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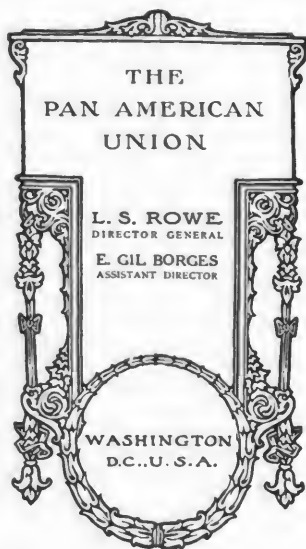
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DR. FABIO LOZANO

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Colombia in the United States.



VOL. LXV

JULY, 1931

No. 7

DR. FABIO LOZANO, THE NEW MINISTER OF COLOMBIA IN WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT Enrique Olaya Herrera, of Colombia, who resigned as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his country near the Government of the United States in order to assume the high office he now holds, appointed as his successor to the diplomatic post in Washington the distinguished statesman and diplomat, Dr. Fabio Lozano.

On presenting his letters of credence to President Hoover, a ceremony which took place at the White House on May 20, 1931, Doctor Lozano said:

It is a high honor to me to present to Your Excellency, together with the letters of recall of Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera, now President of Colombia, the documents which accredit me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of my country before the Government of the United States.

In the discharge of the duties of my position I shall steadily continue the policy of frank and sincere friendship followed by my illustrious predecessor. I am in hearty accord with this policy and venture to count, in carrying it out, on the reciprocity of ideas and sentiments of the Government and the people of the United States.

In my long public life I have earnestly labored in behalf of the Pan American doctrine of justice and respect of good will and cooperation among the nations, for I am deeply convinced that the firm and general practice of this doctrine will not only carry the greatness of the United States to its height and lead to the full achievement of the progress and culture of this continent, but enable our peoples to acquire greater aptitude in cooperating toward the welfare of the rest of the world.

Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera lived among you for long years as Minister from Colombia, until he had to return to Bogota to assume the Chief Magistracy in obedience to the free and spontaneous vote of his fellow citizens. He retains a sincere admiration for this great democracy and a grateful memory of Your Excellency, and charges me to express to you on this formal occasion his best wishes for your happiness.

Permit me, Mr. President, to add my own personal good wishes, and to express to you the deep satisfaction which I experience in assuming before your Government the diplomatic mission with which my country has honored me.

To these friendly sentiments President Hoover replied no less cordially:

It gives me great pleasure to receive from you the letters whereby you are accredited as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia near the Government of the United States. You have likewise delivered to me the letters of recall of your distinguished predecessor, His Excellency Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera.

For more than eight years during his sojourn in Washington it was my pleasure to know Doctor Olaya, who contributed so much to strengthening the ties that bind our two countries, and I have therefore followed with especial interest the admirable progress and constructive achievements which have marked his occupancy of the Chief Magistracy of the Republic of Colombia during so difficult a period in your country's economic life. He has displayed the ability and wisdom during his brief tenure of his high office which his many friends in Washington so confidently expected.

It is, therefore, especially gratifying to learn how closely you share his views and that you will continue the policy of frank and sincere friendship, based on justice and mutual respect, which characterized his relations with the Government of the United States. Your long and distinguished career in the public life and service of your country makes you unusually well qualified to continue and strengthen the existing bonds of friendship and sympathy which unite Colombia and the United States, and I take pleasure in assuring you, Mr. Minister, that you will receive from me and from the officials of this Government the heartiest cooperation.

Your timely allusion to Pan American ideals and your conviction that the practice of the doctrine of justice and respect, of good will and cooperation between the nations of this hemisphere will prove of valuable and lasting benefit to the welfare of the world, will strike a responsive chord in the hearts and opinions of the American people.

I am happy to welcome you to Washington, Mr. Minister, and I hope that your stay in this country will be most pleasant. I request you to convey to His Excellency President Olaya Herrera my best wishes for the continued happiness and welfare of the Republic of Colombia and my own most cordial personal greetings.

The new representative of the Republic of Colombia is a native of Santa Ana, in the Department of Tolima, where he was born in 1866. Both his parents, Gen. Juan de Dios Lozano and Sra. María Josefa Torrijos, belonged to distinguished families that have contributed notably to the national welfare from the time of the War of Independence down to the present day.

Doctor Lozano, who was educated at the *Colegio de San Simón* at Ibagué, graduated from the normal course when very young and for several years thereafter devoted himself to teaching. Many of his students have distinguished themselves in later life; among such was the present Primate of Colombia, Archbishop Perdomo.

For over 20 years Doctor Lozano has played an important part in the political life of his country, both in Departmental legislatures and in the national Congress; just before leaving for the United States, in April, he was reelected to the national Senate for the term

1931-1934. In the same month he was unanimously elected, by the Liberal members of the House of Representatives, chairman of the National Committee of the Liberal Party, in whose organization he has long been a leading figure.

As Minister of Colombia to Peru, a post to which he was appointed in 1920, Doctor Lozano has also rendered noteworthy services to his country. During the 10 years that he resided in Lima, he was instrumental in settling, by means of the Lozano-Salomón Treaty, the boundary dispute which had been pending between his nation and Peru since 1822. The treaty, which was signed March 24, 1922, was ratified by Colombia in 1925 and by Peru in 1927; ratifications were exchanged in Bogota in 1928, and the terms of the treaty fulfilled by the survey and delivery of the territory in question in 1929 and 1930.

Doctor Lozano left the diplomatic service to accept the portfolio of Public Works in the Cabinet of President Olaya Herrera, a ministry which he held until the end of 1930, when he resigned to attend to personal affairs. His retirement to private life was of short duration, however, for in the spring of 1931 he was appointed Minister to the United States.

Besides responding freely to the demands of public life, Doctor Lozano has written authoritatively on a wide variety of subjects. He is the author of many publications dealing with political, historical, and economic subjects, as well as with international law. One of his recent works, *With the Agriculturists of Colombia*, was warmly received by the critics and by the public, and is already considered an indispensable reference book. A high opinion is also held of his historico-political monographs on Murillo and the 23d of May. He was the founder and for many years the owner of the daily newspaper *El Correo Liberal*, and for more than 30 years he has contributed to a number of Colombian and foreign newspapers and magazines. Besides being a writer of note Doctor Lozano is considered one of the most eloquent of the present-day orators in his country. His addresses and speeches would fill many volumes.

Among the learned societies of which Doctor Lozano is a member are the Colombian Academy of History, the National Society of Agriculturists, the Society of the Founders of Independence, and the Geographic Society of Lima. He has been decorated with the Cross of Boyaca and with the medal of the Guard of Honor of the Liberator, both of Colombia, with the Grand Cross of the Sun of Peru, and with medals by the Bolivarian Societies of Colombia and Peru.

Doctor Lozano brings to his duties as member of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union the same enthusiasm for Pan American ideals which distinguished his predecessor.

PAN AMERICAN DAY THROUGHOUT THE AMERICAS

Compiled by ENRIQUE CORONADO

Assistant Editor of the Bulletin of the Pan American Union

AS one of the Latin American newspapers aptly said, "The enthusiastic statements spoken throughout the American Continent on the occasion of the celebration of Pan American Day, April 14, 1931, are still reechoing," for the sentiments expressed on that memorable day came from the heart of each nation, and the event was celebrated joyfully as another degree in the fulfillment of the ideal of peace and harmony.

All the American nations responded to the suggestion of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, and by decree or proclamation April 14 was designated as the day on which these Republics, inspired by mutual confidence, will each year devote to studying and understanding the national ideals of their sister countries. In this spirit of cooperation they, with one accord, will "reaffirm the ideals of peace and continental solidarity which one and all profess, strengthen their natural and historic bonds, and recall the common interests and aspirations which make the countries of this hemisphere a center of positive influence in the universal movement in favor of peace, justice, and law among nations," as one of the decrees phrased it.

In the official exercises the friendly sentiments of the American peoples toward each other were publicly emphasized by leading statesmen. To these demonstrations must be added others, first of all those in the schools and colleges, for it is to the youth of to-day that we must confide the carrying out to-morrow of the Pan American ideal, actively fostered for more than 40 years in this hemisphere. This fact was well expressed by the Secretary of State of Cuba, when he said: "The celebration of this day has been extended to the public schools in order that our future citizens may learn as children to love their sister nations by knowing their heroes, learning their customs, appreciating their virtues, and respecting their laws. The school is the soul of a country; it molds men, creates the civilization under which they shall live; it indicates the degree of national development and influences every section of civic life."

In some of the American nations April 14 was declared a national holiday, while in others it was observed chiefly with special ceremonies in the schools and civic bodies. In every country the national flag was flown on public buildings, and the nation as a whole was

urged to celebrate the day as a symbol of the sovereignty of the Republics of America and of the voluntary union of them all into a continental community.

OFFICIAL CELEBRATIONS

In Bogota, Colombia; Lima, Peru; Quito, Ecuador; San Jose, Costa Rica; and Habana, Cuba, the diplomatic representatives of the other American nations were received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic. In Peru, Dr. Rafael Larco Herrera, in speaking of the significance of the gathering, included the following paragraph in his address of welcome:

On this happy occasion it has seemed most fitting that this assembly should be simple and intimate, free from official pomp. To-day, you, the official representatives of these friendly sister nations, symbolize by your presence the united good will and unceasing efforts which you are converting, in the daily labor of your offices, into treaties and other expressions. Thus, consecrating our hearts and our thoughts to this high purpose, we are forming an American patriotism which is not a negation of national patriotism, but rather the sum, the essence, and the exponent of that of all our countries.

The President of Mexico, Sr. Ortiz Rubio, sent by radio to every nation on this hemisphere a significant message emphasizing the spiritual harmony of the American Continent. His words were commented upon with approval in all countries. Among other things, he said:

What are we celebrating on this occasion? It is the Pan American idea; that is, Pan Americanism. This is a noble and lofty celebration, because it has to do with a desire that has been latent for more than a century. Now that the passage of the years has brought to the nations of America their full majority, that desire has found expression in them, as though they were human beings endowed with physical and spiritual powers. . . .

We have indorsed the celebration of Pan American Day in Mexico because we firmly believe in Pan Americanism and trust that the great obstacles in the way of its realization will be surmounted.

In El Salvador, where Pan American Day was declared a national holiday, an elaborate program, which will be described later, was arranged by the Minister of Public Instruction. In the evening a radio address, also carried to all America, was delivered by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Héctor David Castro, in which he spoke of the importance of the day in the following words:

This act [the celebration of Pan American Day] signifies a true recognition of the common interests of this hemisphere, and offers at the same time inspiring memories, as there pass in silent review the shades of the eminent statesmen who strove to unite in close bonds all the nations of free America.

. . . The most genuine representative and noblest symbol of Pan Americanism is to be found in the immortal Liberator, Simón Bolívar, who, two days before the Battle of Ayacucho, wrote the famous message in which he laid before the heads of American Governments the idea of an assembly of plenipotentiaries which

should determine the destiny of America. . . . We Central Americans keep, as an undying memory of that idea and as evidence of our Pan American ideals at that time, the Treaty of Union, Alliance, and Perpetual Confederation celebrated in 1825 between the Federated Republics of Central America and the Republic of Colombia.

Nor should I forget to mention the Secretary of State of the United States, Hon. James G. Blaine, who in 1881 proposed the meeting of an international conference of American Republics, an ideal realized eight years later in Washington. The main object of the conference, as envisaged by its organizer, was to affirm peace between the American nations, and to assure, by arbitration and other means of conciliation, some way of reaching a peaceful solution of international conflicts.

In Cuba a reception was given in the Department of State which was attended not only by the diplomatic and consular representatives



PAN AMERICAN DAY IN BOGOTA, COLOMBIA

Members of the Latin American diplomatic corps in Bogota were guests at a reception given by Dr. Raimundo Rivas, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on April 14.

of the nations of America, but also of many of the countries of the Old World. In the brilliant address which marked the simple ceremony, the Secretary of State said:

Pan Americanism, an outgrowth of those splendid early efforts of American rapprochement, had its legal beginnings in the conference of 1889 in Washington; but it was fostered in the cradle of American liberty by the aspirations of the greatest minds and by the extraordinary personality of the most valiant warriors. From Bolivar to José Martí we may trace a noble Pan American ideal. Therefore this concept belongs to all the nations of this continent, and is strengthened by a voluntary union which represents respect in our dealings one with the other, justice in our agreements, and liberty and law in our decisions.

Pan American Day, as has been said, was observed in all the American nations; the fact that some governments—as, for example, that of Honduras, where the observance was limited to the flying of the

National flag—did not celebrate the day officially was due principally to lack of time for the preparation of adequate ceremonies. No mention is made here of the official functions in the United States, because they were described in the BULLETIN for May.

The Senate of Colombia joined officially in the festivities of the day, calling for a reaffirmation of the ideals of continental peace and solidarity which have inspired the Republics of the Western Hemisphere. In Bolivia, on motion of Representative Fidel Ansa, the House of Representatives gave a rising vote of homage to Pan American Day.

In Rio de Janeiro salutes were fired by the army and navy, and the flag was flown on all public buildings, as on many private ones. In the Ministry of Labor, Dr. Lindolfo Collor spoke on the significance of the day at the flag-raising ceremonies.

On that day, too, many of the American nations greeted each other through their Ministries of Foreign Affairs, repeating their heartfelt desires for the continued fellowship of their sister nations, and for the daily strengthening of their common bonds.

CELEBRATIONS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

As was suggested by many of the resolutions and decrees establishing Pan American Day, the close union of the independent nations on the American Continent has its origin in the fellowship of the school children, since they are to make up the America of the future. Therefore in many nations the main celebration of Pan American Day took place in the schools and universities. The account which follows was drawn from information sent to the Pan American Union by Ministers of Public Instruction, directors of educational institutions, and the press.

In Argentina a notable gathering in the Argentine-American Cultural Institute of Buenos Aires witnessed the presentation by the United States Ambassador, Hon. Robert Woods Bliss, of the prizes awarded to Sr. Alfredo Guttero and Sr. Antonio Pedone for their paintings shown in the Pan American Exhibition of Contemporary Paintings, held early this year in the Baltimore Museum of Art.¹ In congratulating the artists, Ambassador Bliss said:

The timely arrival of these prizes enables me to present them on this auspicious date, set aside as Pan American Day by the Governments of this continent, in the sympathetic atmosphere of this building. Nothing seems to me more fitting than that we should meet for this purpose in the *Instituto Cultural*, whose members have bound themselves to the high task of increasing the knowledge in Argentina and in the United States of the cultural development of each. This is a particularly happy occasion, because we are met here to-day, inspired by fraternal sentiments, in an act of significant justice which signally marks the progress and distinction of Argentine art.

¹ See BULLETIN of the Pan American Union for February, 1931.

After the presentation of the awards Prof. St. John Garwood spoke of the life, career, and influence of Thomas Jefferson.

In La Plata the celebration of Pan American Day took place in the assembly hall of the *Colegio Nacional*. Dr. Ricardo Levene, President of the University of La Plata, presided at the meeting, and stressed the need for increasingly intimate relations with professors and students of other nations. The main address was delivered by Professor Verzura, who, after pointing out the necessity of friendly relations for the solution of international economic, geographic, and spiritual problems, said:

April 14 has been appointed Pan American Day because it is the anniversary of the date on which the International Conference of American States, meeting in Washington in 1889-90, approved the resolution creating the Pan American Union. But this fact does not mean that we do homage to that institution. Rather, as the Director General of the Union has said, we pay our respects to the ideals which motivate the work of the organization of American Republics.

The National Federation of Teachers of Argentina issued a statement praising the action of all the countries of America in setting apart one day in the year as an international holiday.

Because of the fact that on April 14 all the schools of Bolivia were closed for the annual vacation period, the celebration of Pan American Day was limited to raising the national flag on all the public buildings, in compliance with the presidential decree of September 30, 1930.

Although not declared a national holiday in Brazil, the day was observed with special exercises in the schools, as well as with other patriotic celebrations.

In Bello Horizonte, Dr. Firmino Costa spoke at the Model Normal School on the Pan American Union and again at the *Collegio Baptista* on Bolívar. On that day the portrait of the Liberator, justly considered the forerunner of Pan Americanism, was unveiled in the library of the normal school.

The Superintendent of Schools of Porto Alegre ordered the fitting observance of Pan American Day in all schools in his district; accordingly, the day was set apart as a manifestation of continental unity. The school children of the Rio Branco district gave an especially interesting program, in which emphasis was placed on the harmonious union of the intellectual and social groups of the American nations.

In Recife, Dr. Odilon Nester, professor in the law school, delivered a brilliant address before the school on the theme of Pan Americanism and continental relations.

Lack of time for more adequate preparation and the fact that many schools were closed for the vacation period robbed the celebration of Pan American Day in the Department of Cundinamarca, Colombia, of much of the brilliance it would otherwise have had. The Director of Public Education of the Department, however, has taken measures to insure its fitting observance in the future.

In Cartagena, in the *Colegio de la Esperanza*, Dr. Antonio José de Irisarri delivered an eloquent address, in which he praised the resolution adopted by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, outlined the altruistic aims to which that institution is consecrated, and demonstrated how all endeavors to increase the spiritual and material bonds uniting the American nations benefit the entire continent. Doctor Irisarri also lauded the unselfish work of school-teachers, to whom falls the task of kindling in each new generation the divine fire of progress.

In the other Departments of the Republic resolutions were passed providing for the observance of the day in the schools and the flying of the national flag from public buildings. Services emphasizing its moral and social significance impressed upon the minds of the students the importance of the Pan American ideal and the necessity for realizing it for the good of America and of humanity. According to press reports, the celebration of the day was observed throughout the Republic, even in remote districts.

The presidential decree of September 8, 1930, ordered that on April 14 the Cuban flag be raised on all government buildings, and urged the teachers of the nation to follow their high tradition by training the youth of the Republic to become model citizens of their country and of America. In accordance with this suggestion, the public schools of Cuba celebrated Pan American Day with special ceremonies.

