

Cacao and the utensils for making it are said to have been first carried to Spain by Cortés himself on his return in 1528. He took it more as a curiosity than for commercial reasons, since the true trade in cacao was developed only about 1640, after Europeans had devised a more agreeable method of preparing it. Even then, for sometime afterwards it was thought of chiefly as a medicament.

It is probable that, during the early years of the conquest, the Spaniards modified the original recipes until there were a great many

CHOCOLATE IN NEW SPAIN

of them. Father Ximénez, one of the first 12 Franciscans to come to America, describes two methods of making "cacao water", and ends by saying, "if any one wants to know of any other chocolate drinks, he should consult Dr. Barrios' book, where he will find taste to his taste, so that he may follow his own taste." In the *Problems and Secret Marvels of the Indies*, a work written by Dr. Juan de Cárdenas in 1591, two long chapters are devoted to this most Mexican of beverages, in which the author offers with complacent gastronomic longwindedness a recipe for preparing chocolate, and a dissertation on the different fashionable ways of taking it.

A MOLINILLO, OR CHOCOLATE BEATER.

When chocolate is served as a beverage in Latin America, beating is an important process in its preparation. Sticks, with loose rings, frequently carved elaborately, are twirled between the hands in the manner shown to make the liquid frothy just before it is brought to the table.



"It may be safely averred", says Castillo Ledón, "that the basic recipe for making chocolate suffered few modifications in New Spain. Its ingredients and even its name were changed in Europe, but here it remained almost the same during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, in spite of Dr. Cárdenas' assertion that every lady prided herself on making chocolate according to her own invention and method. It was not until towards the end of Spanish domination in America that there was a tendency toward simplification. The omission of most of the purely indigenous ingredients made the beverage ideal for homes and religious institutions; generally speaking, in addition to cacao it contained sugar, cinnamon, eggs,

almonds and a bit of vanilla." Thomas Gage, that seventeenth-century Englishman whose *New Survey of the West Indies* has provided entertainment and information to readers for nearly 300 years, mentions the fact that two convents in Oaxaca became famous not for their religious practices but for their excellent chocolate drinks and beverages made of chocolate and corn, as well as for the chocolates they put up in boxes. These were not only taken to Mexico City but sent annually to Spain.

Chocolate was first prepared, as we have seen, with the help of two *jicaras* or gourds, in one of which it was served; hence the custom, among Spaniards in Mexico and Central America, of asking for "a *jicara* of chocolate." Shortly thereafter the special pottery vessel called *chocolatero* came into use; in it water or milk was put to heat, the tablet of chocolate added to melt, and the liquid beaten until it frothed. The beater was a small, carved stick. The use of cup and saucer came later, as did the custom of serving with the chocolate various kinds of cakes and biscuits, often spiced with cinnamon, either placed on the saucer or offered on great platters. The saucer (*mancerina*), which was only a porcelain plate with a circular ridge in the center for holding the *jicara* of chocolate, took its name from the Marquis of Mancera, Viceroy of Peru, 1639-48, and of Mexico, 1664-73. He invented it in order to prevent the spilling of any of this delicious beverage, which was served him every morning while he was dressing.

The ill-starred custom of asking in restaurants and cafés, in Mexico and Central America, "Do you wish French or Spanish chocolate?", must date from the viceroyalty of the Marquis of Croix. Spanish chocolate is thick and without froth, and probably was already in use in Spain; French chocolate, on the other hand, must have received that name when, according to the chroniclers, the Marquis introduced French table customs with his French name.

In New Spain—that is, colonial Mexico—chocolate was generally taken at five in the afternoon, the customary hour for receiving calls. Yet an eminent sixteenth-century physician, Dr. Cárdenas, claimed that "the best hour to take chocolate is before breakfast, at seven or eight in the morning, for then the heat generated by so hearty a drink dissipates all the phlegm which the supper and dinner of the day before have left in the stomach." Another physician, recommending temperance, said that five or six ounces of chocolate should be taken in the morning during the winter, and if the patient were choleric, endive water should be used in place of ordinary water.

The origin of a punning byword in South America (to be heavier, i. e., more boring, than the chocolate of the Jesuits) is amusingly explained by Ricardo Palma in one of his *Tradiciones Peruanas*. There were differences of opinion over administration and other

CHOCOLATE IN NEW SPAIN

policies between a viceroy of Peru and the Jesuits of Cuzco. In spite of the fact that the former had a good friend at court, the latter seemed to have more influence in Spain, to the viceroy's great annoyance. The great and sudden popularity of Cuzco chocolate in court circles was reported to the viceroy, who soon suspected the two facts to be connected. After a customs clerk had reported that the cases containing Cuzco chocolate were amazingly heavy, the viceroy made a surprise visit to Callao to inspect the current shipment to Spain. An opened box apparently contained only the tablets of fragrant chocolate that were supposed to be there, but since each one was heavy—as heavy, Palma says, as a goody-good's gossip—the viceroy ordered some of the tablets to be cut open, and in the center of each was an ounce of gold.



GRACIAS A DIOS, HONDURAS 1536-1936

"**T**HANK God we have found level ground," exclaimed the doughty Spanish captain Juan de Chaves when, after many days of travel across mountain and ravine, he came upon the site where in July 1536 he founded, at the command of the Adelantado Pedro de Alvarado, the city that bears the name of that invocation—Gracias a Dios.

The chief object of the Spanish conquistadors at that time was to find a place which would serve as a center of communication with the provinces of Guatemala and whose geographical situation would make it the logical seat of the Royal Audiencia in charge of the Provinces of Central America. In addition to being geographically suited for that purpose, Gracias a Dios had a delightful location in the shadow of Celaque, one of the highest mountains in Honduras and the source of the picturesque Areagual River whose clear waters lave the shores of the venerable city.

From the very beginning Gracias a Dios, which celebrated its fourth centenary in July 1936, was the scene of historic events, especially during colonial days. Proof of the importance of Gracias a Dios in those days is the fact that Adolfo de Maldonado succeeded in establishing there on May 16, 1544, the Audiencia de los Confines; among the illustrious personages who were present at its inauguration were the Bishop of Guatemala, Francisco Marroquín, and the Adelantado Francisco de Montejo, who had returned to govern the Province of Honduras after the tragic death of Pedro de Alvarado. The establishment of that Audiencia meant that Gracias a Dios became the capital of a kingdom which extended from the southern provinces of Mexico to the Isthmus of Panama. The city recalls with pride that the venerable Apostle of the Indies, Fray Bartolomé de las Casas, enjoyed its hospitality for some time. He arrived there in 1545 to plead the cause of the Indians before the Audencia.

After the seat of the Audiencia had been transferred in 1549 to Guatemala and in 1563 to Panama, the Kingdom of Guatemala was divided between two Audiencias, that of Panama and that of New Spain. The city of Gracias fell under the jurisdiction of the latter, but in 1568 it again came under the jurisdiction of the Audiencia of Guatemala. In the succeeding years it was once more the center of heroic deeds: it was there that the brave Indian chiefs Lempira and Capan Gael showed their prowess in defense of their fatherland, and there

GRACIAS A DIOS, HONDURAS

too that the standard of the new civilization was firmly implanted. "In Honduras," one of the country's historians has said, "no city has a history of such vicissitudes as Gracias. That city alone embodies whole chapters of our history; in that department the most glorious pages of the conquest and colonization were written, pages which reflect the glory not only of our nation, but also of the history of the entire continent."

Among the picturesque sites in or near this legend-laden city special mention should be given to the Castle of San Cristóbal; on the summit of a little hill some 550 feet high rest the remains of the illustrious Honduran Juan Lindo, who, after having been President of El Salvador and of Honduras, chose Gracias a Dios as the scene of his declining years. Gen. José María Medina, another President of Honduras, had built on the top of the hill a castle in the shape of a five-pointed star, whose angles are fortified with great walls and bastions. This has become the favorite promenade for those who live in the city. From the top of the hill a plateau several miles wide can be seen; there the airport of Gracias, one of the best in the country, has been installed.

The Mejojote river, or Río Grande, is another favorite place for excursions. On its shores lies the village of the same name, where mounds of ancient civilizations have been found. Excavations have brought to light curious pieces of native pottery, including tiny statuettes resembling Egyptian figurines.

Unfortunately a serious earthquake destroyed the ancient splendor of the city, and today only the ruins of its great buildings, the foundations of its fallen churches, and the grass-grown highways which were once rectangular streets, give an idea of the splendor of the city where for a time the historic Audiencia de los Confines had its seat.



A HONDURAN TOWN.

THE HABANA CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

IN one of the fine residential districts of Habana, the beautiful capital of Cuba, stands the handsome building of the free city hospital for children, among the best institutions of its kind in the Americas. Its erection and equipment were largely due to the efforts of Dr. Miguel Mariano Gómez Arias, mayor of Habana, and his successor, Dr. Guillermo Belt. Three eminent pediatricians and professors in the University of Habana: Drs. Ángel Arturo Aballí, Clemente Inclán, and Agustín Castellanos, were called to aid in planning and organizing the hospital.

On July 15, 1935, the hospital opened its doors to the public. From the first days its large capacity was taxed to the full, and as its fame grew child patients were brought from every corner of the country as well as from the capital itself. All the facilities of the hospital are free, since its purpose is to treat children in families which cannot afford to pay for medical and surgical attention. It will also be a teaching center for physicians and nurses.

Besides 160 beds for hospitalized cases, including a ward for communicable diseases, there are a number of dispensaries for out-patients. In the general clinic, six physicians work from 8 to 10 in the morning, and six more from 10 to noon. Two of each group are specialists in the diseases of babies and four in those of older children. Fifteen is the maximum number of patients examined by one physician in his two hours on duty. There are also special dispensaries dealing with diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat; heart, nerve, nutritional, skin, and social diseases; orthopedics; general surgery; dental work; and psychoanalysis.

One entire floor of the hospital is devoted to operating rooms and their necessary adjuncts. There are two operating rooms with amphitheatres (one rectangular, the other round); a third for eye, ear, nose and throat cases, and a fourth for orthopedic surgery. The rooms with amphitheater are provided with a special radio apparatus for making the explanations of the operating surgeon easily available to the students present. The circular room is also air-conditioned. Each operating room has an adjacent anesthetizing room and another for sterilization of instruments. There is a laboratory for ultra-rapid microscopic diagnosis and a section for preparing all the serums used for injections.

The management of the hospital is divided into technical and administrative divisions, a plan new to Cuba. The latter division relieves the medical superintendent and staff of the multitudinous



Courtesy of Dr. Guillermo Belt.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, HABANA.

This fine hospital was opened June 30, 1935, by the then mayor of Habana, Dr. Guillermo Belt y Ramirez. Built in accordance with the most advanced ideas and modernly equipped, it offers medical and surgical services to poor children of the city and provinces.