Schools throughout the Republic of Chile joined in the continent-wide celebration of the day. At the Women's Normal School No. 1, in Santiago, a meeting attended by all the student body—the primary-school teachers of Chile in a very near future—was held; Miss Ruth Sedgwick, an exchange fellow, formerly of the staff of the Pan American Union, spoke on the aims and work of the Union. Her address was followed by the recitation of poems by writers of the other American nations and by musical selections.

The students of School No. 29, of Concepcion, sent the following message to their fellow students throughout the Americas:

We send a cordial greeting to all American students from the sylvan banks of the Bio-Bio; this greeting is as unsullied as the Andean snows, as warm as the red of our native *copihues*, and as true as the blue of our Chilean skies. May this greeting find us strong and united, so that neither discord nor war may separate us, and we may march together along the road of progress, chanting together the Song of Peace and of Labor.

In the Normal School of Chillan the students were told of the organization and work of the Pan American Union, and the inspiring message to American youth, written by Gabriela Mistral for the first Pan American Day, was read.

In the Boys' School No. 1, the most important secondary school of Valparaiso, a program was given in which all the students of the school of liberal arts and the preparatory school thereto participated. The flag of Chile was raised to the strains of the national hymn, sung by a chorus of 800 voices; Prof. Rafael Coronel, of Ecuador, delivered a stirring address on Pan Americanism, and a fourth-year student of the school gave a brief account of the activities of the Pan American Union.

A similar celebration took place at the Girls' School No. 1, where Pan Americanism was discussed by a teacher of history.

In the Dominican Republic, too, the presidential decree establishing Pan American Day recommended its observance in the schools. At the Santa Ana Academy of Santiago the assistant principal, Sr. Antonio Cuello, spoke to the students on the importance of that day, on which, as he said, "We should all take time to remember the close union of the Pan American countries and to consider as our common problems those that may arise in one or another nation; we should be ready to play our part in their happy solution."

The Hostos School of Santo Domingo prepared a special program, according to which each teacher explained simply and clearly to his class the meaning of the day, leaving on the youthful minds a deep impression of the significance which April 14 has for all the nations of the New World.

The resolution of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union was heartily approved by the Government and the citizens of Ecuador; educational authorities promptly made arrangements for the suitable celebration of the day in schools. Therefore, in Quito and Guayaquil special school programs were arranged featuring addresses on appropriate subjects and manifestations of American brotherhood. Similarly, the Montalvo Secondary School of Ambato observed the day with an address stressing the benefits of union to the American nations.

The "Isabel the Catholic" Girls' School of Quito gave a special entertainment, to which the diplomatic representatives of the American nations were invited. The program consisted of musical selections, an address by one of the teachers, the recitation of Montalvo's Essay on Washington and Bolívar, and tableaux symbolic of Pan Americanism.

The program for the observance of Pan American Day in El Salvador was arranged by the Minister of Public Instruction. The public-school children of San Salvador marched past the City Hall to the Campo de Marte, where the students formed figures symbolic of Pan American Day, the national anthem was sung, and selections were played by the service band, the whole ceremony ending with a general review. During the evening an elaborate program was transmitted by radio to all the continent; musical compositions were rendered, poems were recited, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs delivered the address, from which a quotation has already been made.

On April 10, in view of the approaching celebration of Pan American Day, the President of El Salvador issued a decree establishing the



A PAN AMERICAN DAY PAGEANT IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

An interesting feature of the Pan American Day celebrations by the public schools of Washington was the pageant presented by pupils of the Raymond School. The central figures of the tableau typify "Pan America," "Cooperation," "Self Government," and "Friendship."

International School Bureau, under the Division of Libraries and Exchange of the Ministry of Public Instruction. The bureau will organize and encourage an interchange of correspondence and other activities between the school children of El Salvador and their colleagues of America.

The Republic of Guatemala signified its approval of Pan American Day by decreeing it a national holiday and arranging that the public schools should hold literary and other exercises in keeping with the occasion.

In the Normal School for Primary Teachers, the *Colegio Europeo*, and the Institute for Girls, suitable observances took place. On April 14, too, a new school for boys, bearing the name of the national

poet, José Batres Montufar, was opened. In Solola, at the Girls' School, the primary school, and the José Miguel Vasconcelos School, musical selections and speeches marked the day.

On March 20, 1931, the President of Haiti issued a decree declaring April 14 an annual national holiday, and recommending to schools, clubs, and the public in general its fitting celebration. The decree also provided that the national flag should be flown on that day in token of the spirit of continental solidarity and friendship felt by the Government and people of Haiti for those of the other Republics of the Western Hemisphere.

In Mexico, besides the official celebration mentioned earlier, many schools under the direction of the General Bureau of Education celebrated Pan American Day with musical and literary meetings.

In Nicaragua, as in Panama, the fact that April 14 fell in the vacation period prevented any school celebration of the day.

In the *Colegio Internacional* of Asuncion, Dr. Juan Vicente Ramírez, former Chargé d'Affairs of Paraguay in the United States, gave a speech in which he included an account of the history and functions of the Pan American Union. In the President Franco Normal School an assembly was held, attended by local authorities, educational officials, students, and the general public; at the meeting the importance and meaning of Pan Americanism were expounded.

According to information provided by the educational authorities of the Republic, suitable arrangements were made in Peru for the celebration of the first day dedicated to the idea of American solidarity.

It is safe to say that there was not a city or district of any importance in the United States which did not celebrate Pan American Day with great enthusiasm. Among the universities sharing in the celebration were the University of Arizona, where the elaborate program included musical selections and songs from Latin America, together with addresses on Pan American themes; the University of Texas, where, in a hall adorned with the flags of all the American Republics, students, professors, and guests heard the speeches delivered over the radio from the Pan American Union, followed by a reading of opinions of leading statesmen of America on the significance of the Pan American ideal; the University of Pennsylvania, where students of Latin American affairs called attention to the fact that the university was among the earliest, if not the very first, to establish courses on that subject; the University of Southern California; Duke University, where Dr. J. Fred Rippy spoke to the

students of Latin American history and to members of the Foreign Relations Club on the meaning of Pan Americanism; and the University of Florida, whose special program of music and addresses in English and Spanish was sent by radio to all parts of the continent.

Among the primary and secondary schools taking part in the observance of the day were the Bellows Falls High School, Vermont, which featured a tableau representing the 21 American nations and addresses on the Pan American Union, Simón Bolívar, San Martín, O'Higgins, and the Monroe Doctrine; the Pan American School of Richmond, Virginia; the East Orange High School, New Jersey; the Saxonville Junior High School, Framingham, Mass.; Proctor Academy, New Hampshire; and the schools throughout the



PAN AMERICAN DAY CELEBRATION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA, TUCSON, ARIZONA

State of New York. In the James Monroe High School, of New York City, the enthusiasm of the Pan American Club was too great to be expressed within the official time limit; so Pan American Day became Pan American Week.

The observance of April 14 held in the United States Public School in Montevideo was noteworthy in the Uruguayan celebrations. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the United States, the superintendent of schools, and other officials were present. At the close of the speeches the diplomatic representative of the United States presented to the school an album prepared and signed by the students of one of the New York public schools.

The Government of Venezuela, the fatherland of the Liberator, joined enthusiastically in the celebration of Pan American Day as a symbol of the sovereignty of the American nations and of their

voluntary union in a continental association. Special classes and lectures were held in the public schools, in accordance with the presidential decree of September 24, 1930.

OTHER CELEBRATIONS

In view of the enthusiasm aroused by Pan American Day, many civic organizations and other bodies throughout the continent joined in the celebration.

In Rio de Janeiro the Brazilian Federation for Feminine Progress held a meeting at which Dr. Ormenda Bastos, Sra. Mercedes de Gomes, and Sra. Bertha Lutz spoke. These addresses, broadcast by the Radio Club of Brazil, set forth the important role being played by American women for the closer fellowship of sister nations.

The Organizing Committee of the Seventh Scientific Congress, which is to meet in Mexico City in February, 1932, celebrated Pan American Day with a banquet in Chapultepec Park. The chairman gave a detailed account of the labors of the committee up to the present time. Dr. Luis Sánchez Pontón, Chairman of the Section on Social and Economic Sciences of the committee, was the speaker at the banquet; he said that the future of America depends on the idea of American union, and that when the Anglo-Saxon and the Hispanic cultures unite, frontiers disappear, prejudices melt away, egotism and misunderstanding are dissipated, and the goal of continental equality will be reached.

Another meeting in Mexico City was held in the Alvaro Obregón Civic Center under the auspices of the Civic League, a dependency of the Bureau of Civic Affairs of the Federal District. The main address was delivered by a distinguished Mexican lawyer, Sr. Francisco de P. Herrasti, who spoke of the meaning of Pan Americanism for all the American nations and of its importance for world equilibrium.

The Rotary Club of Lima gave a luncheon to the diplomatic representatives of the Pan American nations, which was an occasion of good fellowship. The Rotary Club of Panama observed the day in a similar manner; speeches were made by Sr. Enrique Fonseca Zúñiga, Minister of Costa Rica; Sr. Eduardo Rueda, Chargé d' Affaires of Colombia; and Mr. James Zetec, entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture.

In the United States the Pan American Society of New York gave a splendid banquet in the Hotel Biltmore, at which the Consuls General of the other American Republics were guests of honor. The great ballroom of the hotel was decked with the flags of the 21 American nations, hung from the balconies and draped over the speakers' table. The speeches delivered at the official celebration of the day in Washington and the message of the President of Mexico from Chapultepec Castle were brought to the gathering by radio. At

the close of the broadcast Mr. Mallet-Prevost, ex-president of the society, read a resolution expressing the condolences of the society to the nation of Nicaragua for the suffering and loss of life and property caused by the recent earthquake. The resolution was approved, and copies ordered sent to the President of the Republic, to the Minister of Nicaragua in Washington, and to the Consul General in New York, who, being present, thanked the society on behalf of his Government. The president of the society, Mr. John L. Merrill, then welcomed the guests in the name of the society, introducing each member of the consular corps by turn. The Consul of Uruguay answered for his colleagues. The society concluded the meeting by



PAN AMERICAN SOCIETY LUNCHEON IN NEW YORK CITY ON APRIL 14, 1931

A section of the speakers' table at the society's luncheon on Pan American Day.

sending messages of congratulation to the Presidents of the Latin American Republics, and of thanks to President Hoover, to the Secretary of State as Chairman of the Governing Board, and to the Ambassador of Mexico for their brilliant speeches at the Pan American Union.

The San Francisco and Los Angeles chapters of the society also celebrated Pan American Day with banquets, to which were invited the consular representatives of the American nations in those cities.

The day was celebrated with great pomp in the city of Miami, Fla., under the auspices of clubs and civic organizations and with the cooperation of neighboring towns. There was a special parade in which allegorical floats were featured, and a special section of 21

school girls, each representing an American nation. In the morning a bronze plaque was presented to the University of Miami; in the afternoon there were maneuvers by a squadron of airplanes and the planting of a memorial tree in Bayfront Park. Among the speakers were Dr. Victor Belaúnde, of Peru, professor at the University of Miami, whose subject was "The New Pan Americanism," and Judge Gautier, who addressed the gathering on "Pan American Day, Its Meaning and Its Possibilities." In the evening a gala festival was held as a tribute to Pan American womanhood, in honor of the students who had represented the American nations earlier in the day.

The American Red Cross Society, which was holding its annual meeting on April 14, approved the following resolution:

Whereas the President of the United States of America has by proclamation designated the 14th day of April as Pan American Day:

Be it resolved, That the American National Red Cross in annual convention assembled give expression to the spirit of continental solidarity and to the sentiment of cordiality and friendly feeling so happily and thoroughly established between the Government and people of the United States and the peoples and Governments of the other nations of the American Continent.

Be it further resolved, That we send our especial greetings to the Red Cross organizations of the nations comprised in the Pan American Union and crave to unite with them in service to the common good.

COMMENTARY OF THE PRESS

Throughout the Western Hemisphere the press united in giving prominence to the celebration of Pan American Day, and in setting forth the significance of April 14, a date established by common accord in all the nations members of the Pan American Union. From the vast number of editorials published on that day, some favorable, some critical, the following extracts have been selected:

Argentina and all the other countries of this hemisphere are observing a holiday to-day. It is a holiday of broad significance, a day of friendly cordiality, on which all the nations of America fraternize together, united in a common aspiration—harmony, peace, mutual understanding. . . . To-day's date is a direct challenge to American brotherhood. Instituted by mutual agreement of all the sister republics, it gives substance to a desire that has been cherished from the very beginning of the emancipation of the continent, when our great leaders dreamed a Utopian dream of the spiritual union of all the sons of America.—*La Razón*, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Athwart the differences that have arisen between American nations, the spirit of America has always inclined to union and solidarity on a plane where respect, mutual interests, and common aspirations develop without the predominance of any one nation and to the advantage of all. It may be said without exaggerating that the great men of America have sought in tangible form to demonstrate that the promised land could be found for humanity.—*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

This holiday, which makes its first appearance to-day, will grow greater with each year. It will have an enormous educational value. For as now our children inquire about the holidays of historical origin, to-morrow they will ask about April 14 and its meaning will be explained to them: harmony, affection, union, that community of interests which should exist among the countries of the New World, the only united front that we can present to the enormous interests which are launched from the other side of the Atlantic in opposition to the interests of Pan America. This great labor of cooperation, of mutual acquaintance, and mutual sympathy is made incarnate on this day, Pan American Day, which we are observing for the first time and which is one more link added to the great chain of international peace, a labor to which no one can refuse his aid.—*El Mercurio*, Antofagasta, Chile.

In appointing April 14 as "Pan American Day" or the "Day of the Americas," the Pan American Union has but completed its fruitful labor of American approximation, offering to the youth of our countries an opportunity to remember the ties which bind them together and to carry on the work of real spiritual communion which complements the material and commercial relations which unite all America.—*El Mercurio*, Cartagena, Colombia.

To-day as we celebrate Pan American Day for the first time and America entire observes this day—the dawn of its political resurrection, of its international solidarity—we should all unite our efforts to make the ties that bind us together ever stronger, so that we may become great, great in the present and great in the future, all united and all seeking the prosperity and aggrandizement of the New World of Columbus. We may perhaps differ in racial character, in religion, or in language, as Francisco García Calderón asserts, but we all have the same ideal of equality inherent in our free democracies and we have as standards arbitration and peace, holy and blessed peace, which is the end that we all pursue.—*El Imparcial*, Barquisimeto, Venezuela.

It remains to be seen if Pan Americanism is going to evolve also in its application or in the consequences of its acceptance by the Latin American nations. These nations also have problems of commercial life, moral peace, and international security. Pan Americanism as a plan for harmony must also show that it is a plan for reciprocity and bilateral cooperation. And if plans for regional concord in Europe are based on mutual commercial and tariff concessions, it is not too much to hope that Pan Americanism will take the direction of practical arrangements, of mutual advantages in the New World, on the idea of an economic unit in which nations will achieve an accommodation of their material interests, realizing that a definitive consolidation of their rights as free, equal, autonomous nations is indispensable. This should be the modern Pan Americanism.—*El Nacional*, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

The Hispanic American nations are animated by the highest purposes of solidarity and concord, and they desire sincerely to cooperate to form a great American fatherland where the nations are recognized and take their places as members of a single international family. And the first requisite for this is that the elder brother treat them like brothers, without using his power to attain ends which are at odds with the concord and union in which true Pan Americanism should be inspired.

Those who govern the American people should understand that the best way to foster Pan Americanism is to make Pan Americanism effective, and that the basis of this policy of peace and amity consists in never wounding the dignity,



Courtesy of "The Times Picayune," New Orleans.

AMERICAN PAN AMERICAN DAY CARTOON

This drawing by Keith Temple, appeared under the title of "For Friendship and Republican Ideals" in the April 14th issue of the New Orleans "Times Picayune."

the sovereignty, or the material interests of the countries of this hemisphere which sincerely desire the enthronement in America of an era of real and fruitful international solidarity.

The United States to-day abounds in statesmen, thinkers, and publicists who believe as we do and who are endeavoring to set Pan Americanism firmly on a foundation of justice and international solidarity. This movement is prospering in the United States, and to-day there are many who desire sincere harmony and effective union with the Hispanic American nations. When this spiritual state holds full sway, then will the words of Hoover be fulfilled and Pan American Day become "an outward symbol of the constantly strengthening unity of purpose and unity of ideals of the Republics of this hemisphere."—*El Comercio*, Lima, Peru.

The first period of the movement toward American unity was of Latin American origin and embraces, more or less, two-thirds of the nineteenth century. But with the failure of the second congress of Panama, called by Colombia in 1881, the most Utopian became convinced that the Hispanic American nations had still too many problems of their own in widely separated territories to unite in one great union. The Pan Americanist spirit was willing, but the flesh was weak. Then arose the idea of seeking another road to the realization of this ideal, a formula more practicable, broader, less rigorous and strict. And then the second period of Pan Americanism made its appearance, the period through which we are now passing, when the United States took the lead in the movement, calling the first Pan American Congress to meet at Washington in 1889. From then



Courtesy of C. K. Berryman.

A PAN AMERICAN DAY CARTOON

C. K. Berryman's drawing reproduced in the "Evening Star" of Washington, April 14, 1931.

until now several similar congresses have taken place and the Pan American Union has been created as the institution representative of Pan Americanism, the organizer and leader of its manifestations.—*El Comercio*, Lima, Peru.

To-day a new holiday is born, international in scope and destined, we hope, to become of such importance as to make the date historic.

We have our own George Washington. Argentina has her San Martín, Bolivia has her Sucre, Brazil her Silva, Chile her O'Higgins, Cuba her Martí, and so on down the alphabet to Venezuela and her immortal Bolívar.

The Monroe doctrine needs modernization. It should be made to fit a hemisphere where there is not just one important nation but a number of important nations. The Monroe Doctrine should be transformed into a Pan American doctrine to be upheld not by one of 21 but by the entire 21 American republics.—*The Press-Scimitar*, Memphis, Tenn.

Pan American Day was celebrated yesterday in Washington and in most of the Republics of Central and South America. Many orators maintained that distrust of the United States was lessening in the southern nations and that greater cooperation will prevail in the future.

That seems a reasonable enough assumption. The great handicaps to closer relationships are the ignorance of people here about the southern Republics and the suspicions of our motives, which are widespread from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn. These are not as acute as they were a few years ago. They will not be eradicated in a hurry, but it is satisfactory to know that they are being lessened by the growth of cooperative business.—*The Post*, Boston, Mass.

Present conditions, not only in the American Continents but throughout the world, have emphasized the need of American solidarity. It is not a new ideal, but it is one which year by year takes on a more serious meaning. It shone in the very dawn of American republicanism, when the infant nations of Latin America first achieved their political independence. A quarter century ago the former President of Uruguay, José Battle y Ordóñez, said:

"Born on the same continent and in the same epoch, ruled by the same institutions, animated by the same spirit of liberty and progress, and destined alike to cause republican ideas to prevail on earth, it is natural that the nations of all America should approach nearer and nearer to each other and unite more and more amongst themselves; and it is natural, also, that the most powerful and the most advanced amongst them should be the one to take the initiative in this union."—*The Tribune*, Chicago, Ill.

To-day, and for the first time, the value of Pan American solidarity will be emphasized in 21 countries of the Western Hemisphere by appropriate exercises, in which the schools have a part and governments officially participate, with the aid, also, of the most extensive short-wave hook-up in radio history. It should have important influence toward increasing the international friendliness of two continents, and in spread of appreciation of how much this may mean for the strengthening of the intimacy of peoples whose political situations have similar historic origin, and whose kinship in other respects should be more and more realized in the decades of modern progress.—*The Times*, Hartford, Conn.

A decade ago we of this country knew very little about our neighbors to the south of us. Distances were great, means of communication were few, and there was little travel between those countries and ours. We did not understand them; they did not understand us.

The various countries are coming closer together. Pan American Day will be one other opportunity to strengthen the chains of interest which are binding us so closely. Miami should celebrate the day with enthusiasm, remembering how much it means in actual material and cultural prosperity that must come to us if we properly cultivate the relations that already exist between this favorably located city and South and Central American cities.—*The Herald*, Miami, Fla.

Overcoming prejudice and difficult obstacles, the Pan American Union has succeeded in constantly strengthening the relations of friendship among the nations of this hemisphere, and its important work, which may be said to have commenced but yesterday, will undoubtedly have ever greater and more practical results in the future. "The Lord has made us neighbors; let justice make us friends," said one of the greatest spirits of the great democracy of the north, and, responding to this highly human postulate, the Pan American Union is working and building to make a single cooperating family from all the different nations situated from end to end of the continent.—*El Cronista*, Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

It may be said that the precursor and greatest representative of the highest Pan Americanism was the Liberator, conscious, as no one else has been, of the high destiny of the New World and the heavy obligations which the new nationalities were assuming toward themselves and toward other nations.

But Pan Americanism is not only a creation, or rather a fiction of theorizers; it is a definite reality with a positive, practical significance fully demonstrated in a thousand aspects of continental life.—*El Universal*, Caracas, Venezuela.

Moreover, much publicity was given to the "Message to American Youth on Pan American Day" by the famous Chilean poet, Gabriela Mistral; the "Letter to the Students of America" from the Director and the Assistant Director of the Pan American Union; and to an article on the BULLETIN of the Pan American Union as interpreter of Pan Americanism.

Thus did the good ship Pan Americanism, flying proudly the flags of the 21 nations of America, sail the seas of international peace and friendship, leaving a shining wake of good will which will ever widen as the sister nations of this hemisphere continue the annual celebration of Pan American Day, inaugurated under such favorable auspices on April 14, 1931.



Courtesy of Dr. Henry S. West.

TABLET UNVEILED AT UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI, FLORIDA

With this plaque, dedicated on April 14, the freshman class of Miami University paid homage to their brother students in the Latin American Republics.



Courtesy of the James Monroe Law Office National Shrine.

JAMES MONROE

The fifth President of the United States, 1817-1825.
Born April 28, 1758, his death occurred 100 years ago, July 4, 1831.

THE CENTENARY OF THE DEATH OF JAMES MONROE, FIFTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

April 28, 1758—July 4, 1831

By A. CURTIS WILGUS, Ph. D.

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I

IN many respects no President of the United States has had more of the characteristics of George Washington than James Monroe. Both were born in Virginia. Both were tall and broad shouldered, with great physical strength and stamina. Both loved the open life and were good horsemen. Both served in the Army of their country and in the legislature of their State. Both were twice elected President of the United States in periods of transition and reconstruction. Both had exceptionally competent cabinets. Both took a keen interest in foreign relations and diplomacy. Both held many of the same political principles. Both were conciliatory, conservative, tactful, sometimes cautious, but always frank, courteous, hospitable, eminently honorable, with a strong sense of fidelity, and of unblemished integrity. And finally, both were gifted with an uncommon amount of what is generally called common sense.

Yet in a number of respects the two men differed. The biographer of James Monroe must deal with contradictions and frequent unreconciled facts, for his character was sometimes enigmatic. Theodore Roosevelt, writing in the capacity of historian, considered that Monroe's greatness was "thrust upon him." The historian Bancroft wrote: "No man liked better than Monroe to lean for support on the minds and thoughts of others. He desired to spread his sails to a favoring breeze, but in threatening weather preferred quiet under the shelter of friends." Professor Muzzey has written that James Monroe was not, like Jefferson, of first-class ability, but that his patriotism, openness, industry, and intellectual patience were unquestioned. At the same time he was plodding and visionless, and too opinionated and insistent in small matters. And one of his best biographers, George Morgan, speaks of him as being slow, sober, lacking a gift of humor, and having little talent as an orator and writer.

On the other hand, his contemporaries spoke most favorably of Monroe. Thomas Jefferson said of him: "He is a man whose soul might be turned wrong side outwards without discovering a blemish to the world." James Madison remarked that "his understanding was very much underrated; his judgment was particularly good; few men have made more of what may be called sacrifices in the services of the public." And the discerning John Quincy Adams spoke of Monroe's mind as "anxious and unwearied in the pursuit of truth and right, patient in inquiry, patient of contradiction, courteous even in the collision of sentiment, sound in its ultimate judgments, and firm in its final conclusions."

Unlike Washington, about whose name a great literature has been built up, James Monroe has been the subject of comparatively little writing. One reason may be found in the fact that the latter has been partially overshadowed and obscured by a host of great contemporaries, including George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, John Marshall, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, Patrick Henry, Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, and others. Another reason seems to lie in the fact that many of the events of Monroe's administration, because of their exceeding importance in the history of the United States, have attracted attention to themselves and away from the Executive. Such are the Missouri Compromise, the purchase of Florida, the Monroe Doctrine, and to a less extent the Seminole War, the agreement with England of 1818, the Land Purchase Act of 1820, the neutrality legislation of 1817 and 1818, the recognition of the Latin American States in 1822, and other affairs with all of which Monroe was closely connected. But whereas these events have all had their historians, the man behind many of them has suffered from a want of biographers. None of Monroe's contemporaries gave adequate accounts of his activities, and all too few of his recent biographers have succeeded in placing him in the proper setting of historical breadth, depth, and perspective. For these reasons a new study of Monroe's life would be welcome.

II

James Monroe was born on April 28, 1758, in the midst of Virginia aristocracy and blue bloods, yet without being one himself. But, as Woodrow Wilson once wrote of George Washington, he was "bred a man of honor in the free school of Virginia society." As in the case of John Marshall, who was barely three years his senior, there flowed in his veins Scotch and Welsh blood. The Gaelic name of Monroe, according to Mr. Morgan, his best and most recent biographer, means "red bog."

Comparatively little is known of his, as of George Washington's, early boyhood but, like other boys of his time, he must have taken a great interest in the stories told of the French and Indian wars; and later he certainly must have been profoundly impressed and agitated by the news of the Stamp Act and the events which followed so rapidly upon that momentous legislation. At 11 the youth went to school to the uncle of the tutor selected for the young Patrick Henry. In the same school John Marshall and probably James Madison received



Courtesy of James Monroe Law Office National Shrine.

MRS. JAMES MONROE

A portrait by the famous artist, Benjamin West, painted in 1796.

a portion of their early education. At 16 young James went to the justly famous William and Mary College, where he remained through the soul-stirring days of 1774, 1775, and 1776.

It was in 1776 that Monroe joined the Third Virginia Regiment, serving as a lieutenant under the immediate command of Capt. William Washington, a kinsman of the commanding general, at the Battles of Harlem Heights and Trenton. In the latter engagement, when assisting in the capture of a Hessian battery, Monroe was wounded in the left shoulder, and carried the bullet the remainder

of his life. For this deed he was promoted to a captaincy. When he recovered from his wound he took part in the Battle of Brandywine with Lafayette, a year his senior, and in the Battle of Germantown. He was thereafter promoted to the position of aide-de-camp to Major General Sterling, and as such he spent the terrible winter of 1777 at Valley Forge. In the summer of 1778 he took part in the Battle of Monmouth. He was now a major, although not yet 21 years of age. George Washington, writing at this time to Col. Archibald Cury, said of Monroe: "It is with pleasure [that] I take occasion to express to you the high opinion I have of his worth. He has in every instance maintained the reputation of a brave, active, and sensible officer."

Leaving the Army because there was no command for him, Monroe was appointed by Gov. Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, a military commissioner from that State to the Southern Army in the summer of 1780. From this task he returned in the same year to Richmond, where he took up the study of law under Jefferson. In this way he gained that great statesman's lifelong friendship and confidence, and prepared himself consciously or unconsciously for the political career which he was destined to follow.

III

In 1782, when Monroe was 24 years of age, a political opportunity presented itself, and, with the assistance of George Washington, he became a member of the Virginia Assembly, in which body Patrick Henry was so vigorous a leader. In the same year Monroe was chosen a member of the Executive Council, or Governor's Cabinet, as James Madison had been before him and as John Marshall, Monroe's close friend at the time, was to be after him. Like Madison also, Monroe represented Virginia in the Continental Congress, where Thomas Jefferson was then serving. It was while this body was meeting at Annapolis that Monroe saw George Washington surrender his commission, and he must have carried in his mind a picture of this memorable event much like that depicted by the artist Trumbull upon his immortal canvas. On January 14, 1784, while still serving in Congress, Monroe participated in the ratification of the treaty of peace which ended the American Revolution. In the same year he helped to select the site for the National Capitol overlooking the broad Potomac. And in the same summer and in the following summer and fall, with George Rogers Clark and others, he made a tour through the Northwest and Canada in order to learn more of that vast region, so that he might vote more intelligently when questions arose concerning the western lands. During his three terms in the Continental Congress, from 1783 to 1786, Monroe served in a noteworthy and frequently conspicuous manner, being studious, hard working, circumspect, and sagacious.

In 1786 occurred the first of a series of events which led to the establishment of the Constitution of the United States. In September of that year Monroe was a delegate, with George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, John Dickinson, and others, to the Annapolis convention, where it was decided that a new constitution was necessary if the young Republic was to be saved from its enemies and from itself. The result of this meeting was the convening at Philadelphia in May of the next year of the famous Constitutional Convention. Monroe was not a member of this important body, although he seems to have known what was taking place behind its closed doors. Instead, he was living in Fredericksburg,



Courtesy of James Monroe Law Office National Shrine.

MONROE'S LAW OFFICE, FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA

The building wherein James Monroe began his career in the practice of law is now a national shrine. Here have been assembled for exhibition an interesting collection of the possessions of James Monroe and his wife.

Va., with his wife, Eliza Kortright, whom he had married early in 1786 in New York; but Monroe was not idle, for he was practicing law and serving in the State legislature. Mrs. Monroe was of Dutch extraction, some of her progenitors having settled in Brazil in the seventeenth century under Maurice of Nassau-Siegen. But when that ill-fated colony collapsed the family moved, with others, to British North America. It was from his wife and her relatives that Monroe learned much about the Spanish and Portuguese colonies in South America. This early interest and indirect contact led later to an intimate knowledge of these peoples which he was to put to most useful advantage.

When the Constitution was finally submitted to the several States for consideration, Monroe was chosen a member of the Virginia convention. In that body he stood for modification by amendments, but when he was outvoted and the Constitution ratified, he was among the first to accept it and to recognize its importance. Soon after it became the law of the land Monroe, then at the age of 32, was elected to the United States Senate, where he served from 1790 to 1794 in a conspicuous and exemplary fashion.

IV

In the summer of the latter year Monroe was appointed by President Washington United States Minister to the French Government, and, with his wife and 7-year-old daughter, he sailed in June for France, where he succeeded the eccentric Gouverneur Morris. This was a time "that tried men's souls," and no doubt Monroe lived over again his experiences during the American Revolution. When Monroe arrived in Paris he found that ardent democrat, Tom Paine, whose writings so profoundly affected many of the patriot leaders in Latin America and the United States, in prison expecting execution at the hands of Robespierre. Thanks to Monroe's assistance, however, that distressed gentleman was freed from his difficulties; his liberator soon fell under his remarkable influence and became an ardent partisan of the Revolution. It was at this time also that the American Minister did what he could to free Madame Lafayette and her husband from prison, but he was successful only in relieving their distress. The brief stay of the democratic Monroe in Paris was greatly embarrassed by the activities of the Federalist Jay in London, where he was negotiating his famous treaty, and the inevitable outcome was Monroe's recall on August 22, 1796.

Upon his arrival home Monroe found politics conflicting and stormy. Caught in this maelstrom, he did what he was later ashamed of—he wrote a volume of more than 400 pages (published in 1797) containing his instructions as minister, together with the official correspondence and other letters pertaining to his activities while in France. This was a vindication of his conduct abroad and bore the title *A View of the Conduct of the Executive in the Foreign Affairs of the United States Connected with the Mission to the French Republic During the Years 1794, 1795, and 1796*. But this work can be laid to political heat rather than to a personal animosity toward George Washington, and seems in no way to have ruined Monroe's upward path toward the Presidency. Soon after this event he became one of the founders of the Jeffersonian "Democratic-Republican" Party.

From 1799 to 1802 Monroe was governor of his native State, and shortly after his term expired he was again called to represent the

United States abroad. In January, 1803, he and Robert R. Livingston were selected by President Jefferson to attempt the purchase of New Orleans from Napoleon's government. Reaching Paris in April, they negotiated a treaty for the purchase of all Louisiana, which was signed on May 2. Thus Monroe was instrumental in starting a chain of events of utmost significance not only in his own life but in the history of the United States, a chain which included the purchase of Florida, the recognition of the independence of the revolting Spanish colonies, the enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine, the slavery

AN UNUSUAL CORNER
IN "ASH LAWN,"
VIRGINIA

Several unique architectural details distinguish this home of James Monroe, near Charlottesville, which was designed by Thomas Jefferson. Here Monroe lived after his return from France.



crisis and the Civil War, and numerous problems which have not as yet been solved.

After completing his mission in France, Monroe went in July, 1803, to England, whither he was sent by President Jefferson as United States Minister to succeed Rufus King, the friend of that great Venezuelan precursor of independence, Francisco Miranda. There he and his family spent a number of unpleasant months, owing to the climate, the high cost of living, and the social snubbing which they received at the hands of London society. Consequently Monroe welcomed his appointment by President Jefferson as Minister to Spain in October, 1804. In that country Monroe found himself

doing something in which he was interested, for he now had the authority to offer \$2,000,000 to Spain for the purchase of East Florida. But in his negotiations he made the mistake of attempting to obtain Texas and all of Florida for the United States. The diplomatic bickering on these questions lasted from January to May, and ended with Monroe's demanding his passport and leaving the country for England. There in December he and William Pinkney signed a treaty with the British Government which, because of its colorless provisions, was rejected by President Jefferson. The next year Monroe returned to the United States, and soon after wrote a 10-page defense of his diplomatic activities while in England.



MONROE'S DESK

This desk, on which the Monroe Doctrine was written, was brought from France by James Monroe, and is now in the National Shrine.

V

Again his reputation seems not to have suffered from his overseas mistakes, and honors quickly followed. Early in 1810 he was elected to the legislature of his native State for the third time, and the next year he became governor of his State for the fourth time. During this period he again took up farming and, like most of his neighbors, cultivated tobacco. From the office of governor Monroe resigned on April 2, 1811, to become Secretary of State under his close friend, President James Madison. He was now one step nearer the Presidency and, as it was soon to prove, only one step removed from that office.

Monroe's duties brought him again into close contact with European affairs; it was his destiny to hold this post during the second war with England, and to be continually in the midst of diplomatic controversy and international responsibility. In this trying time he served, as John Quincy Adams wrote, "with untiring assiduity, with universally acknowledged ability, and with a zeal of patriotism which counted health, fortune, and life itself for nothing in the ardor of self-devotion to the cause of his country." He was in this office, as in others, writes a biographer, Daniel C. Gilman, an honest and patriotic citizen, discharging the duties of an exalted station.

To add to his experience he was appointed, after the capture of Washington by the British, *ad interim* Secretary of War, in which position, says Professor Pratt, he displayed "more energy and purpose than had any of his war-time predecessors." He thus served in this dual capacity from September 26, 1814 (although actually from August 31), to March 1, 1815, a period which included the critical end of the struggle and the negotiation of the treaty of Ghent which ended the war. With peace came the end of the Federalist Party, and political animosities nearly ceased. Thereafter commenced an "era of good feeling."

VI

Such was the political state of the country when, in the fall of 1816, Monroe was elected President of the United States by an electoral vote of 183 to 34, his opponent being Rufus King. On Tuesday, March 4, 1817, as the fifth President of the United States and the fourth from Virginia, Monroe took the oath of office from the friend of his youth, Chief Justice John Marshall. For a time the Monroe family lived in the temporary White House, while the government was housed in the temporary Capitol until the buildings recently burned by the British should be repaired.