Courtesy of Dr. Guillermo Belt.

VIEW OF ONE OF THE INFANTS' WARDS.

The hospital has a competent staff, augmented by physicians and nurses doing post-graduate work in the diseases of infancy and childhood.

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details which must be attended to in the conduct of a large institution which is open day and night. Among the duties of the medical superintendent is the arrangement of opportunities for post graduate specialization in the diseases of infancy and childhood by physicians and nurses. The technical departments of the hospital are: 1, general surgery; 2, neurology; 3, child psychiatry; 4, clinical laboratory; 5, pathological anatomy; 6, dermatology and syphilography; 6, orthopedics; 7, dentistry; 8, diseases of the ear, nose and throat; 9, heart disease; 10, metabolism and nutrition; 11, diseases of the



Courtesy of Dr. Guillermo Belt.

AWAITING THEIR TURN AT THE CLINIC.

At the general clinic, open 4 hours every morning, 12 physicians work in 2-hour shifts. There are also special dispensaries for certain specified ailments.

eye; 12, research; 13, diet—this section prepares refrigerated feedings of modified milk according to the formula prescribed by the physician and gives them to patients for home use; 14, X-ray, fluoroscope and physiotherapy; 15, pharmacy; 16, blood transfusions; 17, treatments, including injections and minor surgical operations (more than 150 cases are treated daily); 18, allergy; and 19, graphic work. Special attention was devoted to equipping the last-named division, which has apparatus for taking and projecting still and motion pictures and a camera lucida for drawings; it also has provision for making colored drawings of pathological subjects. A library is available to the staff.



Courtesy of Dr. Guillermo Belt.

ANIMALS FOR EXPERIMENT PURPOSES.

The hospital breeds the animals used for experiment purposes.



Courtesy of Dr. Guillermo Belt.

A CORNER OF THE PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY LABORATORY.

In addition to excellent laboratory equipment, the hospital has provided generously for its staff of photographers and artists.

The annual expense of maintaining the hospital is \$200,000, which is borne by the city of Habana. About \$65,000 is spent for administrative purposes, including food, medicines, and apparatus, and the balance pays the salaries of the medical staff and other personnel. Besides thirteen honorary physicians there is a paid staff of 20 doctors, besides 9 internes, 2 dentists, 4 pharmacists, a physician-dietitian, 2 X-ray specialists, one specialist in pathological anatomy, one for giving blood transfusions, and 4 laboratory assistants. There are 36 graduate nurses, besides students. The total personnel is 243, of whom 118 belong to the technical staff and 125 to the administrative.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH LATIN AMERICA

FISCAL YEAR 1935-36

By MATILDA PHILLIPS

Chief of the Statistical Division, Pan American Union

ACCORDING to figures recently published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, the total trade of the United States with the 20 Latin American Republics, during the fiscal year ended June 1936, amounted to \$856,920,000. The figure for the preceding fiscal year was \$759,510,000, showing an increase in 1936 of 12.8 percent.

Imports, amounting to \$428,327,000 in 1935 and \$493,639,000 in 1936, registered an increase of 15.2 percent. Exports increased from \$331,183,000 in 1935 to \$363,281,000 in 1936, indicating a gain of 9.7 percent.

Imports from the northern group of countries, amounting to \$181,233,000 in 1935 and \$210,933,000 in 1936, were higher by 16.4 percent. Imports from South America, to the value of \$247,094,000 in 1935 and \$282,706,000 in 1936, were greater by 14.4 percent.

Exports to the Republics of North America, valued at \$159,640,000 in 1935 and \$180,778,000 in 1936, recorded an increase of 13.2 percent, while those to South America, totaling \$171,543,000 in 1935 and \$182,503,000 in 1936, gained by 6.4 percent.

The following tables show the distribution of trade with each of the Republics for the 12 months ended June 1935 and 1936, and the percentage change in 1936:

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

Trade of the United States with Latin America, 12 months ended June—United States imports from Latin America

[Values in thousands of dollars, i. e., 000 omitted]

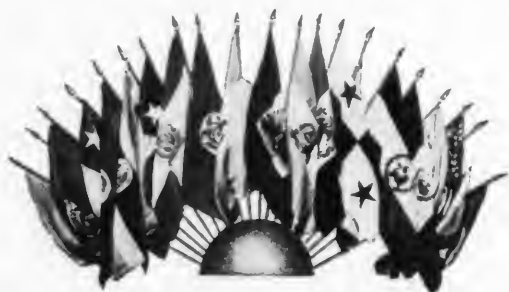
Country of origin	1935	1936	Percent change in 1936
Mexico.....	38,357	47,292	+23.3
Guatemala.....	5,337	8,215	+53.9
El Salvador.....	4,945	4,748	-3.9
Honduras.....	7,289	5,310	-27.2
Nicaragua.....	2,541	2,182	-14.2
Costa Rica.....	2,784	3,475	+24.8
Panama.....	4,752	4,688	-1.3
Cuba.....	109,612	129,289	+17.9
Dominican Republic.....	4,422	4,350	-1.6
Haiti.....	1,194	1,464	+22.6
North American Republics.....	181,233	210,933	+16.4
Argentina.....	44,414	62,278	+40.2
Bolivia ¹	308	474	+53.9
Brazil.....	95,554	101,629	+6.3
Chile.....	25,421	24,945	-1.8
Colombia.....	44,979	46,209	+2.7
Ecuador.....	3,055	3,163	+3.5
Paraguay ¹	511	757	+48.1
Peru.....	6,160	8,923	+44.9
Uruguay.....	4,960	12,551	+153.0
Venezuela.....	21,732	22,777	+4.8
South American Republics.....	247,094	282,706	+14.4
Total Latin America.....	428,327	493,639	+15.2

Trade of the United States with Latin America, 12 months ended June—United States exports to Latin America

[Values in thousands of dollars, i. e., 000 omitted]

Country of destination	1935	1936	Percent change in 1936
Mexico.....	61,400	68,161	+11.0
Guatemala.....	4,035	4,106	+1.8
El Salvador.....	3,193	2,789	-12.7
Honduras.....	6,079	5,346	-12.1
Nicaragua.....	2,529	2,217	-12.3
Costa Rica.....	2,770	2,580	-6.9
Panama.....	19,021	22,847	+20.1
Cuba.....	52,459	64,737	+23.2
Dominican Republic.....	5,109	4,451	-12.9
Haiti.....	3,045	3,544	+16.4
North American Republics.....	159,640	180,778	+13.2
Argentina.....	46,460	50,748	+9.2
Bolivia ¹	3,264	3,461	+6.0
Brazil.....	43,570	45,961	+5.5
Chile.....	14,448	15,727	+8.9
Colombia.....	22,767	23,061	+1.3
Ecuador.....	2,535	3,228	+27.3
Paraguay ¹	655	502	-23.4
Peru.....	11,247	13,550	+20.5
Uruguay.....	6,196	7,386	+19.2
Venezuela.....	20,401	18,879	-7.5
South American Republics.....	171,543	182,503	+6.4
Total Latin America.....	331,183	363,281	+9.7

¹ United States trade with Bolivia and Paraguay must pass through bordering countries, with the result that United States statistics do not fully record the actual volume of trade with these countries.



PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Periodicals devoted to bibliography.—New periodicals essentially bibliographic in character have been received from Argentina, Bolivia, and Mexico. The *Boletín informativo*, of the Biblioteca Rivadavia of Bahía Blanca, Argentina, of which number 19, for July 1936, has just been received, contains the announcement of "Book Week" celebrations in Bahía Blanca, a list of recently received books, the supplement to the general catalog of books in the library (which contains almost 42,000 volumes), and brief articles on the children's reading room and the Nobel literary prize and its winners.

The Bolivian magazine is *Revista de la Biblioteca y Archivo Nacional de Bolivia*, of which number 3, June 1936, is the first issue to appear since 1920. During these 16 years, says the director of the National Library in a brief preface, conditions in the country interrupted bibliographic work there, so that the opportunity to resume the publication of this magazine is welcomed by the library. The June issue contains the first installment of the catalog of the National Library arranged by classification numbers, some 40 entries (to be continued) of the Bolivian section of the library and the continuation of the chronological catalog of the National Archives (a work begun in the *Boletín y Catálogo del Archivo General de la Nación*, but discontinued when the magazine ceased publication in February 1932).

From Mexico a new monthly publication entitled *Letras, bibliografía mexicana* makes its appearance with the June 1936 issue. *El libro y el pueblo*, published by the Mexican Ministry of Public Education, has suspended publication and the bibliographic monographs of the Ministry of Foreign Relations are no longer being printed. The publishers of this new little magazine hope through its pages to acquaint readers with new Mexican books. The issue at hand contains an introductory editorial, three book reviews, an

article on Gregorio López y Fuentes, the first winner of the recently instituted Mexican national literary prize, and a list of books for sale by "Ediciones Botas", many of them recent.

Recent acquisitions.—Among the new books received during the last month, those mentioned below should be especially interesting:

Los 2,600 libros más pedidos en la Biblioteca nacional. Buenos Aires, Imprenta de la Biblioteca nacional, 1936. 106, [1] p. 22 cm. [The purpose of this most recent publication of the National Library of Argentina is "to give the student a quick, convenient means of finding the book he wants or directing him to the current bibliographic material on the subjects or topics in which he is interested," according to the preface. Since these 2,600 books are used by 80 percent of the readers, the library has compiled a list alphabetically by authors giving the title of each work and its classification number.]

Bibliografía bancaria por autores [publicación del] Instituto de economía bancaria [de la] Facultad de ciencias económicas, Universidad de Buenos Aires. Buenos Aires, Tomatis y Sella, impresores, 1936. t. I: 256 p. 23 cm. [A bibliography of 6,000 entries on money, banking, credit, and exchange is being compiled in the Instituto de Economía Bancaria. This, the first volume published, contains 500 of the briefer entries (financial conditions making possible only a small publication at the present time); one-half of the books referred to are in Spanish, and the others in French, English, Italian, and German. Future volumes will contain additional entries listed by authors and a bibliography of banking by subject matter. The bibliography has been compiled from material found in 12 of the principal libraries in Buenos Aires. The books are listed by author, and in addition to the title, publisher, date, and number of pages of each, the place where the volume may most conveniently be consulted and its table of contents are also given.]

La América española: geografía física, económica, política, y reseña histórica de las naciones hispano-americanas, por José R. del Franco. . . . 2^a. ed. Buenos Aires, Imp. M. Rodríguez Giles, 1926. viii, 284, (5) p. fold. col. map. 21 cm. [This work was approved by the International Congress of History and Geography of America, which met in Buenos Aires in 1924. To each Spanish-American nation and to Puerto Rico one chapter is devoted describing its physical, economic, and political geography and giving a brief historical sketch. The introduction and 19 chapters compose a geographical and historical survey of the textbook type.]