As President of the United States Monroe served for two terms, during which time, remarks Professor Bassett, he "gave the country eight years of political peace, which is more than can be said of any other President." He hoped, wrote the historian Schouler, to model his administration upon that of George Washington, but in this he was not entirely successful. The President enjoyed for most of these years great popularity and general confidence. Yet this was a period of recovery from war and one in which new issues were taking form: sectionalism soon became disturbing, aggravated largely by the Missouri Compromise and the slavery issue, which, as Jefferson said, startled many "like a fire bell in the night" and foreshadowed the great conflagration which was to cause brother to kill brother. As a transition period this was one of the most significant in the history of the United States.

In the solution of many of his problems the President sought the advice of his friends—Jefferson in retirement at Monticello and Madison in retirement at Montpelier. John Adams, the second President of the United States, was still living and frequently expressed his mature views for the benefit of Monroe, as did Andrew Jackson, a close friend of the President. Moreover, President Monroe selected a strong cabinet, for he had decided to fill it with the best material available. John Quincy Adams was made Secretary of State, and soon showed that he was to be one of the greatest men to fill that important office, while John C. Calhoun was selected as

Secretary of War after the position had been offered to Henry Clay. The latter soon after became Speaker of the House of Representatives, where he served his country vigorously, but, as Professor Fish remarks, "with a dashing opposition" to the administration.

The newly elected President prepared for his duties by making a tour of the eastern and western parts of the country, where he inspected military works. The next year (1817) he undertook a journey of 5,000 miles through the Southern States. In this same year several problems confronted President Monroe: The questions of the neutrality of the Great Lakes, the fishing privileges in Canadian waters, and the trade with the British West Indies complicated



Courtesy of the Library of Congress.

OAK HILL, VIRGINIA

The residence of Monroe, to which he retired after serving as the nation's chief executive for eight years.

friendly relations with England. Conflicts in Latin America led to the strengthening of United States neutrality laws in 1817 and in 1818, and again in 1820 and in 1823. During parts of 1817 and 1818 the Seminole Indian War centered attention upon Florida, and in 1819 that region, long desired by Monroe, was purchased from Spain. In 1820 the Missouri Compromise brought a premature crisis in the slavery issue. This was also the year of the presidential election, and Monroe was reelected by 231 electoral votes, while Secretary of State Adams received 1 vote. As March 4, 1921, fell on Sunday, the President was inaugurated on the 5th, this being the first time such a situation had occurred.

Monroe's second administration was to be most noteworthy and to have a much wider significance in the history of the world than could be foreseen at the time. The first of two great events in this period was the extension of recognition in 1822 to the revolting Spanish colonies. More truly might Monroe have said when this act was consummated, than did Canning when he spoke of the significance of the Monroe Doctrine, that he had "called the New World into existence to redress the balance of the Old." Such action on the part of Monroe seems to have been contemplated for several years. As early as 1804, when he was Minister to England, he had shown great sympathy for the plans of Miranda, and actually suggested to Lord Holland that the United States and England act jointly in what would be a declaration in favor of the independence of those regions so that their ports would be free to the commerce of both nations. Again, in 1812, he had been deeply interested in the movement for independence in Mexico and had sympathized with the patriots and their aims. Similar views were expressed again in the first year of his Presidency.

The second event was of even greater significance, for the doctrine contained in the President's message of December 2, 1823,¹ was to

1 " . . . At the proposal of the Russian Imperial Government, made through the minister of the Emperor residing here, a full power and instructions have been transmitted to the Minister of the United States at St. Petersburg to arrange, by amicable negotiation, the respective rights and interests of the two nations on the northwest coast of this continent. A similar proposal has been made by His Imperial Majesty to the Government of Great Britain, which has likewise been acceded to. . . . In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American Continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers. . . .

"In the wars of the European powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy to do so. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defense. With the movements in this hemisphere, we are, of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole Nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. . . . Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government *de facto* as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, meeting, in all instances, the just claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none. But in regard to those continents, circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can anyone believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference. . . ." (J. D. Richardson, *A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1897*, Vol. II.)

prove, says the English historian Trevelyan, "the most formidable and far-reaching of all diplomatic weapons"; and, in the words of an American historian, Prof. Dexter Perkins, it was "one of the most important diplomatic acts in the whole of United States history." Monroe was at the time 65 years of age, and the views expressed in his memorable message were the product of a mature judgment. Eight years before he had hoped for assistance from Great Britain in promoting and maintaining the independence of Spanish America, but now his views were changed. According to Calhoun, the central idea of the doctrine was Monroe's, although he was considerably influenced by his friends John Quincy Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and others. But this subject has been treated so admirably and in such detail elsewhere that it need not detain us further here.

In the summer of 1824 Lafayette made his last visit to the United States as a guest of the American people. Monroe welcomed his old friend and military comrade with great joy and entertained him in his home. In the midst of the great patriot's visit came the presidential election, and, following the precedent set by Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, Monroe did not offer himself as a candidate. Once again a Secretary of State succeeded to the Presidency, and John Quincy Adams, after an election in Congress, was selected as the new Executive. On March 4, 1825, Monroe retired from office, leaving the city of Washington to take up his residence on his estate at Oak Hill, in Virginia. He had left the Central Government stronger than he had found it, and, as Professor Hart adds: "The dignity and influence of the Nation abroad showed that it had become one of the world's greatest powers." But the new age in which Adams began his administration was an "era of ill-feeling."

VII

At his home Monroe could not remain long in retirement or idleness and, like Madison, became a justice of the peace. At the same time (in 1826) he was elected regent of the University of Virginia. But this year was a sad one for the ex-President, for on July 4, two of his dear friends, Jefferson and John Adams, passed away, exactly five years to the day before he himself was to close a busy life. In 1828, together with James Madison, John Marshall, and other close friends, Monroe was chosen a member of the convention called to revise the Virginia constitution, and soon after the assembly convened he was selected to preside over its deliberations.

But the historical drama of the ex-President was fast approaching the end. In 1830 Mrs. Monroe was stricken, while at the same time Monroe was forced to sell his country estate to meet his personal obligations. He therefore moved to New York City, where he lived with his daughter's family for the brief remainder of his life. Even in New York he was unable to live in retirement, for he was called

upon to preside over a meeting at Tammany Hall, his numerous admirers paid homage to him, and he was honored by having a street named after him. But all the time he was suffering from the rigorous climate, and grew more and more feeble in health. At last, at half past 3 on the afternoon of Monday, the 4th of July, 1831, the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration of the Independence of the United States, the great man passed away. The following Thursday occurred the largest funeral that the people of New York had ever witnessed. The city was draped in mourning and business ceased. The president of Columbia College (now Columbia University) delivered the funeral oration on the steps of the City Hall. Final rites were performed at St. Paul's Church, and burial was in the New York City Marble Cemetery. When the Nation learned the tragic news the whole country went into mourning, and flags were flown at half-mast. Twenty-seven years later, in 1858, the year of the centenary of Monroe's birth, his mortal remains were removed to Richmond, in his native State, where they were placed in Hollywood Cemetery in an appropriate tomb. Truly it might be said, in the words of Solomon, "His memory shall not recede, and his name shall be looked for from generation to generation."

JAMES MONROE IN THE HALL OF FAME

IN May, 1930, the quinquennial election of notable Americans to the Hall of Fame of New York University took place; Matthew Fontaine Maury, James Monroe, James Abbot McNeill Whistler, and Walt Whitman were elected. A year later, on May 14, 1931, the busts of these American Immortals were unveiled with impressive ceremonies.

The bust of James Monroe, by Hermon A. MacNeil, was the gift of the James Monroe High School of New York City, and was presented on behalf of the school by its principal, Dr. Henry E. Hein. At the unveiling, in which Hon. Henry Morgenthau, former ambassador to Turkey, Mrs. Rose Gouverneur Hoes, great-granddaughter of Monroe, and the Band and Glee Club of the James Monroe High School took part, the following letters, from President Hoover and Hon. Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, to Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson, Director of the Hall of Fame, were read:

MY DEAR DR. JOHNSON:

I am deeply interested to learn of the unveiling of busts in the Hall of Fame in recognition of the enduring quality of the works of President Monroe, Maury the scientist, Whistler the artist, and Whitman the poet. Naturally my first interest is in my great predecessor, whose enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine was conceived in the friendliest spirit toward the struggling republics of Latin America and which has formed the firm foundation upon which has steadily

grown an ever-increasing mutual respect and good will between our own country and these advancing nations to the south of us. It has been one of the great satisfactions of my tenure of the Presidency that it has given opportunity for this Administration in many ways to show its deep sympathy with and interest in the well-being of our sister republics.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER.

MY DEAR MR. JOHNSON:

I regret that it is not practicable for me to attend upon the unveiling of the bust of President Monroe at the Hall of Fame on the 14th of this month.



JAMES MONROE

Bust by Hermon A. MacNeil,
unveiled in the Hall of
Fame, New York University,
May 14, 1931.

Courtesy of the Hall of Fame.

I think that on this occasion, designed to honor Monroe, something should be said to repel a quite common misunderstanding or misrepresentation which tends to belittle the great declaration that bears his name. It often happens that citizens of the United States who get into trouble in other American countries or who wish the aid of their own Government to promote projects for business profit in other American countries, or who wish some wrong redressed within the territory of some other American country, demand action by their own Government in the name of the Monroe Doctrine.

It often happens that the United States asserts its rights and the rights of its citizens against some other American country upon grounds of international law

regulating the conduct of independent states toward each other, and in discussion of the Government's conduct in such cases those who approve the conduct are quite likely to say that it was justified under the Monroe Doctrine.

Now the Monroe Doctrine has nothing whatever to do with any such cases. It neither asserted nor implied any right or claim of right by the United States to intermeddle or interfere with the independence of the other American states or with their rights incident to independence. On the contrary, the declaration asserted the independence of these other countries. It described them as "the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged," and in that declaration the United States formally acknowledged itself subject to all the rules of international law protecting the rights of those independent states.

The late Doctor Drago, the distinguished Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, justly described this policy in these words, "The traditional policy of the United States without accentuating superiority or seeking preponderance, condemned oppression of the nations of this part of the world and the control of their destinies by the great powers of Europe." The declaration stated the essential ground for this attitude in these words, "It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness."

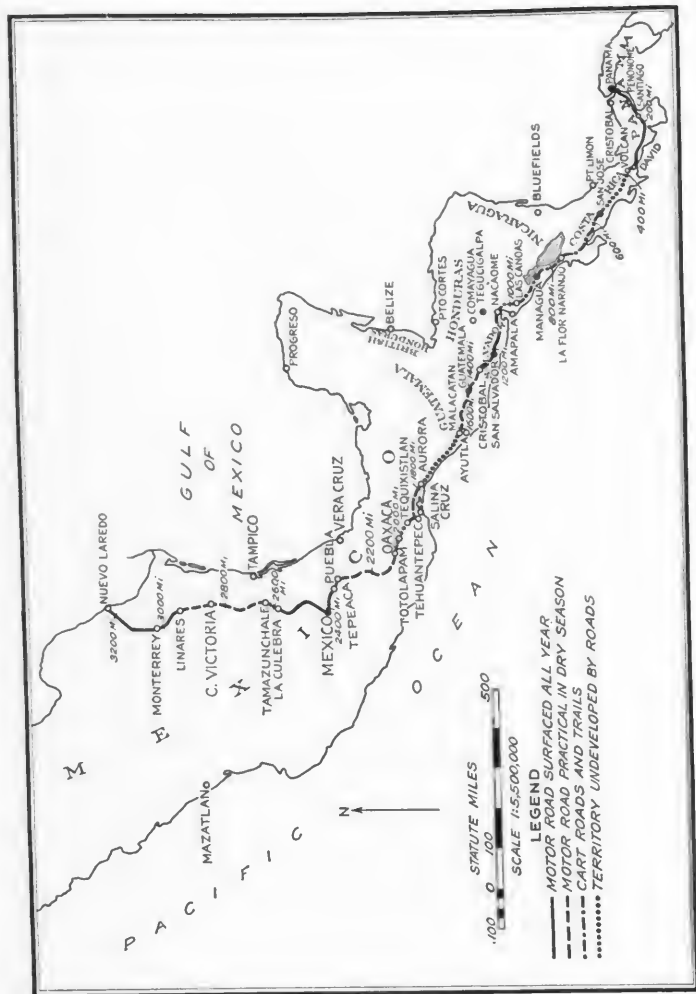
It is common to say that the occasion for the declaration of Monroe has passed. That is at least premature. Anyone who reads thoughtfully the diplomatic history of Europe for the period preceding August, 1914, will see the methods of procedure, the modes of thought and feeling, the standards of conduct, the frames of mind, incident to that political system, bringing on the Great War. That is what Europe is now trying to escape from with the League of Nations and the proposed United States of Europe. And that is a part of what the Monroe Doctrine has kept out of the Americas.

The declaration of Monroe, far from dealing with petty intermeddling or abuse of power, was a political act of wide and far-reaching importance, in favor of liberty and peace, and it was inspired by extraordinary intelligence and vision.

Faithfully yours,

ELIHU ROOT.





THE INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY
 Tentative route as reported to the first meeting of the Inter-American Highway Commission, Panama, March 16-21, 1931.

THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY¹

By E. W. JAMES

Chief, Division of Highway Transport, Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture

FOLLOWING the First Inter-American Highway Congress of October 7-12, 1929, held in Panama, the project of advancing the construction of an inter-American highway has moved steadily forward along lines suggested at that Congress and embodied in its resolves.

In the "First Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1930," passed by the Congress of the United States and approved by the President on March 26, 1930, the sum of \$50,000, previously authorized, was made available to "enable the Secretary of State to cooperate with the several Governments, members of the Pan American Union, when he shall find that any or all of such States have initiated a request or signified a desire to the Pan American Union to cooperate in the reconnaissance surveys to develop the facts and report to Congress as to the feasibility of possible routes, the probable cost, the economic service, and such other information as will be pertinent to the building of an inter-American highway or highways."

On April 7, 1930, the Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe, notified the Secretary of State of the United States that Guatemala and Nicaragua had requested assistance in reconnaissance, and that Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama, and El Salvador

¹ In recurrent notes and articles appearing with reference to highway construction in Central and South America, frequent use is made of the terms Pan American Highway and Inter-American Highway as if they were two entirely distinct conceptions. In fact, they are not distinct, but the first is strictly inclusive of the second. It appears that the first distinct statement relative to a Pan American Highway probably occurs in the program of the Latin American Highway Commission formulated 1924 at the conclusion of an extensive inspection trip which visiting engineers from Central and South America made at the invitation of the Highway Education Board of the United States. In the agenda for a proposed first Pan American Highway Congress, there appeared the following item: "Construction of a Pan American Highway which will unite the capitals of all the countries members of the Pan American Union." This expression at once named and defined the magnificent project involved in a group of international highways between the capitals of all the Latin American States.

The first Pan American Highway Congress was held at Buenos Aires in 1925, and other conferences have since been held at Rio de Janeiro and at Panama. The meeting at Panama in 1929 was no doubt the direct result of action which had been taken by the Congress of the United States providing for an investigation of feasible routes for an Inter-American Highway from North America to South America. This investigation was to be conducted only in the event that each of the several States through which the survey might be carried should cooperate by requesting the survey and by assisting in its execution. The inter-American Highway referred to in a statute of the United States is a part of any Pan American Highway that is likely to be developed through Mexico, the Central American Republics and Panama to a connection with South America.

This word of explanation should remove from the minds of readers any confusion otherwise likely to occur from the use of the two general terms—Pan American Highway and Inter-American Highway.

had designated representatives on the Inter-American Highway Commission as proposed by resolution of the Panama Congress of 1929. Subsequent advice from Doctor Rowe indicated that Panama and Honduras had also requested assistance.

Advice indicates that the question of an application from Costa Rica has been favorably considered by the President and Minister of Foreign Affairs of that country, and that the way will presently be open for reconnaissance over the very important section of the route lying through that Republic.

In El Salvador a route has already been reconnoitered by the Public Works Department, and nothing more appears to be needed than an



HIGHWAY BRIDGE, PANAMA

On the road between San Carlos and Anton.

inspection in order to determine the possible place of this section in the general route and to secure necessary data for making an estimate.

The specific limitations of the law as worded by Congress prevent assistance in any form to those nations which fail to make request through the Pan American Union.

As soon as possible after it became apparent that activities under the law must be developed because of the applications received, plans were made by the Bureau of Public Roads to arrange for opening an office for the Technical Committee of the Commission in Panama as implied in the resolves of the Inter-American Highway Congress of 1929, and to locate there a small engineering field force to carry on the reconnaissance work.

The engineering party left the United States June 21, 1930, and the office was opened in Panama about July 1. Through the courtesy and

official consideration of the Panamanian Government, an invitation was extended to the Department of State to make use of space in the Palacio Nacional in Panama for an office of the engineering group, and this invitation was accepted. This incident has in effect increased the fund at the commission's disposal for carrying on the work by an amount equal to a charge for rent, and is a contribution to the funds in that amount by the Republic of Panama.

By reason of the special appropriation it became necessary to equip the office largely with new purchases, and the beginning of active field operations was unavoidably retarded. But progress has been made in Honduras and in Panama.

In Honduras a reconnaissance has been made entirely across the Republic, and in Panama the field work is completed in that section west of the capital city through which it was helpful to operate. The *Junta Central de Caminos*, under Ingeniero Tomás Guardia, had practically completed location along the proposed route as far as El Volean, leaving still to be studied about 25 miles to the Costa Rican frontier.

Preliminary studies of the probable route to a point on the Mexican border at the Suchiate River near Ayutla indicate that the probable length from Panama to that place will be 1,584 miles, and to Laredo on the Rio Grande River, between Texas and Mexico, 1,663 miles more, a total of 3,247 miles. Of this distance much of the route has not only been reconnoitered, but a considerable part has been surveyed and some sections even built. The total distance needing reconnaissance study is approximately 550 miles. A tabulation of the approximate condition of the entire route to the Texas-Mexico border with relation to the reconnaissance survey is given below.

Tabulation of distances

Country	Approximate distances compiled by technical committee	Distances improved to wagon-road condition or constructed	Distances surveyed and line determined	Distances unreconnoitered	Reconnoitered to February, 1931
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
Mexico.....	1,663		1,663		
Guatemala.....	311	302		9	
El Salvador.....	214	184	30		
Honduras.....	80	8			72
Nicaragua.....	242	102		140	
Costa Rica.....	348	52		296	
Panama.....	389	361			28
	3,247	1,009	1,693	545	100

Although the most promising route for a feasible highway through the Central American Republics was generally agreed upon as following the Pacific slope of the mountains, a broad study of the whole terrain has been made from maps, photographs, former surveys, and

meteorological data; and after conferences with individuals, both engineers and laymen, who are more or less familiar with the unreconnoitered sections, the general route to be followed in each country has been approximately determined in such a way as to make the greatest advisable use of existing highways. The map on p. 718 shows the general route being followed.

In Panama the national highway already surveyed to El Volcan is used to that place and a reconnoitered line has been carried through to the Costa Rican frontier. From Panama City the route will develop the ferry line now projected to cross Balboa Basin, the road to Arraijan now under construction, and a piece of highway recently graded and graveled by the road authorities of Panama between Arraijan and



A COSTA RICAN HIGHWAY

A view of the road connecting San José and Heredia, on one of the alternate routes proposed for the Inter-American highway.

Chorrera. At this point the existing national highway is joined and follows through Chame, Anton, Penonome, Aguadulce, Santiago, Sona, David, and Concepcion to El Volcan, where the elevation is about 4,200 feet.

The line then extends to the westward, crossing the Chiriqui Viejo River and intersecting the Costa Rican frontier on the Llanos de Canas Gordas.

In Costa Rica the route will be longer than in any of the other Central American countries. The distance to be reconnoitered is likewise longer than in any of the other Republics, and several alternate routes are presented. It might be possible to enter the Meseta Central by Cartago, or to go direct to San Jose by way of San Marcos.

Leaving San Jose, it might be possible to develop a route down the Sarapiquí River to the lowlands of the San Juan Valley, or to go from San Jose over the proposed route of a national highway down the San Carlos. This latter line has already been located to the San Carlos River via Heredia, Alajuela, Naranjo, San Juanilla, Zarcere, La Laguna, Tapezco, and Buena Vista. It will make contact with the San Carlos River at Las Muelles. This road has been hard surfaced to Alajuela and graded to Naranjo. Another national highway in Costa Rica is projected from Naranjo via San Ramon to Esparta. Of these the latter appears to be of special significance, as it makes possible a location for the inter-American highway along the lower Pacific slope and assures a direct connection from such location to San Jose and the numerous cities of the Meseta Central.

From the available information and the thorough discussion of the several routes, it appears that the best location in Costa Rica will be found along the Pacific slope, generally staying under 2,500 feet elevation after leaving the Panama frontier.

The line to be reconnoitered will leave the Llanos de Canas Gordas by the ridge lying between the Brus and Limon Rivers and extending in a northwesterly direction to Paso Real on the Diquis River, and be developed down the Diquis on the more favorable side to the foot of the mountains between Palmar and Pejivalle. From this point to the mouth of the Uvito River the coastal plain affords an open location.

As an alternative, a line will be examined from Paso Real up the Diquis River and the Rio General in order to secure a line through the latter valley, if feasible. This line will be in higher altitude and will give direct access to the General Valley which is reputed to be potentially rich, although now undeveloped and not easily accessible. This route would go by Caracol and Repunta, crossing the divide to the headwaters of the Uvito and continuing down that river to the coastal plain. The divide is probably not above 1,800 feet.

From the Uvito the line will follow the edge of the coastal plain at elevations ranging from 50 to 300 feet to the Pirris River. At this point the proposed route is in closest contact with the very important and substantial developments of the Meseta, and the line should be carried up the broad flat ridge existing between the Rivers Pirris and Tusubres to connect with and use, if possible, the wagon road existing between Playa Bonita and Santiago Puriscal. Whether the wagon road can be used or not, the development to Puriscal should be made, because in this region the difference in actual and potential value between the higher and a lower route along the coast is so marked as to control any decision. The total rise to Puriscal is about 3,500 feet, to be made in approximately 28 miles. From Puriscal the route should utilize the existing wagon roads, so far as



AN ASPHALT ROAD OF NICARAGUA

Curves in the Managua-Carazo highway. The route of the Inter-American Highway through Nicaragua will be determined by its location across Costa Rica.



Courtesy of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN HONDURAS

A new grade between Choluteca and Pavana in the Department of Choluteca.

possible, to Orotina, where the national railroad will be crossed, to San Mateo, and thence to Esparta.

From Esparta the line offers no difficulties via Guacimal, La Ceiba, La Soledad, Las Canas, Bagaces, Liberia, and La Esperanza to Santa Rosa. Beyond this point there is a relatively low but somewhat difficult divide to the headwaters of the Sopoá River. The line extends over this divide to Lake Nicaragua in that Republic.

A decision regarding the route in Costa Rica practically determines the general location across Nicaragua. Unless a mountain location is used in the former country, making use of the slopes of the San Juan Valley to reach the lowlands again, the line in Nicaragua is confined to the area between the lakes and the Pacific.

Such a route appears to be entirely feasible and especially advantageous, for it makes possible the use of wagon roads already existing and indicates a location which will connect Rivas, Mandaimé, Granada, Masaya, Managua, Leon, and Chinandega.

The location of El Salvador along the Pacific coast, the existing wagon roads throughout nearly the entire length of the Republic, and the determination of the route in Nicaragua, set control on the location in Honduras.

Here the route follows the Pacific coastal plain through Choluteca and Nacaome. This region is not especially rich in Honduras and is not a section across which the nation would ordinarily locate a main route. But the general control is so strong as to indicate this location. The total length in Honduras is relatively short (approximately 80 miles), and near Nacaome the existing road between Tegucigalpa and its port of San Lorenzo is intersected. These facts remove much of the objection to the route that might otherwise exist. A route between Managua and Tegucigalpa could not be made to any greater advantage through the mountains than by way of Nacaome and the San Lorenzo Road. It is improbable also that a route could be built across the ranges between Tegucigalpa and San Salvador on a line actually shorter than via the connection proposed. The location to be reconnoitered, therefore, will follow the coast, entering El Salvador at a point on the Goascoran River approximately at Santa Clara.

In El Salvador the line will probably follow the developed line and existing road via Jucuapa, San Vicente, Cojutepeque, Ilopango, Sayapango, San Salvador, Santa Tecla, Coatepeque, and Santa Ana to the Guatemalan frontier en route to Jutiapa. This route traverses El Salvador from end to end and passes through the capital city.

In Guatemala a route will be examined along the coast, but a higher line across the plateau to the east of the volcanic range is preferred because it serves a larger population, passes through a more

diverse region, and can utilize in considerable degree existing wagon roads. The last report of any crossing of Guatemala by automobile indicates that in the dry season it is possible to drive along the existing roads from Santa Ana in Salvador via Jutiapa, Guatemala City, Antigua, Chimaltenango, Solola, Totonicapan, Quezaltenango, and San Marcos to a point about 9 miles from the Suchiate River which marks the frontier of Mexico. This is the route being reconnoitered at present.

From the site of the international bridge at the Suchiate, the Mexican National System of Highways provides for a line through Oaxaca,



Courtesy of R. W. Hebard & Co.

A THOROUGHFARE IN SAN SALVADOR

Existing roads through El Salvador will be incorporated in the international highway.

Puebla, Mexico City, Pachuca, and Monterrey to the United States border at Nuevo Laredo.

There are possible alternate routes in northwestern Guatemala to connect with roads through Motocinta, Mexico, or Nenton, Guatemala. Mexican officials have recently approached Guatemala on the question of changing the international route from a crossing of the Rio Suchiate between Tapachula and Ayutla to one of the above-mentioned alternate junction points. Any such change will involve considerable new road undertakings in Guatemala.

Due to the fact that much of the wealth of the Central American Republics is potential and hypothetical rather than exploited or developed, it is impossible to determine economically the most valuable

route in any of the countries crossed. In all probability such a route, if it were susceptible of definite location, would be one of the most expensive to build, because it would keep to the coffee or banana regions. In the first case, this would mean a location continuously above 3,000 feet elevation and through a very rough and broken terrain. In the other case, it would require a continuously low elevation, where the location would be in dense jungle, often swampy and unhealthful, with a very high annual precipitation. Alternation between these two conditions would require excessive rise and fall, increasing the necessary length and losing all advantage of sustained direction. Obviously the capital charges for such construction would be large, and might be prohibitive.



Courtesy of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads.

AN IMPROVED GUATEMALAN ROAD

A side hill development in the Department of Solola, about 185 miles from the border of El Salvador, on one of the routes being reconnoitered.

Advantage has therefore been taken of the fact that in many places the largest money producing crops, coffee and bananas, can be produced at altitudes that frequently overlap, owing to favorable soil conditions, and the route has been located generally in the low coffee altitudes or close to that elevation, and in the upper areas of banana production. Regions where some initial development indicates considerably potential wealth are also crossed or reached by the route. Such areas are represented by the Chiriqui plateau in Panama and the Brus and General Valleys, as well as the cattle-producing Province of Guanacaste, in Costa Rica.

One of the most certain indices of economic location in a new or undeveloped region is the distribution of centers of population, and

this fact has been recognized as fully as possible, having due regard to distance and changes in elevation. In Costa Rica and Honduras the route does not climb to the central highlands, where population is most concentrated, but in both of these countries there are existing or projected, as parts of the proposed national system of highways, adequate connections from the highlands to the route as outlined. In some cases two or more such connections exist. In all other cases the location follows the line of heaviest population, reaching, as it does the capital cities of Panama, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Mexico.



A BOULEVARD IN THE MEXICAN CAPITAL

A palm-bordered avenue leading to Chapultepec Castle.

In Panama and Costa Rica the route is above the minimum elevation for successful coffee production for approximately 66 miles. Much of this distance is entirely undeveloped at present. In Guatemala and El Salvador the route passes through large areas of developed coffee land, and improvements in transportation should be felt in decreased production and marketing costs and in the development of additional coffee lands, if desirable. In Panama the road will undoubtedly afford an avenue for the transportation of small fruits and vegetables of the temperate climate of Chiriqui to the large market for such products that exists in and adjacent to the Canal Zone. In El Salvador and Guatemala the existence of wagon roads in varying stages of improvement along practically the entire projected route in these countries indicates the demand of the present population there

for adequate means of communication, such as the inter-American highway will afford. To some degree this holds true also of Nicaragua.

On the basis of recorded city populations, the proposed route accommodates the following per cent of the total of record in each country:

	Per cent		Per cent
Panama.....	50	Honduras.....	12
Costa Rica.....	9	El Salvador.....	85
Nicaragua.....	60	Guatemala.....	55

It is noted that the low percentages occur in the two countries whose capital cities are not directly in the line of the projected location. A weighted average based on recorded city populations of the six countries gives 53 per cent of the population on the proposed route.

For a single route crossing sparsely settled areas, with a scattered concentration of population, this showing is believed to be a satisfactory evidence of economic support.

The inter-American highway, when completed and adequately equipped with the facilities required for intensive motor traffic, will certainly have unusual attractions as a route for tourists. In and around Mexico City, within a radius of about 75 miles, there may be found more archæological remains of an older and different civilization than ours than can be found in any like area in the western world. In Guatemala are ruins of great interest and value scattered widely among the mountains. Side roads and the other parts of a national highway system, built around the main route, can give access to these unique and curious remains. The scenery along the volcanic range in that country, with its 18 distinct cones of major proportions, provides such a vista as can not be observed anywhere else in all the world. The tropical conditions to be encountered at intervals along the entire route south of Oaxaca in Mexico will furnish a new variety of attraction and scenery unrivaled elsewhere. The mere fact of having an overland route between the United States and the Isthmus of Panama, will create interest and travel.

The results of tourist expenditures in some of the States of the United States, in France and Switzerland, and in Panama are evidence of the economic value of tourist travel. It is capable of reversing an existing balance of trade; and in the case of the inter-American highway as projected, this potential source of national wealth will be entirely in favor of the Central American Republics.

The difficulties of reconnoitering in the wet season are such as to make almost impossible a definite estimate of the time needed to complete the indispensable field work. About 14 per cent is now done. Over 50 per cent more is under way in Guatemala, and it is expected that the balance can be completed by the beginning of the next dry season, in November of this year.

If these arrangements to complete the field work can be carried out, a report to the Congress of the United States at the next session in December will be possible.

It has not been found advisable to adopt definitely fixed standards of width and other details of design for all possible conditions, but wherever new construction is involved the estimates will be based on a width of graded roadway of 28 feet and a surfaced width of 18 feet. A maximum grade of 7 per cent will be used except where alignment of existing roads is satisfactory on steeper grades. Minimum radius of curvature will be kept at 164 feet. The estimates will provide for a graded road with all structures complete, and such



THE INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE SPANNING THE RIO GRANDE

The northern terminal of the highway which will traverse seven republics in its length of 3,247 miles.

surfacing as local materials will provide, varying as needed between selected material from excavations, gravel, and water-bound macadam. In addition, a separate item of the estimate will show the cost of a modern surface to be applied to each national section of the route.

The reconnoitered location will be described in detail with reference to control points and topographic details, with numerous photographs of the controls and topographic features to aid in future identification of the points. The entire line will be shown on maps of adequate scale, and consideration is being given to the matter of having aerophotographs of the entire route, on which the line may be shown in greater detail.

THE MAGDALENA RIVER OF COLOMBIA

By MAJOR L. M. GRAY

Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers

THERE are three great river systems on the South American Continent—the Amazon, the Plata-Parana, and the Orinoco. All of them discharge their waters into the South Atlantic. The Mississippi-Missouri is the world's longest river, but, measured by extent of area drained and by the volume of water it pours into the sea, the Amazon is by far the greatest river on the face of the globe. This mighty stream drains the enormous area of 2,700,000 square miles, or four-tenths of all of South America. It is navigable by ocean steamers for a distance of 2,300 miles from the sea and for steamers of light draft for another 500 miles inland. It rises in the glacier-fed lakes of the high Andes in Peru and flows eastwardly across the continent to the sea; it joins the ocean directly on the girdle of the earth. The drainage area tributary to the Amazon includes most of Brazil; portions of Bolivia and Peru, eastern Ecuador, and the great plains of southern Colombia; the moisture-drenched eastern slopes of the Andes; and that region of excessive rainfall, equatorial Brazil.

The Río de la Plata is the estuarial avenue through which the waters of the Parana and the Uruguay reach the sea. With the aid of these rivers and their tributaries it drains an area of 1,200,000 square miles, including Paraguay and parts of Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil. On its banks are two great cities, Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

The Orinoco drains an area of 365,000 square miles lying in Venezuela and Colombia. The region of the river's source is still unexplored, but an American expedition is now making its third attempt to reach the headwaters. Years ago Humboldt called attention to the possibility of going from the Orinoco into the Amazon by canoe, as during the flood season certain tributaries of these two rivers are united.

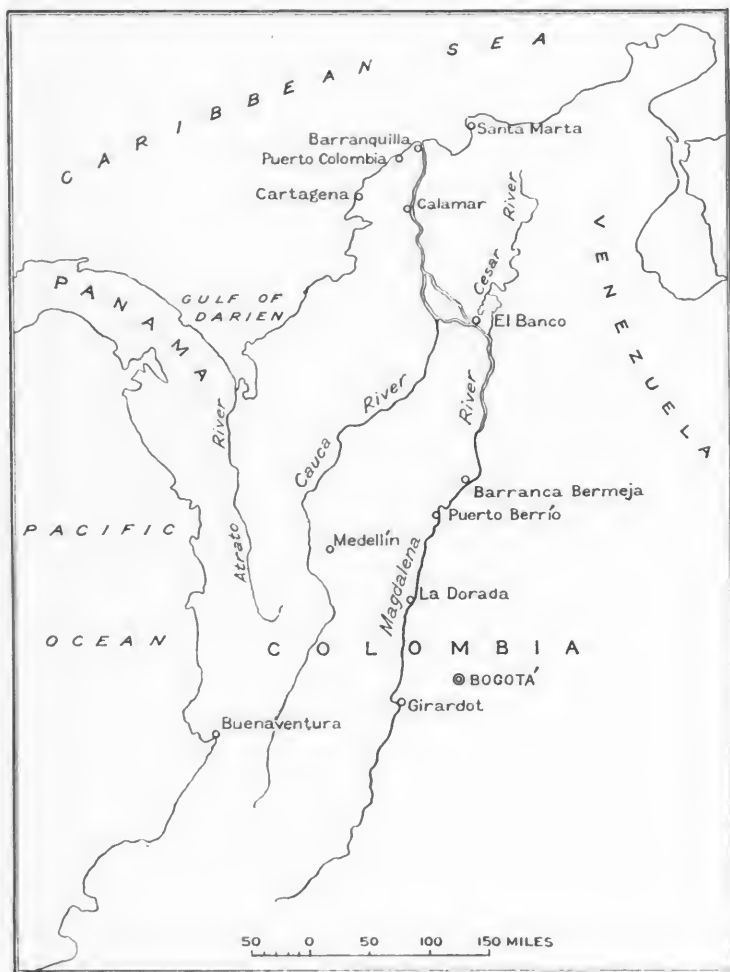
The great river systems of the world have been compared as follows:

1. Amazon: Drains 2,700,000 square miles and is 3,400 miles in length.
2. Congo: Drains 1,425,000 square miles, and is 3,000 miles in length.
3. Mississippi-Missouri: Drains 1,250,000 square miles, and is 4,200 miles in length.
4. Río de la Plata: Drains 1,200,000 square miles, and is 2,400 miles in length (Plata-Parana).
18. Orinoco: Drains 365,000 square miles, and is 1,800 miles in length.

THE MAGDALENA, "EL RIO GRANDE" OF QUESADA

In addition to these three great waterways, South America has many secondary but by no means small river systems, one of the principal of which is the Magdalena.