Índice das constituições federal e do estado de São Paulo, com o historico dos incisos e a atividade parlamentar dos constituintes [por] Sergio Milliet e J. F. Moreno. São Paulo, Coleção do Departamento municipal de cultura, 1936. 1345 p., 1 l. 22½ cm. (Coleção do Departamento municipal de cultura, S. Paulo. II.) [This volume contains the final text of the federal constitution of 1934, each clause accompanied by the various versions suggested in the preliminary draft or in the discussions and by the corresponding article in earlier constitutions; an alphabetical list of members of the Constituent Assembly, with references to their parliamentary activities; an index of the subject matter contained in the constitution; the text of the São Paulo State constitution of 1935, analyzed in the same manner as the federal constitution; an index by subject matter of speeches and activities of the State Constituent Assembly; a list of its members; and an index of the subject matter of the constitution.]

Legislación y reglamentación municipal: constitución política del Estado, leyes y reglamentos vigentes sobre materias en relación con la administración comunal. Trabajo confeccionado por el Sr. Guillermo Jofre Vieuña. . . . con

la colaboración de los Srs. abogado don Carlos Rubio D. y Ramón Contreras Y. Santiago de Chile, Prensas de la Editorial Ercilla, 1936. 743 (3) p. 26½ cm. [Señor Jofre Vicuña, the former editor of the *Boletín municipal*, has long been interested in matters pertaining to municipal government. The present volume contains the national constitution of Chile, legislation establishing the boundaries of Provinces, departments, counties, and cities, and legislation dealing with elections, municipal government, organization, finance, and paving.]

Abraham Gazitua Bricba, su vida y sus obras, con un prólogo de Don José A. Alfonso. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta universitaria, 1935. 467, (5) p. plates (incl. ports., col. coat of arms). 21½ cm. [Abraham Gazitua was prominent in business and philanthropic circles as well as in public life. His activities in the Chamber of Deputies and, at the turn of the century, in the National Cabinet, were devoted to improving economic and social conditions. Testimony to this effect is found in the collection of bills introduced and speeches made by him, which is appended to the story of his life.]

Obras de Crescente Errázuriz. . . . Selección y bibliografía de Raúl Silva Castro. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Zig-Zag, 1936. 3 v. 28 cm. Contents.—Tomo I. Páginas escogidas.—Tomo II. Estudios históricos.—Tomo III. Obras pastorales escogidas. [The activities of the erudite and versatile Archbishop of Santiago can be realized in no better way than by a collection of his more important writings, such as these three volumes contain. Señor Silva Castro's 74-page bibliography (which, however, he admits is incomplete), his notes, and the tributes to Don Crescente published at the time of his death which are appended to the third volume, supplement the collection.]

Guía turística de Colombia [por] R[icardo] Valencia Restrepo. [Bogotá, Imprenta nacional, 1936.] 5 p. l., 7-402 p. illus., plates (maps), tables. 24 cm. (Publicaciones del Ministerio de agricultura y comercio.) [Señor Valencia Restrepo is chief of the Tourist Travel Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in Colombia. This very complete travel guide of Colombia is based, therefore, on official data. Each of the Departments has a chapter, prefaced by a map, devoted to it. Every city in the Department is mentioned and the following information furnished wherever possible: population, year of foundation, altitude, mean temperature, places of interest, hotels with prices and number of rooms, local celebrations, notable buildings, monuments, natural beauties, neighboring resorts, means of communication, educational facilities, charitable organizations, public utilities, and commerce and industry. At the end of the chapter devoted to the national territories, tables are furnished giving distances, rates, and time required between Bogotá and the principal cities of the country by rail and by air.]

Gregorio Vazquez de Arce y Ceballos, pintor de la ciudad de Santa Fe de Bogotá, cabeza y corte del Nvevo Reyno de Granada; la narración de su vida y el reuento de sus obras, por Roberto Pizano Restrepo. . . . Paris, Camilo Bloch, editor, 1926. x, 186 p. front., illus., 19 plates (facsim.). 31 cm. ["The object of this work is to pay a tribute of admiration to the father of painting in Colombia," says the author in his preface. No one was better fitted to comprehend the merits of Gregorio Vásquez's work than Roberto Pizano, whose death in 1929, at the age of 33, robbed Colombia of one of its most promising young artists. Gregorio Vásquez was born in Bogotá in 1638 and died in 1711. This volume, which contains the story of his life and work and a catalog of 403 of his paintings, is beautifully illustrated with reproductions of some of his finest works. It concludes with catalogs of the paintings by Gaspar de Figueroa and Baltasar de Figueroa, two other native seventeenth-century Colombian artists.]

Anuario general de Costa Rica. [Editores propietarios: Lino Bergna, Dr. Alejandro Zen.] 1 ed. [San José.] Imprenta Borrascá Inos., 1934. 719, (2) p.

illus., ports., 3 fold. maps (1 col.). 26½ cm. [This *Anuario* forms an excellent reference book for the merchant, professional man, and tourist. The first sections contain a series of articles in Spanish and English, descriptive of the country as a whole, of the capital, and of the individual provinces. The succeeding sections are in Spanish, and deal with the government, statistics, the tariff, communications, transportation, industry, and commerce. Interspersed in these sections are interesting scientific articles on matters pertinent to the country, and directories of public officials, public institutions, and commercial and industrial enterprises in the Republic.]

Readaptaciones y cambios [por] Carlos Izaguirre. Tegucigalpa [Imprenta Calderón, 1936]. 1 p. l., v. (3)-205, ii p. 22 cm. [Señor Izaguirre, formerly chargé d'affaires in Washington and member of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, is well known in Honduras as an educator and writer. The contents of this book first appeared as a series of newspaper articles in *El Cronista* in the early part of 1935. The "readaptations and changes" suggested by the author are for the most part of a political nature, referring particularly to Honduran problems, although some of the essays are philosophical or sociological in character.]

Economic and social program of Mexico (a controversy). Speakers: Dr. W. W. Cumberland, Dr. R. A. McGowan, Dr. Joseph Thorning. . . . Ramón Beteta. . . . Translated into Spanish and edited by Ramón Beteta. *Programa económico y social de México* (una controversia) Sustentantes: Dr. W. W. Cumberland, Rev. Padre Dr. R. A. McGowan, Dr. Joseph Thorning. . . . Lic. Ramón Beteta. . . . Traducido al español y editado por Ramón Beteta. México, 1935. 211 p., 2 f. illus. 22½ cm. [At the ninth annual session of the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia, held in July 1935, two sessions of the Latin American Round Table were devoted exclusively to Mexican problems. In addition to authorities on economic, social, and religious matters from the United States, Dr. Ramón Beteta was invited to present the Mexican point of view. Although he was then Director General of the Bureau of Statistics in Mexico, Dr. Beteta attended in an unofficial capacity. In this volume Dr. Beteta presents the debates in both English and Spanish.]

Los orígenes de la guerra del Paraguay contra la triple alianza, por Pelham Horton Box. . . . Versión castellana de Pablo M. Ynsfrán, hecha con permiso del autor y de la Universidad de Illinois y revisada por el Prof. J. R. Carey. . . . Asunción, La Colmena S. A., 1936. 5 p. l., [9] 371 p. 23½ cm. [Dr. Box's work was written in partial fulfillment of the degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Illinois in 1927. The fact that Señor Ynsfrán, who was chargé d'affaires of the Paraguayan legation in Washington from 1929 to 1933, chose this study for translation indicates that he considers it a trustworthy picture of the causes leading up to the important historical events of 1865-70. The bibliography shows the great amount of original source material, especially hitherto unconsulted documents of various governments, which the author used. The English title of the book is *The Origins of the Paraguayan War*.]

Los caminos del Inca en el antiguo Perú, por Alberto Regal. . . . Lima, Sanmartí y cía., S. A., 1936. viii, 187 p. 5 maps (2 fold.) 24½ cm. [Señor Alberto Regal, a professor at the Engineering School of the Catholic University of Peru, is a specialist in roads and pavements. This interesting volume treats of the great roads built by the ancient Incas in what is now Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, and Argentina. The several chapters describe the construction of Inca highways and bridges, give the routes of the main roads, and locate whenever possible the towns mentioned by ancient authorities as being on or near the main and secondary highways.]

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

Guía monográfica del Perú. . . . Editores: Diógenes Vásquez, Oficina estadística, Departamento de publicidad. [Lima, Editorial Lumen.] 1936. Section I, Tomo 1: xxviii, 29-269 p. illus. (ports.), tables, diags. 25 cm. [This is the first volume of a new series of monographs which will describe in detail Peruvian credit, commerce and industry, agriculture and livestock raising, mining, culture, and government. In addition to data on the theory of credit and its contribution to the economic development of Peru, the volume discusses national banking legislation, organization, and statistics. Future volumes of the section on credit will contain material on banks and other credit institutions and biographies of individuals prominent in this field in Peru. Señor Vásquez, the publisher, expects this series to be of service to all those interested in the economic development of Peru.]

Problemas sociales y económicos de América Latina [por] Moisés Poblete Troncoso. . . . [Santiago de Chile] Ediciones de la Universidad de Chile, 1936. t. 1: vii, 247 p. tables. 19½ cm. [The latest work of Moisés Poblete Troncoso, well known throughout Latin America for his studies on labor and social conditions, as well as in Europe, where he is on the staff of the International Labor Office, is the first of several volumes in which every aspect of the social and economic questions of Latin America as a whole will be considered. This volume discusses: population and the race question; characteristics of American social and economic problems; agricultural policies and practices; the influence of foreign capital on the economic development of Latin America; and its social evolution in pre-colonial, colonial, and post-colonial periods.]

New magazines and those received for the first time are listed below:

Boletín informativo; Biblioteca Rivadavia de Bahía Blanca. nº 19, julio, 1936. 19 p. 17½ x 26 cm. Monthly. Address: Biblioteca Rivadavia, Bahía Blanca, Argentina.

Antorcha; pedagógico y literario. La Paz. Año 1, nº 1, marzo 15, 1936. 16 p. 20 x 27 cm. Semi-monthly. Editors: Ernesto Aliaga Suárez y Nicolás Raúl Gómez. Address: Casilla 459, La Paz, Bolivia.

Revista de la biblioteca y archivo nacional de Bolivia. La Paz. nº 3, junio, 1936. 18 x 26½ cm. Monthly. Editor: Moisés Santiviáñez. Address: Sucre, Bolivia.