The Magdalena was discovered and named by Rodrigo de Bastidas in 1501. The north coast of what is now Colombia was first visited by Europeans in 1499, when Ojeda, a companion of Columbus on his second voyage, and Vespucci skirted the coast. It is possible that



MAP SHOWING THE MAGDALENA RIVER SYSTEM

Columbus sailed as far west as this on his third voyage in 1502, although it is generally agreed that the great explorer turned north from the island of Margarita, off the coast of Venezuela. But in 1501 Rodrigo de Bastidas, accompanied by a most competent cartographer and by Vasco Núñez de Balboa, that able and humane adventurer-explorer who was later to discover the Pacific, in command of two small vessels explored the coast from the present eastern limits of Colombia to the Gulf of Darien. The records of this expedition indicate that the ships were in danger at the mouth of the Magdalena. The mouth was again located and charted by an expedition sent out in 1515. In 1530 the Portuguese, Melo, reached the mouth of the



GONZALO JIMÉNEZ DE QUESADA
Conqueror of New Granada, now the
Republic of Colombia.

Cauca, and a year later the German, Alfinger, the worst of all the captains sent out by Spain, came down the Cesar to the Magdalena. But the credit for the exploration as for the conquest of the hinterland rightly goes to still another famous explorer, Quesada.

The conqueror of New Granada is not so famed as Cortés and Pizarro, for the country of the Chibchas was not so productive of gold as Mexico and Peru, nor had the people attained the high degree of civilization of the Aztecs and the Incas; and Quesada has never had a Prescott. With our increasing interest in the nations to the southward comes a desire for a better understanding of their history and a fuller appreciation of the amazing feats of the men who gave these empires to Spain. Among all the records of the conquest there

are few that appeal more to the imagination than the discovery of the Amazon by Orellana (1541), and Quesada's expedition up the Magdalena.

When Don Fernando de Lujó, Adelantado de Santa Marta, failed to find the gold he sought in the Santa Marta Mountains, he determined to seek it in those far to the south, where he had been told there dwelt a rich and powerful people. Accordingly an expedition was organized and a lawyer, Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada, who had only recently come out from Spain and who had had no military experience, was selected to lead it. Events justified the Governor's choice of a commander. The expedition, consisting of 800 men and 100 horses, started on April 6, 1536, from Santa Marta; 600 men, together with the horses, were to march overland to the Magdalena River and 200 men were to go around by sea in five small boats (*bergantines*), which they had built for that service, and join the main party on the river. In an effort to enter the stream one of the five boats was lost on the bar, two succeeded in their attempt and eventually joined the expedition, and two, discouraged by the heavy seas on the bar, gave up the venture and sailed for Cartagena. Subsequently three other boats were dispatched from Santa Marta and managed to reach Quesada. Since the passage of the boats up the river was hotly contested by the Indians, their success in getting through was no inconsiderable achievement. The course of the main party was westward to the river and then up the right or east bank of the stream. There were then, as now, no roads or trails through the jungle, and a passage for men and animals had to be cleared. Eight months were required to reach the place where the party was to turn away from the river for the ascent of the mountains—eight months of terrible hardships, of struggle with the jungle, of fighting the hostile Indians whose country they were in, and of suffering from disease. To anyone familiar with the part of Colombia along the lower Magdalena, the difficulties surrounding such an undertaking would seem to be almost insurmountable. Marching day after day through a swampy jungle alive with mosquitoes and a myriad other pests, compelled to wear in that torrid heat an armor of cotton-padded garments for protection against the poisoned arrows of the Indians who hung on their trail, drenched by the incessant rains, drinking the water of the swamps through which they toiled, and lacking medicines and often food, it is a marvel that any of the party survived. Cortés had fewer natural obstacles to overcome than did Quesada.

When the final camp on the river was reached, about 400 miles from the sea, near the present site of Barranca Bermeja, the force had been cut down to half the original number and a third of the horses had been lost. Yet Quesada, in spite of the urgings of his captains,

refused to consider turning back. With 200 men and 60 horses he turned toward the mountains and early in 1537 reached the plateau with his force intact. The empire of the Chibchas was open before him and its conquest was begun. Santa Fe de Bogota was founded on August 6, 1538, and the name of New Granada was given to the conquered country. Quesada accomplished his mission; his name is high on the roll of the conquistadors. Pizarro was a lesser man and Cortés hardly a greater than the conqueror of New Granada, now known as the Republic of Colombia. The "Great River" of Quesada lies wholly within this Republic, through which it flows northward from its source in the high Andes to its union with the Caribbean. It rises in the lofty plateau of the Andes, where the mountains break



Courtesy of E. W. James.

RIVER BOATS AT GIRARDOT

Typical boats plying between Girardot and Ambalema on the Magdalena.

into three divergent ranges, choosing for its course the narrow valley between the Central and the Eastern Cordilleras. Its source is about 125 miles north of the Equator and about the same distance from the Pacific Ocean; it empties into the Caribbean just north of the eleventh parallel of north latitude. About 25 miles west of the source of the Magdalena and separated from it by the beginning of the Central Cordillera is the head of the Cauca, its principal tributary, which also flows northward, draining the region between the Western and Central Cordilleras and uniting with the greater stream about 200 miles from the sea. That portion of the mountain park in which these two rivers start their journeys also sends melting snow down the Yapura on its way to the Amazon.

Aided by its tributaries, the Magdalena drains about 150,000 square miles of the area between the Western and Eastern Cordilleras; its length, independent of its wanderings, is about 800 miles. At its source it is about 14,000 feet above the sea, but its navigable course is through the torrid lowlands from an elevation of 1,000 feet to sea level. At its headwaters it is a raging mountain torrent; at Girardot, where it meets the railroad to Bogota, it is a narrow ribbon of swiftly moving water between the towering walls of the enclosing ranges. From Girardot to Ambalema, 40 miles, the river is navigable for the smaller river steamers allocated to that service. Between Ambalema to La Dorada stretch the Honda Rapids, which impede river navigation and around which a railroad has been built. La Dorada, at a distance of about 500 miles from the sea, is the head of navigation of the lower river, and from this place to the mouth the course is generally through an alluvial plain of the stream's own making, although at places the hills close in and spurs from the main ranges form the banks. Across this plain the river has wandered back and forth, constantly seeking the path of lesser resistance and the way of doing its work with least effort, and leaving as evidence of its occupation the lakes and cienegas which now form natural reservoirs for its flood waters.

Puerto Berrio, about 400 miles above the mouth, is the railroad for the line to the Cauca Valley and to Medellin, the capital of Antioquia and the third city of the nation. About 40 miles below Puerto Berrio is Barranca Bermeja, the seat of the producing oil fields of Colombia, from which a pipe line carries the crude product to the seaboard at Cartagena. This river port has almost the same location as the last camp of Quesada by the river, where he left it for his final ascent of the mountains. It is also the head of year-round navigation of the Magdalena. From here to the mouth steamers may navigate at all stages of the river; between here and Puerto Berrio are shoals at which, during periods of low water, steamers are sometimes held for weeks.

At El Banco, about 200 miles from the sea, the Cesar River comes in from the east. This stream drains the region between the main range of the Eastern Cordillera and the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, the towering heights of which are, as their name suggests, always snow-covered. It was down this river that Alfinger came in 1531; he reached the Magdalena, but was compelled to turn and fight his way back to Venezuela.

Forty miles farther down is the junction with the Cauca. Below the mouth of the Cauca the Magdalena, during the rainy season, is often covered from bank to bank with grass and lilies in which are tangled whole trees, logs, and bushes. When this mat breaks, the parts seem to be floating islands rushing down the river. The lower Magdalena carries to its mouth an enormous amount of such débris.

It constitutes a menace to navigation and a source of danger to wharves and other structures built out into the river.

The town of Calamar, about 70 miles from the mouth, may be considered as the head of the delta of the Magdalena. Prior to the last seismic change in land levels the waters of the river evidently poured into a coastal bay which extended from this place eastward to the Santa Marta hills and westward to the high ground around Cartagena. The *digue*, or canal, which now extends from Calamar to the bay at Cartagena, is probably part of an ancient outlet left after the emergence of the coastal plain and the gradual filling of the present delta. Since the process of delta-forming has been going on for ages, the river's mouth has been constantly and steadily extending seaward.



BARRANCA BERMEJA

Situated on approximately the site of Quesada's final camp on the Magdalena, Barranca Bermeja is now an important oil distributing center.

The land-building has been aided by the waves, which roll the sand from the ocean floor onto the beach, and by the winds, which blow almost constantly from one direction and move this sand inland. Within comparatively recent times the river has occupied almost all of the area from the hills along its western bank to the hills south of Santa Marta; as late as the time of the Conquest the mouth was far to the eastward of its present location, but within the past quarter of a century alone it has moved westward about 1 mile to the place where it is now fixed by partially completed jetties.

The Valley of the Magdalena is covered with a luxuriant forest growth, which extends far up the slopes of the bordering ranges; this tropic jungle looks invitingly cool when viewed from the river, but it would prove to be a veritable green hell to anyone who, like Que-

sada, attempted to penetrate it. The green depths hide a wealth of forest products and support varied forms of bird and animal life. Many species of monkey chatter in the branches; there is one big-jawed variety which produces a sound resembling the roar of a lion. Sloths, armadillos, porcupines, jaguars, and pumas (*tigres*) abound. The streams are alive with alligators, which in this region attain a length of about 20 feet. Lizards are abundant. One of this family, the iguana, is esteemed as food; on the lower river specimens attain great size, some being as large as a medium-sized alligator. There are many and various kinds of snakes, from the small but dreaded coral to the great boa. Condors and eagles dwell in the high Andes where



Courtesy of Stephen Q. Hayes.

TROPICAL GROWTH ALONG THE MAGDALENA

At this point forest-clad hills rise abruptly from the river's edge.

the river has its source; in the lower valley there are representatives of all the classes of birds which inhabit the Tropics, as well as migratory waterfowl. Hawks and buzzards are plentiful, of course; parrots, parroquets, macaws, and toucans fill the air with noise and color. Waterfowl, including cranes, storks, and many species of duck, throng the cienegas. The Magdalena valley is famous for its butterflies.

BARRANQUILLA AND THE BOCA DE CENIZA

On the west bank of the Magdalena, 10 miles from its mouth, is Barranquilla. This capital of the Department of Atlantico has 140,000 inhabitants and is the second city of the Republic.

A settlement was made at the site of the present city in 1629, but until the middle of the last century this remained little more than a

fishing village. An impetus was given by the construction of the railroad to the ocean port in the eighties, but progress was slow, and even at the beginning of the present century there seemed little possibility of Barranquilla contending for supremacy among the cities of the Caribbean. Its renaissance is of recent years; its population has more than doubled within the past 10 years and tripled since the date of the opening of the Panama Canal.

Barranquilla has no historical associations, no monuments of the past. Other cities of Colombia tell of the glories of the golden age of Spain: Bogotá has witnesses of the 400 years of her story; and there remain massive walls and fortifications, a great cathedral, and a house of the Inquisition to remind one that Cartagena of the Indies was a seat of empire in the days when the Caribbean was truly the Spanish Main. But Barranquilla is a modern city, not shackled by tradition nor tied to an age that is gone. It is of the present and the future, not the past. Its people are energetic and progressive, and determined that their city shall realize its manifest destiny as the Queen City of the Caribbean. Toward this end they have on their own account initiated and carried through an ambitious program of public works for the betterment of the city, and they have insisted that the Government undertake those other works, national in character, necessary for improving the river and for making Barranquilla an ocean port.

In order to insure for their city and for the Greater Barranquilla an ample supply of pure water, they have, within the past few years, acquired a waterworks system that is among the best in South America. The water is taken from the river above the city and is filtered and chlorinated; Barranquilla is one of the very few cities in tropical America where one may safely drink the water as it comes from the hydrant. A new sewer system is now being built and the downtown streets are being paved. The new commercial structures that are being erected are of concrete and steel. The light and power plant, belonging to a great American corporation, is thoroughly modern. The new residence section, El Prado, on the hills back of the older city, a monument to Karl Parrish and evidence of his faith in his adopted city, is the site of modern and palatial homes and would be a credit to any city. There are many new and modern hotels in the downtown district, and the recently opened Prado Hotel compares favorably with the famed Washington in Colon, Panama. The Country Club and splendid golf course and tennis courts provide means for recreation.

Situated at the sea end of the main commercial artery of Colombia, Barranquilla is the natural distributing center for the vast area tributary to the river; and by far the greater bulk of the products of the country destined for foreign markets, except oil, reach the sea



Courtesy of "Colombia"

BUILDINGS OF MODERN BARRANQUILLA

Located 10 miles inland, the progressive city of Barranquilla will become a seaport on completion of the work of opening the Boca de Ciéniza for passage of ocean-going vessels. Upper: The New Hotel del Prado. Lower: The Commercial Bank of Barranquilla.



Photograph by Stephen Q. Hayes.

through Barranquilla. While means of transportation will change by the expansion of the railroad system and the construction of highways, the flow of traffic will continue to be along the old trade route down the valley of the Magdalena. In its present unimproved state the lower river is navigable as has been said, as far as La Dorada, and many lines of steamers operate between this place and Barranquilla. For the past 10 years the valley has been served by one of the most successful air lines in the world, the Compañía Colombo-Alemana de Transportes Aéreos, or, as it is more generally known, the Scadta. This company operates a daily service in both directions from Barranquilla to Girardot, where a connection is made with the railroad for the capital. Barranquilla is also served by the Pan American Airways, whose planes bring passengers and mail from Colon each week.

The means of transportation in the valley of the Magdalena include the most primitive and the most advanced—the mule and the airplane, the dugout canoes and modern river steamers. There are important places to reach which one has the choice of days on muleback or hours in a plane. The trip up river from Barranquilla may consume weeks by steamer; it is made in six or seven hours by regularly scheduled airplanes.

At the present time the great city of the Magdalena is not an ocean port. It has access to the sea only by means of a 1-track narrow-gage railroad which links it to a single pier in the bay at



Copyright by Seadta.

MOUTH OF THE MAGDALENA

Air view taken from above the construction camp at Las Flores, about 4 miles from the mouth.

Puerto Colombia, 17 miles to the west. It is separated from the ocean by a sand bar at the Boca de Ceniza, the "Mouth of Ashes." The bar is so named because the fine gray sand brought down and deposited by the river resembles wood ashes in color. This crescent-shaped bar extends across the entrance to the river from Punta Faro on the east to Cabo Agosto on the west; its length along the crest is about 2 miles, and the depth of water in the main channel, the location of which shifts with the seasons, varies from 10 to 15 feet. The current at the mouth is strong, sometimes reaching a velocity of 4 miles per hour, and is always seaward. The Caribbean is practically a tideless sea, the average range of tides being only 10 inches, and there is no reversal of current at the mouth of the river at flood

tide. From the meeting of the strong river current, the incoming ocean swell, and the littoral current on the bar, high seas and cross currents result, making it a place to be dreaded. During the period when the trade winds are blowing—from December to May—the waves on the bar reach a height of 16 feet from trough to crest, and the distance from crest to crest of these waves being much shorter than that normally found between crests of ocean waves. Such is the force of the majestic though muddy Magdalena that the water outside the entrance is discolored for a distance of 20 miles seaward and for a greater distance east and west of the mouth. The surface water out to the crest of the bar is sweet and the boatmen dip it up and drink it. There are times when the winds die down and the seas over the bar are smooth and may be crossed by small boats; there are generally a few days in May when this condition



JETTY CONSTRUCTION AT MOUTH OF THE MAGDALENA

View towards the land from end of the east jetty trestle, with open sea and bar at left; river at right. The engineers' plans contemplate the construction of two such jetties at the Boca de Ceniza, each one about 7,500 feet in length.

obtains, and usually it is also true during the period of heaviest rains, in September and October. But with the exception of these brief periods it is rough and dangerous and has been, for the 400 years since it claimed Quesada's boat, a graveyard for ships.

In order to make Barranquilla an ocean port it is only necessary to provide a fixed channel of adequate width and depth across the bar, since from the mouth of the river to and far beyond Barranquilla the channel of the river is deep enough and wide enough to accommodate the largest vessels. The ideal section of the river below Barranquilla has a width of about 2,300 feet, of which a section of 2,000 feet has a least depth of 33 feet. Near the mouth the width between banks is about 4,300 feet, but the channel section at this place narrows to 1,000 feet and increases in depth to 60 feet.

The normal discharge of the river is about 280,000 cubic feet per second, but at extreme flood stages it pours about 400,000 cubic feet of water into the sea each second.

The people of Barranquilla have long realized that in order to insure the continued progressive development of their city and of the resources of the nation they must have access, down the river, to the sea. For years the "opening of the Boca" has been the main feature of their program, and they have held tenaciously to this objective. Many surveys and studies were made, many plans and estimates prepared. Finally, in 1925, the Government entered into a contract with an American firm for the execution of the work in accordance with the project of the engineering firm of Black, McKenney & Stewart, of Washington, D. C. Work was started in the summer of 1925 and continued for four years; unexpected difficulties were encountered in construction and the costs found to exceed all preliminary estimates. Finally, in 1929, due to the economic slump, work was discontinued. The project was about two-thirds completed and \$6,000,000 had been expended; another \$3,000,000 would be required to complete the jetties.

The project adopted contemplated the construction of two jetties of the rubble-mound type, used successfully at the mouths of rivers at many places in the United States, together with such auxiliary features as were necessary to insure the safety of the structures and the permanence of the channel. The jetties were each to be about 7,500 feet long and about 3,000 feet apart and parallel for the last 3,900 feet of their length; the east or windward jetty was to have a height above mean low water of 7 feet and the west jetty of 3 feet.

It was anticipated that when these jetties were completed a channel of a depth of 10 meters, or 33 feet, and a width of about 2,000 feet would have been scoured out, thus allowing more than 80 per cent of the world's ocean carriers to pass safely and easily to and from the river.

In the latter part of 1930 the Congress of Colombia passed an enabling act authorizing the President to grant a concession for the completion of the jetties at the mouth of the river and for the construction and operation of the port of Barranquilla. This concession has not yet been awarded, but it is probable that before the year is out the contract will have been signed and the way thus opened for the completion of this most important work. Possibly by 1936, or 400 years after the expedition of the conquistador crossed the bar, it will be possible to transfer cargoes, loaded at foreign ports, directly from their ocean carriers into river steamers at Barranquilla, or to load there into ocean steamers the varied products of the rich and fertile hinterland.