Brasil feminino; revista ilustrada. Rio de Janeiro. n. 30, junho-julho, 1936. 40 p. 23 x 31 cm. Bi-monthly. Editor: Sylvia Patricia. Address: Avenida Rio Branco 117, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Mulher; boletim da federação brasileira pelo progresso feminino. Rio de Janeiro. Anno 2, n. 3, março, 1936. 4 p. 24 x 33 cm. Monthly. Editor: Maria Sabina. Address: Edifício Odeon, Praça Marechal Floriano 7, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Revista universitária; revista de ciencia e literatura. Porto Alegre. Ano 1, n. 1, maio, 1936. 48 p. illus. 19 x 27½ cm. Monthly. Editor: F. Talaia O'Donnell. Address: Caixa Postal 1119, Porto Alegre, Brazil.

União ovina; revista dedicada á criação de ovelhas e ao commercio de seus productos. Porto Alegre. Ano 1, nos. 1-2, janeiro-fevereiro, 1936. 24 x 32 cm. 48 p. illus. Bi-monthly. Address: Casa Rural, 1º andar, Sala nº 3, Porto Alegre, Brazil.

Nahuel-Huapi; revista mensual gráfico descriptiva del sur de América. Concepción. Año 1, nº 3, marzo, 1936. 40 p. illus. 22 x 30 cm. Monthly. Address: Casilla 323, Concepción, Chile.

Soch; revista de la sociedad de escritores de Chile. Santiago. Año 1, nº 1, junio, 1936. 36 p. 19 x 26 cm. Monthly. Address: Santiago, Chile.

PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES

Boletín; sociedad profesores de instrucción primaria. Santiago. Año 3, nº 2, mayo, 1936. 15 p. illus. 19 x 27 cm. Monthly. Address: Moneda 1351, Santiago, Chile.

Boletín histórico del Valle; órgano del centro Valle Caucaño de historia y antigüedades. Cali. Entrega 31, junio, 1936. p. 292-339. 16 x 24 cm. Monthly. Editor: Gustavo Arboleda. Address: Cali, Colombia.

Educación; órgano de la dirección de educación pública. Cúcuta. Año 3, nº 15, junio, 1936. 115 p. 15 x 23 cm. Monthly. Editor: Felipe Ruan. Address: Dirección de Educación Pública, Cúcuta, Norte de Santander, Colombia.

Base; revista de cultura. Quito. nº 1, enero-marzo, 1936. 76 p. 19 x 29 cm. Quarterly. Address: Calle Rocafuerte nº 6, Quito, Ecuador.

Revista del instituto normal "Manuel J. Calle". Cuenca. Nueva serie nº 3, junio, 1936. p. 138-247. 16 x 22 cm. Monthly. Editor: Luis R. Bravo. Address: Apartado M, Cuenca, Ecuador.

Letras; bibliografía mexicana. México, D. F. Año 1, nº 1, junio, 1936. 16 p. 14½ x 19 cm. Monthly. Editor: Gilberto Basa. Address: Apartado 941, México, D. F., México.

Dominical; revista del hogar. Panamá. Año 5, nº 235, 14 de junio, 1936. 12 p. illus. 27 x 41 cm. Weekly. Address: Panama, Panama.

El Agricultor venezolano; órgano de divulgación del Ministerio de agricultura. Caracas. Año 1, nº 2, junio, 1936. 42 p. illus. 20 x 27½ cm. Monthly. Address: Caracas, Venezuela.

Asociación de artes gráficos de Caracas; informes de la comisión de propaganda. Caracas. Año 1, nº 6, mayo 28, 1936. 8 p. 17 x 23½ cm. Semi-monthly. Address: Norte 3, nº 81, Caracas, Venezuela.

Cultura nacional; revista literaria y científica. Caracas. Año 2, nº 3-6, junio, 1936. p. 63-96. 16 x 23½ cm. Monthly. Editor: J. M. Núñez Ponte. Address: Caracas, Venezuela.

Revista telegráfica; órgano del gremio sociedad de telegrafistas venezolanos. Caracas. Año 36, segunda época, nº 1, junio, 1936. 16 p. 23½ x 31 cm. Monthly. Address: Caracas, Venezuela.



PAN AMERICAN PROGRESS

RENEWAL OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND PARAGUAY

In a brief and simple ceremony, the Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay signed an agreement on August 25, 1936, at a meeting of the Peace Conference in Buenos Aires, for the renewal of diplomatic relations between the two Governments.

The fact that four days previously the repatriation of prisoners had been officially reported as virtually ended was mentioned in the agreement.

At the close of the ceremony, Dr. Tomás Manuel Elío presented, on behalf of the Bolivian Government, the Grand Cross of the Condor of the Andes to Dr. Saavedra Lamas and to the delegates from other nations who have shared in the labors of the conference.

In an editorial entitled "Along the true path of peace" and published two days later, *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires discussed the event in the light of the forthcoming Conference for the Maintenance of Peace. After pointing out that there was a unanimous sentiment in the Americas for the peaceful solution of international difficulties, and mentioning the achievements of Peru and Colombia and of Peru and Ecuador in this respect, the editorial continued:

"A new note, most eloquent for American brotherhood, has just been struck by the Governments of Bolivia and Paraguay when they signed, day before yesterday, in response to the labors of the peace conference, the act by which they renewed diplomatic relations, interrupted not only by protocol but also by a long war disastrous to both countries.

"It is highly gratifying for all America, and a great satisfaction to the mediators of peace, that the grave international problems of the continent are being settled in an atmosphere of friendship and concord. These are not isolated events which are taking place; they are eloquent manifestations of a continental conscience whose foundations, continually being strengthened, give grounds for the hope that they will be unshakable.

"Accomplishments like those which we have mentioned . . . arouse the hope that the Conference for the Maintenance of Peace may figure on this continent and in other parts of the world as a valuable contribution to international law."

RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN NICARAGUA AND THE UNITED STATES PROMULGATED

On September 1, 1936, President Roosevelt proclaimed the trade agreement between the United States and Nicaragua which was signed on March 11, 1936. The agreement, which had been proclaimed by the President of Nicaragua on the preceding day, becomes effective on October 1, 1936.

The agreement was described in an earlier press release from the Department of State as based on the principle of unconditional most-favored-nation treatment and carrying a guaranty of such treatment with regard to future duty reductions or concessions by either country. This treatment is provided for in regard to all import and export charges and customs formalities, and both most-favored-nation and national treatment are guaranteed in regard to internal taxes. The imposition of any new or increased import tax or charge is prohibited on the products listed in the schedules, the only exception being anti-dumping duties and other special charges whose imposition is required by existing laws. Both countries also agree, with certain recognized reservations, that to safeguard further the tariff concessions on products enumerated in the schedules they will not impose any import prohibitions or restrictions thereon.

Tariff advantages granted by Nicaragua affect 24 tariff items, on 9 of which duty is reduced, and on 15 of which assurances against increase are given. Many of these items cover several commodity classifications, so that benefits accrue to over a hundred commodity subdivisions. The articles on which tariff is reduced include hog lard; condensed, evaporated, dried whole and dried skimmed milk; canned and dried fruits; canned vegetables; rubber heels; specified medicinal preparations and proprietary medicines; and varnishes and ready-mixed paints. The agreement binds against tariff increases on wheat flour; dried beans; industrial machinery; electrical equipment; dry, wet, and storage batteries; radio apparatus; typewriters; upper leather; automobile tires and tubes; cotton hosiery; and specified medicinal preparations and proprietary medicines.

Benefits to Nicaragua consist of a reduction of 50 percent in the duty on Peru balsam and the assurance that coffee, cacao beans, bananas, cabinet woods in the log, deerskins, logwood, crude ipecac, reptile skins, and turtles will continue on the free list as long as the agreement is in force. These products represent over 90 percent of the total imports by the United States from Nicaragua during 1932, 1933, and 1934.

INTER-AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSIONS

MEXICO-UNITED STATES.—Commissioner Benito Flores of the General Claims Commission, United States and Mexico, arrived in Washington with his staff of assistants on August 13, 1936, to begin conferences with the commissioner for the United States, Oscar W. Underwood, Jr., for the purpose of reconciling their respective appraisals of the general claims between the two countries coming under the Protocol of April 24, 1934.

By agreement between the two Governments, the commissioners must render a joint report on or before August 1, 1937, indicating those claims on which they have reached an agreement as to their merits and the amount of liability, if any, and the cases in which they have been unable to agree. Upon the basis of this report, the two Governments shall then conclude a convention for the final disposition of the claims, either by an agreement for an *en bloc* settlement, or by an agreement for the disposition of the claims upon their individual merits.

Commissioner Flores, a former justice of the Supreme Court of Justice of Mexico, has also served as commissioner on the British-Mexican Claims Arbitration. His staff consists of Señores Vicente Sánchez Gavito and Alfonso Flores Durón, counsels, and Señor Javier Sánchez, administrative assistant.

PANAMA-UNITED STATES.—The awards made by the General Claims Commission, United States and Panama, under the conventions of July 28, 1926, and December 17, 1932, were satisfied when the State Department received on July 1, 1936, a draft for \$111,246.25 from the Panamanian Legation. Article II of the convention of 1932 provided that "the total amount awarded in all the cases decided in favor of the citizens of one country shall be deducted from the total amount awarded to the citizens of the other country, and the balance shall be paid at the city of Panama or at Washington, in gold coin or its equivalent, the first of July, 1936, or before, to the Government of the country in favor of whose citizens the greater amount may have been awarded." The awards in favor of American nationals totaled \$114,396.25, and those in favor of Panamanian nationals, \$3,150. In order that the awards of American claimants might be satisfied in full, Congress has appropriated the sum of \$3,150.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL

In presenting his message to Congress on May 3, 1936, President Getulio Vargas of Brazil was optimistic over present conditions in the country and the prospects for the future. Many of the advances,

cultural and material, which he pointed out have resulted directly from provisions in the Constitution of 1934; this was especially true in the fields of higher education and labor. The policies of the present Government, continuing those of the Provisional Government in power 1930-34, have been largely responsible, he said, for the progress in financial and economic matters. Aviation and manufacturing activities have steadily increased, the cost of living has become more stable, and the financial structure of the country is sounder than for many years in the nation's history.

After a brief introduction, in which he pointed out that the Constitution of 1934 had shown a gratifying flexibility in dealing with all contingencies of a social nature which had arisen, he discussed in detail the work of the executive departments.

Justice and the Interior.—The new Federal Constitution required changes in State organization and administration, and during the period from May 12, 1935, to February 22, 1936, all 20 States adopted new constitutions drawn up in fulfillment thereof. On December 18, 1935, three amendments to the national constitution were promulgated; these measures (which were summarized in the BULLETIN for June 1936) were designed to preserve public order, and replaced the National Security Law passed earlier in the year.

Three codes have been revised. The Penal Code was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies late in 1935, the Civil Code was almost ready to be submitted to Congress at the time of this message, and the Code on the Judicial Organization of the Federal District and Acre Territory was ready for their action.

The Bureau of Publicity and Culture, created by law of July 10, 1934, has included among its activities the distribution of press releases on economic and cultural subjects; the broadcast and re-broadcast of radio programs over a national chain of 43 stations; the transmission of short-wave programs in English, French, Spanish, German, and other languages, with the distribution of pamphlets, maps, and similar material on Brazil; the making of national motion pictures and the extension of courtesies to foreigners wishing to photograph scenes showing the scenic wonders of the country and its industrial and agricultural possibilities; and the maintenance of a tourist travel division.

Foreign Affairs.—President Vargas spoke of the growing feeling of continental unity throughout the Americas, and of the need to give expression to that feeling through international cooperation.

Brazil, which has set an example in the peaceful solution of boundary questions, has continued the demarcation of the limits agreed upon with Paraguay, Colombia, and British and Dutch Guiana.

Foreign trade was stimulated by treaties with four European powers for the liquidation of commercial credits, a convention with Uruguay

on the interchange of fresh fruits, a trade agreement with the United States, and a new treaty of commerce and navigation with Argentina, signed during the visit of President Vargas to the River Plate nations.

The First South American Meteorological Conference, called in compliance with resolution XXXVIII of the Pan American Commercial Conference in Buenos Aires, was held in Rio de Janeiro from October 26 to November 4, 1935. It was voted to continue the work of this body in a second conference, to be held in Lima in 1936, especially to discuss the systematization of information for air services.

After speaking at some length of his visit to Argentina and Uruguay in May 1935, President Vargas mentioned foreign groups and individuals who had come to Brazil from Europe, Asia, and American countries on commercial, economic, and cultural missions.

War and the Navy.—Of the activities of these Ministries, the air mail services alone are of general interest. The Brazilian military air mail service is one of which any nation might well be proud. Over its lines, which in 1935 were extended to Asunción, Paraguay, approximately 620,000 miles were covered during 5,620 flight hours in 1935, and over 42,000 pounds of mail were carried. In spite of recognized handicaps under which naval aviation operates, there were 7,863 flights totaling 11,768 hours, covering about 930,000 miles.

Education and Public Health.—While according to the Constitution the Federal Government is responsible for setting the educational standards to be used throughout the nation, it has direct supervision only over secondary, higher, technical, and special education. The bureau in charge of secondary school inspection reported that the number of boarding schools recognized by the Government had increased from 277 in 1932, when a revised secondary school program went into effect, to 440 in 1935, and that enrollment had shown a corresponding growth, from 52,280 to 79,835. The popularity of commercial schools has increased during the past 10 years, for while in 1926 there were only 26 such schools, with 911 students, there are now 236, with an enrollment of 24,349.

The Federal Technical University has not yet been installed because of a governmental decision to broaden the program of such instruction. Two long-established institutions, the Polytechnical School and the National School of Chemistry, which will be part of the University, are carrying on their work in improved quarters. The University of Rio de Janeiro, the Federal Technical University, and other institutions providing specialized instruction will eventually be combined as the University of Brazil.

The Government maintains 19 vocational schools in different parts of the country, in which 5,596 students are enrolled. The Wenceslau Braz Vocational Normal School, with 239 students, is training teachers for this important branch of education. Other special schools under

Government auspices are the Benjamin Constant Institute for the blind, and the National Institute for Deaf-Mutes.

Non-academic institutions connected with this ministry are the Oswaldo Cruz Institute, known to scientists throughout the world; the National Museum; the National Historical Museum; the National Observatory; the Ruy Barbosa House in Rio de Janeiro, which, when alterations have been completed, will be a museum to the memory of a noted Brazilian statesman and jurist and a center for studies; and the National Library. Among new institutions being planned by the Government are the National Fine Arts Museum and the National Institute of Educational Motion Pictures.

President Vargas stated that the public health and social welfare services of the nation were not yet well coordinated, but that a bill to accomplish that purpose was being drafted and should soon be submitted to Congress for approval. The National Public Health Institute, a research organization specializing in sanitary problems and coordinating the results obtained in existing institutions throughout the country, will probably be opened this year.

Public health publicity was carried to the people by motion pictures, radio, lectures in secondary schools, special courses for primary school teachers and principals, and the distribution of more than 800,000 pieces of printed matter.

In response to an appeal to State, municipal, and church authorities, over 450 towns and nearly 500 institutions, more than 20 of which were established for the purpose, are cooperating with the Bureau for the Protection of Mothers and Children. The bureau not only distributed special literature, but persuaded nearly 300 newspapers throughout the country to run a special child-welfare section.

Financial aid has been granted by the Government to the States for both educational and public health activities. Santa Catarina and Paraná received 558 contos (a conto is worth about \$60 at the free rate of exchange) for education in newly settled regions, and the Technical University of Rio Grande do Sul was given 978 contos. Grants to 10 States were made to help preventive work in endemic diseases. The Government also granted 7,888 contos to private institutions throughout the Republic, of which 4,051.5 contos were for public health and 3,836.5 were for education.

Labor, Industry, and Commerce.—The Constitution of 1934 took an advanced stand on matters relating to labor, summarizing and consolidating legislation already passed on the subject. Social insurance funds, including pension and retirement funds, had capital of about 350,000 contos by the end of 1934, with 400,000 beneficiaries. Benefits paid out in 1934 totaled 59,209 contos.

Private insurance was written by 80 companies, 34 of which were foreign and 46 national. Although article 17 of the 1934 Constitution prescribed the nationalization of all insurance companies, the requisite legislation has not yet been passed. No new foreign companies have been authorized to do business in the country since that date, however, and those already operating have not been permitted to broaden their scope.

The right of both employers and employees to form unions was also expressly recognized in the 1934 Constitution. There are at present 449 employers' unions and 685 trade unions, whose membership increased 37 and 57 percent, respectively, in 1935.

Labor courts and commissions of conciliation were created by the Constitution, but their decisions were to be administered by the regular courts. This made the system complicated, President Vargas acknowledged, especially as some questions do not fall under the jurisdiction of the commissions or of the National Labor Council, reorganized in July 1934. The labor courts have not yet begun to function, and the President recommended that they be established as soon as possible.

Immigration was restricted by the new Constitution on a quota basis, so that the number of immigrants admitted in 1935 was only 29,585. To supply the demand for labor in the State of São Paulo and certain southern regions, 23,000 nationals were transferred from other parts of the country. An immigration bill has been prepared, dealing with the requirements the immigrant must fulfill, national quotas, *cartas de chamada* (authorization from the Brazilian Department of Labor for the issuance of a visa) and the concentration and assimilation of the foreign born. The bill also institutes the National Immigration Council, which will study and recommend immigration measures to the Government, and provides that at least 30 percent of the membership of every agricultural settlement must be Brazilians, that no primary or secondary school in such settlements shall have any but native Brazilian teachers, and that children under 12 shall be taught in Portuguese only.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Ministry has issued figures comparing the industrial census of 1920 with that now under way. Although in six States—Bahia, Espírito Santo, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Paraíba, and Sergipe—there was no increase in industrial enterprises, a marked growth was evident in other parts of the country, varying from 20 percent in Acre Territory to 3,225 percent in the Federal District. There were 30,000 industrial companies in 1935, as against 13,305 in 1920; to show how such increase corresponded to the development of the country, the President cited the electric power companies, of which there were 306, with a capacity of 475,632 h. p., in 1920, while in 1934 there were 952, with a capacity of 1,010,546 h. p.

The industrial output of the country had an estimated value of 6,000,000 contos, of which the textile industry accounted for 1,400,000. Others of importance cited were the metallurgic, paper, and pharmaceutical supply industries. One of the infant industries promoted by the Government is the manufacture of bags, etc., for agricultural products from native fiber plants instead of from Indian jute, of which 31,000 contos' worth was imported in 1935. During the past year 5,000 tons of fiber were raised in different parts of the country, representing 30 percent of the raw jute imported. The 12 jute manufacturing factories in Brazil produced 55,000,000 yards of burlap for sacking.

The exports of oleaginous seeds increased in value from 48,000 contos in 1933 to 100,000 in 1935. A product comparatively new to commerce is the oiticica nut, whose oil is said to have qualities similar to those of tung oil.

In spite of such barriers to international trade as import quotas, foreign exchange restrictions, and similar measures, the exports from Brazil for the past five years have shown a steady increase. In 1935 they totaled 2,271,762 tons, valued at 4,104,000 contos. The principal exports were coffee, cotton, cacao, hides, tobacco, mate, rice, oranges, frozen meats, skins, carnauba wax, castor-oil beans, sugar, preserved meats, unshelled Brazil nuts, and rubber.

Imports for 1935 were also the highest of any year from 1931-35, amounting to 4,295,392 tons valued at 3,855,981 contos. The balance of trade in Brazil's favor was thus over 248,000 contos. Since Brazil relies upon the export of raw materials for much of its wealth, the Government has decided to open publicity offices in New York, Buenos Aires, Paris, and Berlin. Of these the Buenos Aires office had already been opened at the time the message was read.

The latest railway statistics, for 1933, show that 23,037,567 metric tons of merchandise and 148,823,310 passengers were transported. The gross receipts amounted to 816,586 contos.

The Bureau of Statistics and Publicity has two functions: to compile statistics concerning labor, welfare, and other matters under the jurisdiction of the ministry, and to provide accurate and timely information for use at home and abroad. Of interest are the estimated employment figures for 1935, compiled with the aid of the actuarial council: agriculture, stockraising, and rural industries, 8,860,000; commerce and industry, 2,088,000; liberal professions, 240,000; unclassified, 700,000.

Transportation and Public Works.—The foreign exchange situation, the rising cost of materials for the renewal and upkeep of roadbeds and rolling stock, and a limited budget have worked together to reduce the operating capacity of the railroads. In spite of that fact the Government has taken steps to electrify the country's principal

road, the Central Railway of Brazil, whose deficits had been steadily mounting. This decision was reached because the nation, while poor in coal and fuel oil, is rich in water power. The results of experiments by private companies indicate that such a step would not only benefit the railways but also help the development of the electric equipment industry.

The Commission of Federal Highways reported repairs, construction, and surveys on seven important highways throughout the country, on which 4,000 contos, out of a total disbursement of 9,146 contos, were expended.

Of the 57,573 contos appropriated for drought relief, 40,179 were for works carried out by the *Inspectoria*, the bureau in charge of drought relief. These included irrigation and work on public and private dams; well-drilling; highway construction, upkeep, and repair; and reforestation and fish culture.

The Post Office and Telegraph Bureau reported the purchase of nine powerful radio-telegraphic stations, six of which could also be used for radio-telephony. Three of the latter have already been installed in the capital, one in Bahia, one in Recife, and one was in course of installation in Porto Alegre.