Colombia is a country of great potential wealth, and no part of the Republic offers greater promise for the future than the area tributary to the "Great River" of Quesada.

GUATEMALA AND DON PEDRO DE ALVARADO

By LILY AGUIRRE DE BREWER

CENTRAL AMERICA was discovered by Christopher Columbus on his fourth trip. The land, bathed on either coast by the two great oceans, the Atlantic and the Pacific, lies between North and South America. It is a tropical country, where luxuriant vegetation never dies, remaining ever green and florid in the midst of its jungles of coconuts and palms. There, on the coastal region, the temperature varies between 75° and 85° Fahrenheit; in the interior on the plateaus it remains between 50° and 63°. One enjoys both the torrid and temperate climates and a great variety of fruits produced by a fertile soil.

Both on the coast and in the high altitudes coffee is cultivated on a large scale; that grown in Guatemala is considered among the best in the world. Sugarcane, bananas, and cocoa are also grown, and the haciendas where cattle are raised offer pastures which are always fresh and succulent.

On the high plateaus are the important cities with all the refinements of western civilization. Lofty cordilleras cross the territory, and the pure air of the mountains fills our lungs deeply and gives us a joy of living which adds to our spirited social life.

The city of Guatemala is the capital of the Republic of the same name, the most northerly of the five that constitute the Central American isthmus. The capital is situated 5,000 feet above sea level, in an extended valley surrounded by beautiful mountains.

The climate there is neither warm nor cold; the sky is bright, and in its deep blue can be compared to the azure heavens of Naples. The pure atmosphere is saturated with oxygen. On the southern horizon are the outlines of five volcanoes from 12,000 to 14,000 feet in elevation, among them being the famous Volcán de Agua, which destroyed our first capital. Guatemala is the land of eternal spring, where there is neither the sadness of winter nor the melancholy of autumn. It is the perpetual festival of nature.

Because of the configuration of the land, tourists can enjoy the most beautiful countryside of the Tropics, climb high mountains, descend into sloping valleys, and feel the palpitation of life while contemplating the gorgeous multicolored sunsets of the coast. From there, one returns to the heights to breathe deeply the balmy air laden with the fragrance of centenarian pines.

The city of Guatemala, where I had the good fortune to be born, has a colonial aspect; its houses are in the manner of southern Spain, with large patios full of flowers. The ear is immediately captivated by the sweet song of the *zenzontles* and other birds, which in their cages add to the ornamentation of the homes. The gardens, whose beauty is exquisite because of the glorious array of flowers which bloom all year round, have in the center fountains with delicate sprays of crystalline water.



DON PEDRO DE
ALVARADO
1486-1541

Spanish conqueror of the Indian tribes of Guatemala. (From a portrait in the Municipalidad of Guatemala.)

Family life in Guatemala is almost patriarchal; the ties that bind are so strong that only death can break them. Life centers around the home, and in the evenings the family gathers in a *tertulia* for conversation and, perhaps, music.

The virtues of domestic life, the remarkable beauty of the women, and the cultured manners of the men remind us of colonial days when a gentleman would give up his life for his God, his lady, and his king.

This country of mine was conquered, in 1524, by Don Pedro de Alvarado y Mesía, who came to Mexico with Hernán Cortés and was one of the leading captains who helped him in the conquest of the Empire of Montezuma.

* * *

Don Pedro de Alvarado y Mesía was born at Badajoz, in Spanish Extremadura, in 1486. He sailed in 1510 for the New World and remained some time in Cuba and Santo Domingo. In 1518 Velásquez, the Governor of Cuba, dispatched him under the command of Grijalva



A CONFLICT BETWEEN THE SPANIARDS AND INDIANS

to explore the shores of the new continent. So news was brought of the immense wealth of the Aztec Empire.

In February, 1519, Alvarado sailed with Cortés from Havana for the conquest of Mexico. Later, during the absence of the leader, Alvarado gave a party to which he invited a great number of Aztec nobles, all of whom he murdered.

On that famous night, called *la noche triste* (July 1, 1520), when the Spaniards had to retreat, he saved his life almost miraculously by a leap which he executed with the help of his long spear and which became famous as the *salto de Alvarado*.

After the conquest of Mexico, Cortés decided that Alvarado should subdue the tribes of Central America. At that time the land was inhabited by numerous races, including the Mayas, whose civiliza-

tion has been so greatly admired, the Quichés, and the Cachiqueles, whose governments were absolute monarchies.

Don Pedro left Mexico with 300 Spaniards, 600 Tlascaltec Indians, 4 pieces of artillery, and 60 horses. With this small army he threw himself into the adventure of subduing the people of that region. He engaged in many battles, vanquished the Indians, burned their cities, and devastated their fields. He hung their kings, enslaved their subjects, and took possession of the land in the name of the King of Spain.

Alvarado typified the bold conqueror. He was cruel, valiant, very prodigal with the riches of others, ambitious for glory and power; he had an indomitable will and knew no obstacles to his desires. He would blaze trails through forests and across mountains, personally leading the way through new roads with his own sword.

He founded cities, towns, and villages, discovered ports, organized the government and was rewarded by the King and Emperor Charles V with the title of *Adelantado y Capitán General del Reyno de Guatemala*.

Tall and strong, he was muscularly built, had a fine upright carriage, and presented an elegant and distinguished appearance. Although severe when giving orders, his manners were polished and soft when addressing the ladies. Blue eyed and fair haired, he wore his beard in a vandyke. The Indians called him *Tonatiú*, which means "Son of the Sun." His sword may still be seen in the City Hall of Guatemala; from its dimensions and weight it is hard to believe that any man was ever strong enough to wield it. For combat he wore a suit of armor made of steel, and in private life the very elegant costumes characteristic of that epoch. He not only loved to conquer subjects for his majesty, but enjoyed conquering the hearts of the ladies for himself.

A severe charge was brought against him which forced him to go to Spain. On this occasion the Bishop of Guatemala, Don Francisco Marroquin, wrote a letter to the King, dated May 10, 1537, in which he said: "I do not want to express my opinion of Don Pedro's return to our Government, but if you decide to send him back I say that he ought to return married and be told that he can not take more than he has."

The Adelantado wrote to the *Ayuntamiento* of Guatemala that he was returning married to Doña Beatriz de la Cueva, who was very good; that she was bringing with her 20 handsome ladies in waiting, daughters of knights of high birth; and that he believed that this "merchandise" would not stay in the shop long but would be sold at a high price.¹

¹ The letters mentioned above were recently found in the archives of the *Municipalidad* of Guatemala by Dr. Don Carlos Sahzar, one of our most cultured men, whose friendship I value greatly and whom I thank very sincerely for the information.—AURNON.



PALACE OF THE CAPTAINS GENERAL, ANTIGUA, GUATEMALA

The military headquarters of the Spanish conquerors, erected in 1526, is still in official use. Antigua, the former capital of Guatemala, was also the principal city until its destruction by earthquake in 1773.

The nucleus of Spaniards, who aided Alvarado in his conquest of Guatemala, had mixed with the Indians. As Don Pedro had foreseen, the "merchandise" did not last long, for the Spaniards, tired of the company of the Indians, began to court the beautiful señoritas in knightly fashion, and serenading led to wedding bells.

After Guatemala had been subdued, Don Pedro concentrated his ambitious efforts on conquering South America. He landed with 500 men and penetrated the interior, crossing the Andes, but he met the troops of Pizarro and agreed to retire if an indemnity were given to him. Subsequently the Government of Honduras was entrusted to him in addition to that of Guatemala.

This brave warrior perished in a battle with the Indians near Gundalajara (western Mexico) in 1541, crushed under his fallen horse.

Such was Don Pedro de Alvarado y Mesía. His moral and physical characteristics give an idea of the type of men who were the conquerors of Central America.

Later on more humane noblemen came to complete Spanish colonization—they were the founders of the old families of the Guatemala of to-day.



GOVERNING BOARD NOTES

New members welcomed.—At the regular meeting of the Governing Board held June 5, 1931, two new members were welcomed to its deliberations. They were the Ambassador of Brazil, Señor Rinaldo de Lima e Silva, and the Minister of Colombia, Dr. Fabio Lozano, who bring to the work of the board wide experience in Pan American affairs.

The Seventh International Conference of American States.—The Minister of Uruguay, Dr. Jacobo Varela, informed the Governing Board that it would be a matter of gratification to his Government if the Seventh International Conference of American States, to be held at Montevideo, would assemble in December, 1932. The Governing Board unanimously adopted this suggestion with the understanding that it should be finally ratified at the meeting in November.

The committee on program for the conference presented its report, embodying a compilation of a list of subjects from which ultimately the topics of the definitive program may be selected. The Governing Board received the report with the understanding that it be transmitted to the Governments, members of the Pan American Union, for their comment and suggestion.

Inter-American cooperation in cases of national disaster.—His Excellency Dr. Manuel de Freyre y Santander, Ambassador of Peru, presented the report of the committee, of which he was chairman, appointed at the special meeting of the Governing Board on April 7, 1931, to make a study of possible measures of cooperative inter-American action in cases of national disaster. The report, which was unanimously adopted, reads as follows:

The committee appointed to report on the possibilities of cooperation among the countries members of the Pan American Union when a great catastrophe occurs in any one of them, has the honor to submit the following suggestions to the Board:

When a catastrophe occurs in any country member of the Pan American Union which, by reason of its nature and magnitude, requires the aid of the other countries members of the Union, the Pan American Union will transmit to the members of the Governing Board the information communicated to the Union by the Government of the country affected regarding the havoc that the catastrophe has caused.

The Pan American Union will keep in communication with the Government of the country affected and will inform the representatives of the Governing Board of all phases of the situation and of the most urgent needs.

The Pan American Union will in the most efficacious manner second any effort at Pan American cooperation for the alleviation of the sufferings of the nation afflicted by a national calamity.

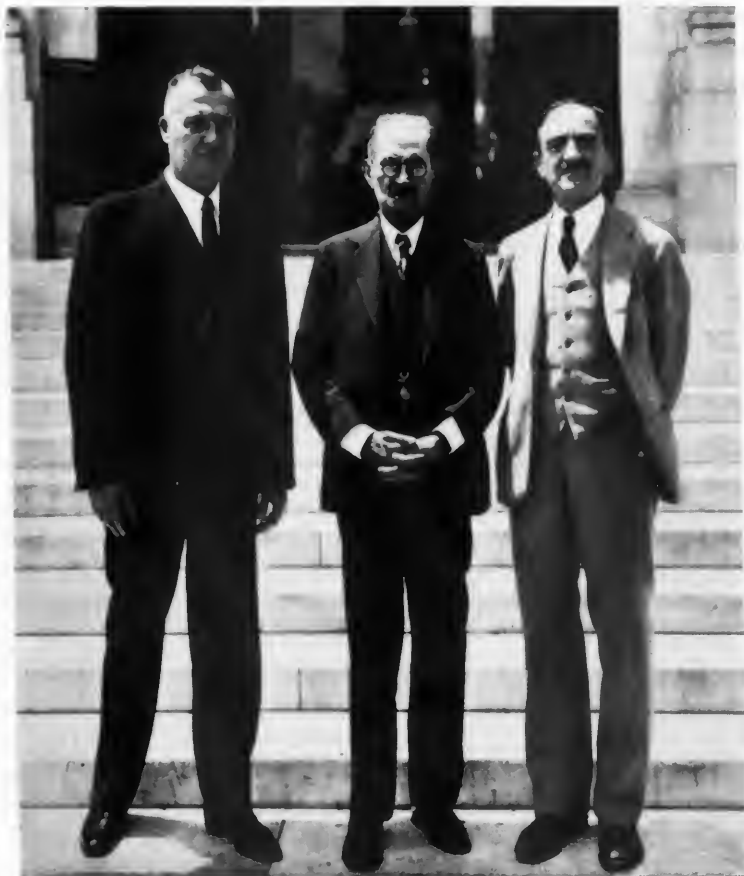
Whereas in accordance with a resolution of the Sixth International Conference of American States, the Pan American Union is charged with aiding the development of the activities of the National Red Cross Societies in the countries of America, the Pan American Union will suggest to the national societies that they consider the possibility of extending their respective programs of action to include cooperative action by all the Red Cross Societies in America for the relief of suffering in any country member of the Union affected by the consequences of a catastrophe.

The Pan American Union will request the National Red Cross Societies to send suggestions on the form in which they may believe it would be possible to organize a permanent plan of cooperation in cases of catastrophe, and in view of the suggestions received will formulate a plan of cooperative action which it will transmit to the Pan American Red Cross Conference and to the Seventh International Conference of American States.

Agricultural credit.—His Excellency Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, Minister of Nicaragua, chairman of the Permanent Committee on Agriculture, presented the report of the committee on the study of national and international agricultural credit conditions. The report, which recommended the gathering and classification of data on agricultural credit conditions in the American countries, as well as of data on international systems being tried out in other parts of the world, was unanimously approved.

Resolution on the death of Señor Mathieu.—The chairman of the Governing Board, Hon. Henry L. Stimson, presented a resolution on the occasion of the death of a former member of the board, Señor Beltrán Mathieu, at one time Ambassador of Chile at Washington. In presenting the resolution, which was unanimously approved by a rising vote, Secretary Stimson said:

We have all learned with sorrow of the passing of Señor Don Beltrán Mathieu, former Ambassador of Chile to the United States. During the long period of his service as a member of this board he labored unremittingly for the fulfillment of the purposes for which the Pan American Union was founded. As Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile he was untiring in promoting inter-American good feeling. His high qualities of mind and heart endeared him to everyone who had the privilege of knowing him. I feel, therefore, that I am giving expression to what is in your minds when I submit the following resolution:



DISTINGUISHED COSTA RICAN VISITOR

A recent visitor to the Pan American Union was Dr. Andrés Venegas, one of the three named by Congress, in accordance with the Costa Rican constitution, to become chief executive in the event of the death, resignation, absence from the country, or incapacity of the President. Left to right: Señor Don Manuel Castro Quesada, Minister of Costa Rica in Washington; Dr. Venegas; and Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union.

Whereas, The Governing Board has learned of the death on May 12, 1931, of Señor Don Beltrán Mathieu, eminent citizen of Chile, who as cabinet minister, diplomat, and member of this Governing Board, rendered distinguished services to his country and to the Pan American cause;

Whereas during the long period of his services on the Governing Board, of which he was at one time vice chairman, his kindness and generosity of character and his nobility of mind won for him the affection of his colleagues, while his experience, talent, and devotion to work contributed in large measure to the successful development of the Pan American movement;

Therefore, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union

Resolves, To place on record an expression of the sincere sorrow felt by the members of the board at the death of Señor Mathieu, and to charge the Director General to express the condolences of the Governing Board to the Government of the Republic of Chile and to the widow of the deceased.

In seconding the chairman's motion, Dr. Jacobo Varela, the Minister of Uruguay, paid the following tribute to Señor Mathieu:

As I had the privilege of being Señor Mathieu's colleague for many years, I can bear witness to the eminent services he rendered to the Pan American Union as member of the Board and as the first vice chairman of the institution when that position was created. Señor Mathieu was a person of unusual prestige. He was possessed of a high degree of sociability and oratorical powers seldom equaled here. When he had to speak in the name of the Pan American Union at difficult moments, he interpreted the general thought with such fidelity that to each one it seemed his own thought, and this was true even though he had to give expression to feelings that were often contradictory in times of serious disagreement. He added luster to the Pan American Union and to continental diplomacy. We should give our unanimous approval to this resolution, and let us rise in solemn homage to the memory of our illustrious friend.

Resolution on the death of Mr. Penfield.—The following resolution, presented by Dr. Harmodio Arias, Minister of Panama, was unanimously adopted:

Whereas the Governing Board has learned with the deepest regret of the death of Walter S. Penfield; and

Whereas Mr. Penfield served the Pan American Union in an honorary capacity for many years as legal adviser; Therefore, be it

Resolved by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, to place on record its deep sense of loss at the passing of Mr. Penfield; and be it further

Resolved, that the Director General express to the members of Mr. Penfield's family the sincere sympathy of the Governing Board and forward a copy of this resolution.

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Chilean Committee on Bibliography.—The Ambassador of Chile, Dr. Carlos G. Dávila has notified the Pan American Union that the National Technical Cooperating Committee on Bibliography of Chile has been appointed by his Government. There are now 15 Republics members of the Pan American Union which have appointed bibliographical committees to cooperate with the work of the Columbus Memorial Library. The Chilean committee is composed of the following members: Dr. Eduardo Barrios, Director of the National Library; Ricardo Donoso Novoa, Chief of the National Historical Archives; Tomás Thayer Ojeda, Chief of Division of the National Library; and Raúl Silva Castro, Chief Librarian, and Guillermo Feliú Cruz, Librarian of the José T. Medina Collection, both also of the National Library.

Commemorative library in Trujillo.—Through Dr. Pedro Manuel Arcaya, Minister of Venezuela, the Pan American Union has received from the government of the State of Trujillo official notice that the *Biblioteca 24 de Julio*, established as a part of the centennial of the death of the Liberator, Simon Bolívar (July 24, 1783–December 17, 1830), has been opened in the city of Trujillo. The notice states that the aims of the library include the promotion of a better understanding of men and nations, and requests that cultural organizations in all countries send it copies of their publications.

New books received.—During the past month the library received 395 volumes and pamphlets from individual authors and other friends of the library. Noteworthy contributors included the Department of Foreign Affairs, Guatemala City; Dr. Juan V. Ramírez, Asunción; the National Library of Chile, Santiago; the Cultural Lecture Association, Rosario; the Governor of the Department of Valle del Cauca; the Director of the National Printing Office, Bogotá; the Congressional Library, Caracas; the Bureau of Mines, Buenos Aires; Dr. Alberto Giesecke, Lima; A. Moncorvo Filho, Rio de Janeiro; and the Children's Bureau, Rio de Janeiro. Among the titles especially noted were the following:

Fuego del hogar. Poesías. Por Rosa Graciela Valdés López de Miró. Buenos Aires, 1929. 179 p.