Two civil aviation lines, from São Paulo to Cuyabá via Corumbá, 1,160 miles long, and from Belém to Manaus, 932 miles long, received Government subsidies. Five other national companies and five foreign companies also operated in the country during the year. The progress made by commercial air transportation in Brazil since its beginnings in 1928 may be gauged by the figures for 1935: 3,374 flights; 2,311,645 miles flown; 25,592 passengers carried, 175,603 pounds of mail; 716,727 pounds of baggage; and 356,492 pounds of freight.

Agriculture.—The recent reorganization of this Ministry had two purposes: to guarantee by law to the Federal Government supremacy over the States and private enterprises (in matters relating to mining and water power) and to make sure that national agricultural programs would be properly planned and carried out. Therefore the Ministry has been divided into three sections, dealing with the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms respectively, and various councils, dealing with production, forestry, scientific expeditions, and hunting and fishing, have been established.

The ministry maintains the National Agricultural School, the National Veterinary School, the Agricultural School at Barbacena, and ten agricultural training schools in various parts of the country. The total enrollment in these institutions during 1935 was 1,575. Extension work, by means of meetings, exhibitions, and contests, as well as by demonstration in schools and experiment farms, did much to spread scientific and practical information about agriculture to

farmers. Research and experimentation are carried on by the Federal Government in 5 central organizations, 15 institutions in various parts of the country, and by the Government in cooperation with the States in 9 stations, with 3 more in the process of installation. Detailed information was given concerning the activities of the five central organizations: the Service of Geology and Mineralogy; the Central Laboratory of Mineral Production; the Institute of Agricultural Chemistry; the Institute of Vegetable Biology; and the Institute of Animal Biology.

Sanitary measures include the inspection of imports and exports, both vegetable and animal, for the presence of pests and diseases, as well as the adoption of measures for their prevention and control in the country.

Production has been stimulated by the work of six national bureaus, dealing with mineral products; vegetable products; textile plants; fruit growing; irrigation, colonization, and reforestation; and animal production, respectively, and by the technical coffee service in São Paulo. Agricultural material, including seeds, tools, and insecticides, was distributed throughout the country. Seeds to the quantity of 795,000 pounds, for example, were distributed among 4,222 farmers in 651 municipalities.

In connection with mineral production, studies have been made of the economic possibilities of the national gold, nickel, lead, silver, chromium, mica, and bauxite deposits, 1,032 analyses made of mineral samples, and technical aid given to 14 companies by 16 engineers. The stimulation of vegetable production is being carried on by plant and tree nurseries, coffee experiment farms, and demonstration farms, either directly by the national bureau or in cooperation with States or individuals. Textile-plant nurseries have been established, in cooperation with the States, in 28 localities, and the total seed production amounted to 701,714 pounds. Three fruit nurseries, in Maranhão, Piauy, and Ceará, distributed seedlings and slips for grafting, and five more such nurseries are being established.

In addition to stimulating production, the Ministry of Agriculture is interested not only in organizing the forces of production and modernizing the methods in use, from the first planting to the final sale, but also in price regulation.

One of the most important agricultural events of the year was the National Cotton Conference held in São Paulo with State and Federal cooperation. Experts from the whole nation attended, 52 papers were read, 70 resolutions were passed, and interesting developments are expected to result from the meeting.

The President pointed out that in some of the more economically advanced States there was a certain amount of duplication in the activities of local and national agricultural authorities. The best

solution to this problem, he said, was to keep, as far as possible, existing organization and legislation with such coordination of the two services in each place as would assure the carrying out of the federal program. By law No. 199 of January 23, 1936, the Government has been authorized to make agreements with the States for the coordination and development of services having to do with the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Treasury.—President Vargas stated that the economic situation of Brazil was most encouraging, pointing out that the production of all raw materials had shown a definite increase in 1935 over 1930. Exports, which dropped steadily from 1930 to 1933, amounted to 2,761,762 tons in 1935, an increase of almost 500,000 tons over the exports of 1930. The value in money, too, was much greater, 4,104,008 contos in 1935 as against 2,907,354 in 1930, although the decline of the milreis (1,000 milreis equal 1 conto) was reflected in the fact that exports in 1930 were worth £65,745,925 sterling, while those of 1935 were worth only £33,011,848. Imports also fluctuated, but the balance of trade was always in Brazil's favor. In 1935, although imports were less in quantity (4,295,392 tons) than in 1930 (4,881,379 tons), they were worth more in contos than in 1930 (3,855,921 contos in 1935 in contrast to 2,343,705 contos in 1930). Coastwise trade showed a steady improvement during that six-year period, increasing from 1,560,000 tons worth 2,058,000 contos in 1930 to 2,180 tons worth 3,298,000 contos in 1935.

Three specific commodities discussed in connection with the economic situation were coffee, cotton, and table fruits. The coffee situation is becoming more nearly normal, showing a decided improvement in spite of the declining trend of coffee prices in world markets. The situation today is incomparably better than that of 1930. The depression which started in 1929 had affected it strongly, but by the adoption of two policies, the burning of excess stock and the restriction of production, conditions have been much improved.

While the value, in pounds sterling, of coffee exports has decreased, that of cotton has increased, in spite of the fact that the world market prices have fluctuated sharply. Although Brazil has no control over world prices, it has been able to neutralize the ill effects of fluctuation by the production of first-grade cotton and the exportation of increasing amounts. Cotton exports from 1925-33 were very uneven, rising from 30,635 tons in 1925 to 48,728 in 1929, and falling to 515 in 1932. In 1934 exports jumped to 126,548 tons, valued at 456,198 contos, and increased the following year to 138,630 tons, valued at 647,993 contos.

The production of table fruits has increased steadily in quantity and value during the 10-year period, 1926-35. The production of the latter year, 29,363,700 quintals (a Brazilian quintal equals 129.54 pounds) was nearly three times that of 1926, and its value, 556,800

contos, almost six times as great. This advance was especially notable in the case of citrus fruits, exports of which increased nearly 8 times in quantity and more than 14 times in value.

Although the national budget showed a deficit every year from 1931 through 1934, the financial situation improved, and had it not been for extraordinary expenditures for unforeseen contingencies, amounting to 341,623 contos, the books for 1934 would have been closed with a favorable balance of 213,518 contos. The picture at the close of 1935 was even more encouraging: a deficit of only 149,308 contos in a total expenditure of 2,872,001 contos, rising economic indices, the cost of living more or less stable, the total movement of bank loans and deposits more than 30 and 35 percent higher, respectively, than those of 1930, and Government bonds holding firm on the exchange.

During 1935 the Government redeemed foreign currency obligations amounting to 66,320 contos, which represented £659,493, \$1,863,400, and 7,645,250 paper francs.

The 1934 Constitution forbade the levying of certain taxes, such as those on travel and transportation, and transferred to the States the right to levy others, such as sales, gasoline, and real-estate taxes and the tax on industries and professions. The President pointed out that the income from those six taxes in 1935 had amounted to 197,627 contos, a sum which the Government could ill afford to lose, and recommended, to offset the loss, a revision of federal taxation to make it better adapted to present conditions.

The consolidated internal debt of the country outstanding was 3,282,983 contos at the end of 1935. Bonds worth 334,250 contos were amortized during the year, and others which had been authorized to the amount of 387,821 contos were not issued.

The national foreign debt as of December 31, 1935, amounted to £105,791,253; \$172,333,645; 229,185,500 gold francs; and 288,551,462 paper francs. The foreign-currency debt of the States has been diminishing since 1930, and the amounts outstanding as of December 31, 1935, were as follows: £44,121,366; \$139,022,500; 226,701,125 francs; and 8,366,000 florins.

The foreign exchange situation has been complicated by the existence of frozen credits. After the Foreign Exchange Agreement with Great Britain of March 29, 1935, and the Trade Agreement with the United States of February 2, 1935, had been ratified by Congress, the Treasury took steps to carry out the provisions of each for the liquidation of frozen commercial credits. The agreement signed with a London banking house on February 20, 1936, has already been approved by the Auditing Bureau, and that signed in Washington with the National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., was being studied at the time the message was delivered. This agreement, which was discussed in the BULLETIN for January 1936, p. 59, has since gone into effect.

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

Payments of £853,113/11/0, \$2,440,124.52, and 4,401,943 francs were made in 1935 in accordance with the agreements signed in June 1933 for liquidating the frozen commercial credits existing at that time. It is estimated that the American debts will be entirely liquidated in July 1938, the English in August 1938, and the French in August 1939.

The Government has been accumulating a gold reserve, which on March 30, 1936, amounted to 16,547, 341.891 grams, worth approximately 300,000 contos.

The Bank of Brazil performs a double function; it is the chief commercial bank in the country and the financial agent of the Government. Loans and discounts in 1935 amounted to 3,075,000 contos, deposits 2,689,000 contos, public funds deposited 687,000 contos, bank deposits 598,000 contos and checks cleared 22,052,000 contos.

The Banking Mobilization Bureau (described in the BULLETIN for October 1932) reported that amortization and liquidation of securities amounted to 4,154 contos.

Banking operations throughout the country have reflected the improved economic situation in Brazil. Bank loans, which in 1930 totaled 5,961,000 contos, amounted to 7,752,000 in 1935, and deposits rose in the same period from 5,731,000 to 7,766,000 contos.

Independent organizations whose work was mentioned by the President were the Federal Foreign Trade Council, the Commission on Economic and Financial Reforms, and the Central Purchasing Commission. The Federal Trade Council has three subcommittees, on production, tariffs, and transports; commerce and agreements; and credit and publicity, respectively. The studies made by the council provide a valuable source of information on various aspects of the life of the country; of especial value were those on the issuance of tax-free export permits for low-priced coffees (for publicity in non-coffee-drinking countries, especially in the Far East); rayon; regulations for the merchant marine; the draft for a decree establishing the drawback system now being examined by the Treasury; and protection for the maté industry. The council also drafted the law for unifying the commercial relations of Brazil with other countries and the revision of its commercial agreements (see BULLETIN for April 1936).

The Commission on Economic and Financial Reforms, established by law No. 51 of May 14, 1935, was created to make the necessary studies for revising the entire tax system, reducing public expenses, revising government salaries, recommending reorganization of government services, and suggesting other measures related to national economy.

The Central Purchasing Commission has, in the five years since its creation, more than justified its existence. When first established, it represented an innovation at variance with long-established customs,

but with the removal of some early difficulties, and the cooperation of all concerned, its benefit as a public service has won wholehearted support. Purchases made by the commission in 1935 amounted to 105,752 contos.—B. N.

THE CACAO INSTITUTE OF BAHIA, BRAZIL

Within the relatively short space of 5 years the Cacao Institute of Bahia has revolutionized the credit situation in the Brazilian cacao-producing zone and has brought about a marked improvement in the transportation, grading, storing, and marketing of this commodity. The Institute, established in 1931, is a private enterprise, although it has received considerable assistance from the Government and cooperates closely with the authorities. Unlike the Coffee Institute of São Paulo, it has not sought to valorize cacao by limiting its entry to shipping ports.

When the Institute was established, the outstanding problem of the Bahia cacao grower was credit. The total debt of the cacao zone was estimated at 70,000 contos, with interest rates running from 12 to 36 or more percent. The Institute was able to take over about half the outstanding indebtedness, thus saving the farmers from 2,500 to 3,000 contos a year in interest payments alone, besides giving them the advantage of longer terms. Not only those who obtained loans but the entire farming community benefited, since the effect of the Institute's credit operations was to lower interest rates throughout the whole zone. Thus the cacao growers of Bahia were already enjoying many of the advantages granted to all Brazilian farmers when on April 7, 1933, President Getulio Vargas established a maximum rate of 8 percent on rural mortgage loans and 6 percent on short term loans for the financing of crops and the purchase of agricultural machinery. Subsequently the Institute went further than the Government by reducing the interest rate on mortgage loans to 6½ percent, including commissions, and to 6 percent on all agricultural short term loans. The latter are intended to help the farmer who needs money at the beginning of the season and to finance the purchase of farm equipment and machinery which can be paid for within two or three years. In the first case loans run from 9 to 12 months and are secured by crop liens; in the second they are secured by real property and run up to five years. In both cases the loan is limited to 25 percent of the average value of the borrower's crop during the three previous years.

The first mortgage loans granted by the Institute were intended to cancel and consolidate burdensome outstanding debts, payment being made directly to the former creditors. The agencies which granted these loans—local banks, export houses, and small capitalists—

were more interested in the collateral than in the use to which the money was put. From the economic point of view a large percentage of it was wasted. In making new mortgage loans, therefore, the Institute maintains a strict supervision over the expenditure of the money to prevent waste and especially to keep the farmers from using funds obtained at 6 percent to make commercial or other loans at a much higher rate.

Through its purchasing policy and its efficient information service which supplies planters with the latest quotations at São Salvador (Bahia) and foreign markets, the Institute has been able to reduce the difference which formerly existed between the price paid for cacao at interior points and the export price at Bahia. Cacao purchases by the Institute have been a steadying influence in periods of falling prices. Today the Institute is the largest cacao exporter in Brazil.

It is expected that a large part of the cacao crop formerly lost because of deterioration will in the future be saved through the establishment of modern air-conditioned warehouses. The Institute has erected one at São Salvador and another at Ilheus, with a capacity of 250,000 and 100,000 bags, respectively, and plans to establish others at important interior points.

The Institute maintains an agricultural station at Agua Preta, near Ilheus, where experiments are conducted in the cultivation of cacao. In time the work of the station will not only put cacao production on a more scientific basis, but through its experiments with other crops exert considerable influence in diversifying the agricultural production of Bahia. At Agua Preta the Institute also maintains a meteorological station and a medical center.

With the cooperation of the towns and villages the Institute is constructing a network of roads in the interior of Bahia, which has already cut in half the cost of bringing a bag of cacao from the farm to the shipping port. In connection with its road-building program the Institute has established a subsidiary company which operates a fleet of busses and trucks.—G. A. S.

AGRARIAN REFORMS IN PARAGUAY

Of the million people who inhabit Paraguay, the Government estimates that no more than 5 percent are landowners. Believing that a wider distribution of the land is necessary to stimulate production and give stability to the rural population, Provisional President Rafael Franco signed a law May 5, 1936, which authorizes the Government to expropriate up to five million acres of land not under cultivation, pay for it with a special issue of bonds, divide it in plots of from

25 to 250 acres, and sell it to landless farmers on easy terms. The first steps in this ambitious program have already been taken. According to press dispatches, the Government decreed the expropriation of several tracts of 20,000 acres each for its initial land distribution projects, and early in August took over enough land in the Departments of Caballero, Sapucay, and Caazapa to settle 15,000 families. At the same time the Government is conducting a campaign to teach farmers modern methods of cultivation and provide them with the necessary implements and seed as rapidly as finances permit.

Referring to the principles on which the Government's agrarian policy is based, the new law states that the Revolution does not accept either the Roman law concept of the *jus abutendi*, the right to do exactly as one likes with property, or that of "agrarian collectivism or communism which does away with private property in favor of the State." "The Revolution," the law says, "gives a new meaning to property rights by recognizing that property has a social function to perform; this function gives rise to duties and obligations to society which the owner cannot escape under any circumstances. For the agrarian reconstruction of the country, the Revolution adopts the principle that the land belongs to the person who works it." In the future, if the general interest so requires, a partial nationalization of land, mines, yerba maté stands, and forests may be established.

An Agrarian Reform Council is to recommend to the President what land should be expropriated. All land suitable for colonization and farming but not exploited properly by its owners is subject to expropriation. Land will be taken preferably in sections where there is an established rural population which does not own the land it works, in order to give farmers title to the plots they have under cultivation.

Land so expropriated will be paid for in bonds, issued by the Agricultural Bank, bearing 5 percent interest with a 2 percent annual cumulative amortization. The basis for compensation will be the assessed valuation of the property. Interest and amortization charges are secured by an increase in the export duty on tannin from 0.025 to 0.15 pesos gold per 100 kilos, an annual tax of 10 pesos paper per head of cattle, and a progressive tax on unimproved and uncultivated rural property. The Agricultural Bank is authorized to issue these agrarian promotion bonds to the amount of 100 million pesos, and after two years from the date of issue to accept them up to 50 percent of their face value as collateral for loans.

"Any Paraguayan," the law states, "male or female, who wishes to devote himself or herself to agricultural pursuits, is entitled to ownership of a plot of land which, when cultivated, can produce an adequate income for such person and his or her family." Besides owning a plot of from 25 to 250 acres, the farmer will have the use of a communal tract set apart within or near the settlement for grazing

or other purposes. The price of the land will be the cost of expropriation and division into plots, and the farmer will be allowed 15 years in which to pay for it; until it has been paid for, the State will hold a mortgage on it. Settlers will be exempt from the payment of land taxes for a term of 5 years. The land shall be cultivated by the settler or by members of his family, who must live on it for at least 9 months of the year and are forbidden to lease or speculate with it in any way. Should the settler violate these conditions, the land will revert to the State and he will lose whatever payments he has made. Title to the plots will be granted by the Agricultural Bank, and the courts will not recognize any legal action whatsoever concerning the validity of the titles. Not more than one plot may be acquired by an individual or family. Preference in adjudicating the plots will be given to those who are in possession of or occupy the land to be distributed, to veterans, and to Paraguayans who have been repatriated. Foreigners coming to Paraguay to farm will also be entitled to land under the terms of the law.

Colonization by private enterprise will also be encouraged by the Government, the present legislation on the subject remaining in force until new laws are issued. All private colonization projects must be approved by the Department of Lands and Colonies and carried out under its supervision.

The State is to be in charge of agricultural education. The rudiments of agriculture are to be taught in all schools in the country for at least 2 years. The establishment of five regional agricultural schools, at Villarrica, Encarnación, Pilar, Concepción, and San Juan Bautista de las Misiones and of a secondary agricultural school at Asunción is authorized by the law. A corps of five traveling agronomists has also been established to teach farmers modern methods of cultivation and instruct them in the organization of cooperative societies.—G. A. S.

THREE NEW AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS IN ARGENTINA

The *Boletín Oficial* of July 27, 1936, contained three recent decrees each of which established a new organization to further the aims and activities of the Ministry of Agriculture in Argentina.

The National Advisory Forestry Commission, created by decree of June 3, will be composed of representatives of official and private agricultural, highway, and railway organizations. Its duties include making recommendations to the Ministry of Agriculture on all forestry matters, including legislation; carrying on research; keeping in touch with activities abroad, and arousing public opinion to the need for preserving national forests.

The Wool Research Institute was established as a dependency of the Livestock Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture on June 10. The importance of sheep growing to the country may be seen from the fact that the annual value of wool, mutton, and hides is over 200,000,000 pesos. More than three-quarters of this amount comes from wool, exports of that commodity alone being estimated at 122,000,000 pesos. The decrease in the number of sheep and in wool production makes advisable a unified program as regards both breeding and production, with special attention to the types of wool in demand in foreign markets. The duties of the Institute include research and recommendations on all phases of the classification, production, and marketing of the product.

The National Advisory Commission on Fish Culture was created on July 10, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Agriculture. Its members will be chosen from corresponding bureaus of the Ministry, and from other public and private institutions, such as the National Museum of Natural Sciences and the National Parks Bureau. The first duty of the commission will be to plan for a physical, chemical, and biological study of inland waters, as a preliminary for determining the introduction of new varieties or the propagation of those already established. The commission will also prepare a list of all kinds of fish and other animals found in national waters; draw up plans for a large national aquarium and for smaller ones in the interior; and suggest legislation to national and State Governments.

THE NEW SPIRIT AT OLD SAN MARCOS.

In the wide-reaching work of reorganization which began with its reopening in July, 1935, the University of San Marcos (Lima), the oldest institution of its kind in South America, has added to its curriculum a number of important courses, thus offering the Peruvian student a splendid opportunity to pursue advanced work in a broad field of study. San Marcos was founded in 1551.

Only recently a new School of Business Administration (*Instituto Superior de Ciencias Comerciales*) was created, with courses leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Commercial Science and Public Accountant. Graduates obtaining either degree will be eligible to become candidates for the degree of Doctor of Economic Sciences, by taking the extra subjects requisite therefor. The subjects taught in the school are divided into four general classifications: economics, law, business practice, and languages. The first group includes political economy, statistics, finance, commercial history and commercial geography; the second: elementary public law (the constitution and the administrative structure of Peru), elementary civil law, commercial law,

maritime law, and tariff and financial legislation; the third: commercial correspondence and drafting of instruments, etc., general and applied accountancy, administrative accountancy, study of natural and manufactured products, organization and administration of commercial and industrial enterprises, special mathematics, banking methods and commercial psychology; while the languages studied are English and either French, German, or Italian. In addition there is a preparatory course for the benefit of students who have failed in the entrance examinations given by the university and of those not admitted owing to lack of the necessary credits.

Political difficulties had kept the University of San Marcos closed for a period of three years. Consequently, before its doors were thrown open once again fundamental changes were made to avoid, as far as possible, a recurrence of such difficulties. The *Estatuto Universitario*, rules and regulations which govern the institution, provides that the University shall abstain from all intervention in politics and that neither professors nor students may invoke, either individually or collectively, their position as such in order to take part in political activities.

The academic year began with an enrollment of 1,070 students, not counting the School of Medicine, which had been operating normally under a special decree for a period of two years. Other sections which began work in the course of the year were the Academy of Languages, the Institute of Theoretical and Applied Psychology, the School of Liberal Arts, the School of Law and Political Science, and the Information and Publications Bureaus. Another important addition was the Radio-Broadcasting Institute organized by Francisco Curt Lange, the noted Uruguayan musical expert whose splendid work at the head of the Montevideo Institute of Musical Investigation has stamped him as an educator and artist of the first rank in Latin America. The University has greatly improved its facilities in the fields of physics and chemistry; while the Central Library, which now offers many new services, has established a department of bibliographic information and begun publication of a quarterly magazine. Furthermore, on the occasion of the sixth celebration of Pan American Day, April 14, 1936, the University Council of San Marcos decided to set up a new office called *Casa de las Américas* (House of the Americas) to cooperate in all cultural matters with similar offices established in other countries.

The selection of Dr. Alfredo Solf y Muro as head of San Marcos was hailed in Peru as a most appropriate and deserved recognition for a lifetime of faithful service to university and nation. Essentially a product of San Marcos, where he received the degree of doctor of laws after graduating from the National School of Chiclayo, Dr. Solf y Muro has been a member of the law faculty at his alma mater almost continuously since 1904. His brilliant career as an attorney includes

many posts of great distinction, such as justice of the Supreme Court, president of the Bar Association, member of Congress, etc. In his speech accepting the presidency of the university, he called for full cooperation between professors and students to keep San Marcos fast to its high cultural mission. "Let us devote ourselves to the cult of wisdom and of virtue," he said, "and with this in view let us work toward uplifting our concepts and methods, and toward a loftier aim in life. I appeal to professors and students alike to the end that in these halls we may not proclaim anything except rights based on the aggregate of our duties as men, that is to say, individual and social duties, duties to the nation and to the world, earthly duties and spiritual duties. Let us cooperate in the task of developing in the soul that which is known as discipline—not the discipline imposed by external force but that forged by each individual to regulate his own freedom. Ethics, Culture, Discipline: these are the social functions of the University."—F. J. H.

PEOPLE'S RESTAURANTS IN PERU

Proudly exhibiting four magnificent buildings erected at convenient locations in Lima and Callao, the Government of Peru is proceeding earnestly with its highly altruistic program which will eventually provide the working man and the needy with "people's restaurants," modern and efficient, where "pure, economical, and abundant food" may be obtained in pleasant surroundings. The project originated during the administration of the late President Luis M. Sánchez Cerro who, on October 27, 1932, signed a law taxing domestic and imported cigars and cigarettes, the proceeds thereof "to be used for the construction, financing, or lease of suitable quarters for the establishment of people's restaurants and the acquisition of the equipment necessary for their operation".¹ Lima has three of these restaurants, while Callao has one, all completed in a period of two years and inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies attended by high government officials. President Benavides was the honor guest at the formal opening of the Callao restaurant and, in the course of a speech, referred to this novel plan as one of the outstanding achievements of the Government on behalf of the masses. "The ever increasing number of patrons, which include not only workingmen but also people of moderate means", he said, "demonstrates that the restaurants already completed have been truly beneficial to the population of Lima."

The restaurants established so far are housed in specially constructed buildings made of reinforced concrete and provided with water, drainage, and electric light while the sanitary equipment, kitchens, machinery, furniture, and utensils leave nothing to be desired,

¹ Law no. 7612, *El Peruano*, official daily of the Peruvian Government, Oct. 28, 1932.

according to Don Roberto Haaeker Fort, prominent engineer and chairman of the executive committee in charge of the construction program. Pure, wholesome food is cooked in kitchens open to the view of patrons sitting in the spacious dining rooms with capacity for 800 persons or more. Meals are served for 20 and 30 centavos of a Peruvian sol.²

The success of the popular restaurants has been particularly evident in the field of social welfare, inasmuch as they have been depriving the lower type of eating houses of customers who paid relatively high prices for the dubious privilege of "having their health ruined." These establishments, "devoid of all sanitary facilities, with their questionable reputation and repugnant environment and their unsupervised and unscrupulous methods of cooking", were described by an official as "receiving halls for hospitals." Another point stressed by the sponsors of the people's restaurants is the fact that money which formerly went to foreign countries will now remain in Peru. Statistics show that, from April 9, 1934, to December 31, 1935, and with only three restaurants open to the public, over 1,500,000 persons had been served, in spite of the fact that Restaurant No. 2, at Rimac, did not begin operations until July 28, 1935, and the third one, at Callao, had seen only 15 days of service at the close of last year.

Interest in the people's restaurant scheme has been aroused among officials of other Latin American countries, and they are watching closely the results obtained in Peru. They do not overlook the salutary effect that these establishments can have with their example of "cleanliness, courtesy, and service."—F. J. H.

ERRATUM—CHILEAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

In the summary of the message of President Alessandri to the Chilean Congress, published in the September issue of the BULLETIN, the first complete paragraph on page 735 should read: "The Department of Commerce, which is part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, reported that exports during 1935 amounted to 473,000,000 gold pesos, four million more than in 1934, and 70 percent of the average for 1927-29. The decreased volume of agricultural products (352,296 metric tons valued at 92,000,000 gold pesos in 1935 as against 372,994 metric tons valued at 105,000,000 gold pesos in 1934) was due to adverse weather conditions in the country."

² Par value of the sol is 47.50 cents of the U. S. dollar. Recently it has been quoted at about 25 cents.

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ALBERTO ADRIANI.—The Venezuelan Minister of the Treasury, Dr. Alberto Adriani, died in Caracas on August 10, 1936, at the age of 38. His death is mourned not only in his own country, where his talents as a statesman augured a brilliant future, but also in Washington, where he had lived several years as a valued member of the staff of the Pan American Union.

Dr. Adriani was born in the State of Mérida, where he received his early training; later he attended the School of Political Sciences in Caracas and the University of Geneva. In 1920 he entered the service of his Government in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the following year was sent to Geneva as consul. While there he acted as secretary to the Venezuelan delegations to four Assemblies of the League of Nations. In 1927 he came to Washington as delegate to the Pan American Conference on the Uniformity of Specifications and the Pan American Commercial Conference which met in May of that year. He was still in that city when the Division of Agricultural Cooperation was established in the Pan American Union pursuant to a resolution of the Sixth International Conference of American States which had met in Habana in 1928; as first chief of that department he started its activities along the helpful lines which have been followed since his resignation in 1930. When, after the death of Gen. Juan Vicente Gómez, in December 1935, Gen. Eleazar López Contreras became Provisional President, Dr. Adriani was appointed Minister of Health, Agriculture, and Stockraising. In April 1936, after General López had been elected President, Dr. Adriani was transferred to the portfolio of the Treasury, the position he held when his untimely death occurred.

VITAL BRAZIL JR.—One of the most promising of younger Brazilian scientists, Dr. Vital Brazil, Jr., died in Rio de Janeiro on July 9, 1936, as the result of a laboratory infection. Dr. Brazil, who was not quite 32 at the time of his death, was the worthy son of a famous father; Dr. Vital Brazil, Sr., founder of the Butantan Institute (popularly known as "the snake farm") in São Paulo, is director of the institute for the preparation of serums, vaccines, and for research which bears his name in Nietheroy. Dr. Brazil, Jr., a graduate of the Medical School in Rio de Janeiro who had done advanced work in Germany, had carried on notable research in serums and vaccines, one of his outstanding contributions being the preparation of a special vaccine, immunizing against typhus, which

could be taken orally. His activities in the public health services in the State of Rio de Janeiro led to other scientific research; at the time of his death he was engaged in work on the bacteriology of water and on the coccobacillus.

MANUEL MARÍA GIRÓN.—With the death of Dr. Manuel María Girón in Washington, D. C., on September 11, 1936, Guatemala lost a veteran statesman and diplomat. Born in Guatemala City in 1868, he was educated there and in Europe. On his return to his native land, Dr. Girón taught at the national university and began his public life as mayor of the capital. In 1909 he was elected deputy to the National Assembly, of which he was a member and officer for many years. His experience in foreign service included the posts of Minister to Mexico and to Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua, and member of a special mission to the United States in the autumn of 1917. From 1926 to 1929 Dr. Girón was a member of the Claims Commission, United States and Mexico, and from 1930 to 1933 a member of the Inter-American High Commission.

ROGELIO IBARRA.—The Minister of Paraguay in Chile, Señor Rogelio Ibarra, died in Santiago on July 8, 1936, at the age of 47. In spite of his youth, Señor Ibarra had had a long public career. After holding the position of chief of police, he was elected deputy to the National Congress, of which he was for many years president. In 1922 he entered the cabinet as Minister of Justice, later holding the portfolios of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs. His first diplomatic post was that of Minister to Brazil, and it was during his incumbency that the two countries signed in 1928 the Ibarra-Mangabeira Treaty, which ended the geographic and financial differences between them, dating from the war of 1865. Later he represented his country in Bolivia, Peru, and Chile.

VÍCTOR M. LONDOÑO.—The wide-spread grief felt in Colombia at the death of the poet and patriot Víctor M. Londoño was reflected in a decree providing that he be buried with official honors. Señor Londoño, who died on June 23, 1936, at the age of 62, had been in the foreign service of his country as secretary of the legation in Ecuador, Minister to Venezuela, and consul in Paris. He left France to serve the Government in the Amazon region of Colombia, as a result of which his health was seriously impaired. His poetry, which had appeared in magazines and newspapers for some 30 years, has never been published in book form.

ANTONIO MORA Y ARAUJO.—The Argentine Ambassador to Peru, Dr. Antonio Mora y Araujo, died in Buenos Aires on May 18, 1936, shortly after he had returned to his native land on leave. Before

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entering the diplomatic service, Dr. Mora had taught school, been a newspaper editor and publisher, and practiced law in his native Province of Corrientes. In 1921 he was appointed Minister to Brazil, and when, two years later, the legation there was elevated to an embassy, became the first Argentine Ambassador. He had been Ambassador to Peru since 1933.

ENRIQUE URIBURU.—Educational, financial, commercial, and agricultural circles in Argentina mourned the death of Dr. Enrique Uriburu, which occurred on June 17, 1936. A professor of economics and finance in the Law School; an active member of the Argentine Rural Society, of which he was an officer from 1915 to 1922; president of the Bank of the Nation after the change of administration in 1930; Minister of the Treasury; and president of a business house, Dr. Uriburu brought to every undertaking a keen intellectual curiosity, an unusual outspokenness, clearcut convictions based on careful study, and a charming personality. Dr. Uriburu was 59 years old at the time he died.

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