En la Cátedra. (*Prontuario sobre las relaciones de los pueblos.*) Por Pedro Itriago-Chaefu. Segunda edición, corregida y aumentada. Caracas, Tip. Americana, 1930. 713 p.

Derecho penal. Por el Dr. Teodosio González. Asunción, La Colmena, 1928. 3 vols.

Riqueza y pobreza del Uruguay. Estudio de las causas que retardan el progreso nacional. Por Julio Martínez Lamas. Montevideo, Palacio del Libro, 1930. 439 p.

Bolívar conductor de tropas. Por Eleazar López Contreras. Caracas, Lit. y Tip. Vargas, 1930. 215 (26) p. maps. illus.

Infortunios del Paraguay. Por Teodosio González. Buenos Aires, L. J. Rosso, 1931. 577 p.

El Paraguay Independiente. 1845–1852. Tercera edición. Autorizada por ley No. 962 y hecho a base de la 2a edición de 1858 bajo la dirección de la Comisión adhonorem compuesta de los H. Diputados Nacionales, Dr. Justo Pastor Benítez, Dn. César Augusto Vaseconsellos, Dn. Ensebio Aveiro Lugo. Tomo 1, [1845–1847]. Asunción, Imprenta Nacional, 1930. 651. [A collection of documents.]

Manual del turista en Honduras. Editor, H. F. Komor. Tegucigalpa, Tip.-Lit. Nacionales, 1930. 232 p. illus.

Caja de crédito hipotecario. Monografía. Organización, operaciones, evolución, reforma de 1925. Por Luis Barros Borgoño. [Valparaíso, 1930.] 240 p. plates, tables.

Crónicas del Guayaquil antiguo. Por Modesto Chávez Franco. Guayaquil, Imprenta y Tall. Municipales, 1930. 141, iv p.

Almanaque nacional La Rural. Agricultura, ganadería e industrias rurales. Publicado bajo la dirección del Ing. Agr. Francisco J. Olivé Balsells. . . . Año 2. Asunción, Editorial "La Rural," 1931. 383 p. maps. illus.

La opinión universal sobre la Doctrina Estrada. Expuesta por el Gobierno de México, bajo la Presidencia de Don Pascual Ortiz Rubio. México, Publicaciones del Instituto Americano de Derecho y Legislación Comparada, 1931. 253 p.

Cobre viejo. Por José E. Machado. Caracas, Tip. Americana, 1930. xv, 332 p.

La indumentaria en la antigua cultura de Paracas. Por Rebeca Carrión Cachot. Lima, Emp. Ed. "Excelsior," 1931. 52 p. illus.

Por tierras del Inca. Itinerario descriptivo-histórico-romántico de un viaje por el sur del Perú. Por Aquiles Vergara. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta "La Sud América," 1931. 161 p. illus.

Historia diplomática del Paraguay. Precedida de un estudio sociológico de los pueblos mediterráneos que concurrieron a la formación de la nación española. Por Cecilio Báez. Tomo 1. Asunción, Imprenta Nacional, 1931. 242 p.

Tradiciones y cantares de Panamá. Ensayo folklórico. Por Narciso Garay. [Brussels, l'Expansion Belge], 1930. 203 p. illus. plates. music.

Litografías de Tarco. Por Roberto Montenegro. Con un prólogo de Genaro Estrada. México, Ediciones del Muriólag, 1930. folio. 4 p. less text. 20 plates.

Minas e o bicentenario do cafeiro no Brasil. 1727-1927. Contribuição da Secretaria de Agricultura do Estado de Minas Geraes. Belo Horizonte, Imprensa Oficial, 1929. 558 p. illus.

New magazines.—Magazines received for the first time during the past month are as follows:

Irradiación. (Revista de tifología, ciencias varias, arte, y amenidades), Órgano del Instituto Colombiano para Ciegos—Ministerio de Educación Nacional. Bogotá. Vol. 1, No. 5, abril 1931. 120 p. illus. 6½ x 9½ inches. [Monthly.]

Escuela Activa. (Revista de estudios pedagógicos). Montevideo. Monthly. Año 1, No. 1, marzo de 1931. Illus. 6½ x 9¾ inches. 48 p.

Wira Kocha. (Revista Peruana de Estudios Antropológicos.), Lima. Quarterly. Vol. 1, No. 1, enero-marzo, 1931. 116 p. illus. 7 x 10 inches.

Boletín de la Asociación del Comercio de Panamá. Panamá. Monthly. Año 1, No. 1, mayo de 1931. 38 p. 8½ x 11 inches.

Revista Nacional. (Órgano mensual del Partido Nacional Revolucionario sostenido por los empleados del propio partido). México, D. F. Monthly. Vol. 1, No. 1, 1 de abril de 1931. 64 p. illus. 8 x 11 inches.



PAN AMERICAN PROGRESS

TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

CHILE-COLOMBIA

ARBITRATION CONVENTION.—Ratifications of the Convention of Arbitration, signed in Bogota November 16, 1914, by plenipotentiaries of Chile and Colombia, were exchanged in Bogota on February 14, 1931. (*Diario Oficial*, Santiago, March 14, 1931.)

CHILE-PERU

PASSENGER TRANSIT BETWEEN TACNA AND ARICA.—On February 20, 1931, President Ibañez proclaimed the convention of passenger transit between Tacna and Arica signed by plenipotentiaries of the two Republics on December 13, 1930. The convention, which defines frontier formalities for passengers going from one country to the other by land, went into effect January 1, 1931, and will terminate three months after its denunciation by either signatory. (*Diario Oficial*, Santiago, March 14, 1931.)

CUBA

COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF COMPARATIVE INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION.—Acting in accordance with a resolution of the Sixth International Conference of American States, which met in Habana from January 16 to February 20, 1928, President Machado has appointed the permanent committee for the study of comparative legislation and uniformity of legislations of international law. The committee, which will function under the Pan American Bureau of the Department of State, is composed of the following members: President, Sr. Enrique Hernández Cartaya, delegate to the Sixth Conference; secretary, Sr. Carlos Márquez Sterling, Director of the Pan American Bureau; Sr. Fernando Sánchez de Fuentes, Sr. Juan C. Zamora, Sr. Antonio L. Valverde, Sr. Santiago Gutiérrez de Celis, Sr. Pedro G. de Medina, and Sr. Gustavo Gutiérrez Sánchez. The Cuban committee, as well as the other two provided for in the same resolution—one to function in Rio de Janeiro for the work relating to public international law, the other in Montevideo for the work dealing with private international law—will present a report or statement of the matters ready for codification and legislative uniformity and compile other suitable material for incorporation in suitable form into the program of a forthcoming international conference. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Habana, March 31, 1931.)

LEGISLATION

BOLIVIA

ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT COMMERCIAL OFFICE.—In view of the results already secured through the work of the commercial office which has been functioning for some time as an extra-official division under the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Government recently issued a decree providing that the office be a permanent part of that department. The duties of the newly established division, according to the decree, include the preparation of a complete index of all Bolivian products, together with information on their uses and the average amount of production; the compilation of a list of names of persons who can supply these articles in sufficient quantities for sale on foreign markets; the carrying on of an active campaign through the consular offices abroad for the promotion of interest in national agricultural, animal, and mineral products, at the same time supplying data on the price, transportation charges, and customs duties of such commodities; and the maintenance of permanent exhibits of national products in the principal consulates. The office will also study problems relative to the foreign trade of the Republic, the results of which will be later made available for the use of producers and other persons who may be interested. It is expected that ultimately the whole cost of maintaining the office can be met by the commissions charged the producers for sales transacted through it. Until the receipts from this source are sufficient for this purpose, however, all necessary funds will be provided by the Department of Foreign Affairs, being taken from the annual appropriation for that department in the budget. (*El Diario*, La Paz, April 24, 1931.)

BRAZIL

LABOR LEGISLATION.—The Provisional Government issued a decree on March 19, 1931, regulating the formation of labor unions and employers' associations and giving in detail their rights and duties. This measure has been characterized by Dr. Lindolfo Collor, Minister of Labor, Industry, and Commerce, as "the first systematic initiative toward the rational organization of labor in Brazil." The decree provides the procedure to be followed in the formation of such organizations in order to obtain recognition from the Government and to enjoy the privileges accorded to them by law. The following are the principal conditions to be fulfilled:

Every group must consist of at least 30 adult members of either sex; at least two-thirds of the associates must be native-born or naturalized Brazilians; all aliens included in the number eligible for membership must have resided in Brazil

for at least 20 years; the administrative or representative officers of the organization must be native-born or naturalized Brazilians who have resided in the country for at least 10 years; they shall be elected for a term of one year only, without the right of reelection, and must serve without remuneration; social, political or religious propaganda within the organization unrelated to its character and purpose is prohibited; the constitution and by-laws of the organization, accompanied by a list of members, with the name, age, profession, civil status, nationality, residence and business address of each, must be approved by the Ministry of Labor, Industry, and Commerce.

Provision is made for the formation of regional federations in each of the States, in the Federal District, and in the Territory of Acre, with headquarters in the respective capitals, as well as for a Brazilian Confederation of Labor and a National Confederation of Industry and Commerce, with headquarters in Rio, to be formed after at least five regional federations of labor and five employers' federations have been organized in Brazil.

The decree states that these unions or associations are empowered to create and administer welfare funds, employment bureaus, hospitals, schools, and other similar institutions. They will also be considered as consultative and technical boards to cooperate with the Federal Government, through their representatives or those of their respective federations, in the solution of economic and social problems affecting their interests. They will cooperate, too, in the application of laws relative to the settling of conflicts between employers and employees by permanent mixed boards of arbitration and conciliation.

The unions will have the right to sign or sanction labor contracts between their associates and other associations, concernus, and employees in accordance with future legislation to this effect; unions and associations may sign between themselves agreements and conventions safeguarding and guaranteeing their reciprocal interests, subject to ratification by the Ministry of Labor. They will also have the right to propose to the ministry protective measures and subventions for their educational and welfare institutions; the creation of social welfare services which for lack of resources they can not finance themselves; the regulation of working hours, especially those of women and children; the improvement and standardization of wages for both sexes; the establishment of minimum wages for urban and rural workers; the regulation of working conditions; and measures to prevent and punish infractions of guaranties and rights.

Members of a union or association are not allowed to affiliate themselves with an international organization under penalty of expulsion from the national organization; likewise, national unions or associations may be federated with similar organizations abroad only with the consent of the Ministry of Labor. Article XIII of the law prohibits employers from dismissing, suspending, or lowering in grade, wage, or salary their laborers or employees by reason of association with labor unions or the expression of ideas or attitudes divergent to the views of the employer and imposes severe penalties for infractions of this rule in the form of indemnities to be paid by the employer to the employee. Provision is also made for the supervision of the activities of unions and associations by the Ministry of Labor. The decree does not include Government employees and domestic servants, for whom separate regulations will be issued. (*Jornal do Commercio*, Rio de Janeiro, March 25 and 26, 1931.)

CHILE

FISHING INDUSTRY.—In order to protect and encourage the fishing trade in the Republic, the Ministry of Promotion issued on March 12,

1931, a decree law regulating the industry. The principal provisions of the decree, which went into effect on the date of its publication in the *Diario Oficial*, include the following:

All fishermen must be licensed; those fishing in lakes, rivers, and estuaries must procure a special license. The President of the Republic, through the Ministry of the Marine, may grant concessions for the exclusive use of certain beaches or sections of the shore, for a period of not more than 20 years, to be used as hatcheries of fish or mollusks; concessionaires must comply with marine traffic and police regulations. Similar concessions, subject to existing regulations, may be granted for periods of three years in lakes, rivers, and estuaries.

Every fisherman or company engaged in any branch of the fishing industry must permit Government inspection of the books and equipment. A list of all licensed fishermen or fishing companies or societies must be submitted to the Government during January or February every year, and the customs offices of the Republic must submit monthly statistics concerning the arrival and exportation of marine products.

The Department of Fisheries of the Ministry of Promotion will henceforth be known as the Bureau of Fishing and Hunting, and be responsible for all Government fishing and hunting regulations. The bureau shall carry on technical and scientific studies and experiments to stimulate the fishing industry of the nation. It shall also propose legislation and protective measures. The importation and placing of fish, mollusks, crustaceans, and other aquatic animals shall be regulated by the Ministry of Promotion, which shall also decide the methods, materials, and equipment to be used. Fishing by means of explosives or poisonous substances is prohibited, as is also the pollution of waters by agricultural, industrial, or mining establishments. Penalties for infractions of any provisions of the law are provided.

The law concludes with certain general provisions, empowering the President to authorize the establishment of Government fish markets for the better and more hygienic distribution of sea foods, to set aside lands for founding fishing communities, and to provide means of credit for those engaged in the industry. The General Bureau of Fishing and Hunting is commissioned to provide the necessary facilities to enable the University of Chile to establish in its laboratories and elsewhere an Institute of Industrial Biology. (*Diario Oficial*, Santiago, March 17, 1931.)

AGRICULTURAL GRANTS TO THE UNEMPLOYED.—A decree law, issued on March 27 by the Ministry of the Southern Territories, authorizes the establishment of agricultural settlements for the unemployed on public lands, or on lands acquired for the purpose by the ministry. The amount of land in each lot will be determined by the productivity of the soil and the number of persons who may be supported on it. Each lot will have a modest dwelling, to cost not more than 5,000 pesos, and such necessary farm equipment as tools, stock, and seeds. The construction of these dwellings and barns will be undertaken by the Bureau of Public Works, in accordance with the terms of the cheap housing law. The cost of marking the divisions, allotting the lands, and providing³ the equipment for beginning an agricultural life will come out of the extraordinary budget; this cost shall not exceed 2,000 pesos per family. The farmer shall pay for his land and equipment in 20 annual installments, beginning at the close of the harvest

of the fourth year after settling. The purpose of the law is to place up to 3,000 families on the land, within a year from the date of its publication in the *Diario Oficial*. In forming settlements, those laborers who were thrown out of work on account of the depression in the nitrate industry will be considered first. Regulations for the selection of settlers and the formation, organization, and administration of the settlements will be issued by the President. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, March 28, 1931.)

COLOMBIA

MATCH MONOPOLY AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS.—A law approved by Congress on April 11, 1931, authorizes the Government to contract for the establishment of a match monopoly, the agreement for which must be concluded by the President by July 20, 1931. Should a contract be signed with a private corporation for the administration of the monopoly, the concessionaire must make the Government a 20,000,000-peso loan, 60 per cent of the proceeds of which will be used for highway construction. He must also pay the Government a sufficient amount to meet the service and amortization of the loan, as well as an unspecified amount to be fixed later according to the consumption of matches in the country. The quality of the matches must be at least equal to those sold in Colombia at present. The concessionaire, according to the provisions of the law, must pay an indemnity to all employees and laborers thrown out of work through the establishment of the monopoly. Fifty per cent of the matches consumed in Colombia must be manufactured within the Republic. Provisions are also to be made in the contract as to the percentage of employees and laborers of Colombian nationality which the concessionaire must employ.

Should the Government decide not to contract with a corporation, it is authorized to organize and regulate the business as may seem most convenient to public interests and to obtain a loan sufficient to establish the monopoly. The law also authorizes the Executive to levy a 5-peso tax on each automatic lighter imported into the country. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, April 15, 1931.)

PROTECTION OF UNCIVILIZED INDIANS.—The uncivilized Indians of the Apostolic Parish of Uraba will no longer be subject to the general laws of the Republic, but will be governed in accordance with the special judicial and police powers granted by an Executive decree issued on April 20, 1931, to the missionaries in charge of their protection and instruction. According to the provisions of the decree, the penalty for misdemeanors committed by the Indians will be 1 to 5 days at corrective labor, and for felonies 5 to 90 days. The missionaries are to promote the formation of Indian communities, see that children of both sexes attend school, settle disputes, protect them in all their

dealings with outsiders, and inform the Ministry of Government of any violation of the prerogatives and rights of the Indians which the missionaries themselves may not be able to prevent or correct. The decree restates the provisions of article 3 of Law 38 of 1921, which forbid the utilization of the services of Indians without adequate compensation. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, April 25, 1931.)

COSTA RICA

ADDITIONAL FUNCTION OF NATIONAL INSURANCE BANK.—According to a decree passed by Congress and signed by the President on March 30, 1931, the National Insurance Bank is empowered to add to its legal functions that of general bonding companies. Not only may the bank issue fidelity bonds for public and private employees, but it may deal in any kind of surety bonding. All government functionaries and employees handling State funds must be bonded by the National Insurance Bank; in other cases bonds from any authorized bonding company will be accepted. (*La Gaceta*, San Jose, April 1, 1931.)

PERU

MONETARY LAW.—In view of recommendations recently made to the Peruvian Government by the Kemmerer Commission and subsequently approved by the Director of the Reserve Bank, a decree was issued by the National Council of Government on April 18, 1931, providing that—

The gold sol, which will not be coined but which will theoretically contain 42.1264 centigrams of fine gold, shall be the established monetary unit of the Republic. All debts contracted in Peruvian pounds will be payable in soles at the rate of 10 soles to the pound. Silver soles shall be legal tender in individual payments up to the amount of 20 soles; silver coins of less than 1 sol denomination to the amount of 5 soles, and nickel coins to the amount of 1 sol. Except in cases where the law or contracts entered into by the Government otherwise specify, national silver and nickel currency will be received by the Government in unlimited amounts at par as payment for taxes and other debts. The increased number of soles held by the Reserve Bank and the Central Reserve, respectively, as a result of the revaluation of the gold sol in accordance with the present decree, will belong to these banks; however, the equivalent of the amount in excess shall be paid to the National Government in shares of the bank, series C, on a basis of 1,000 soles per share, as soon as the revaluation shall have been effected. The present decree abrogates Law No. 6749 of February 11, 1930, as also all other legislation which in whole or part is contrary thereto. (*La Crónica*, Lima, April 19, 1931.)

CREATION OF BUDGETARY COMMISSION.—Faced by an impending fiscal deficit and the impossibility of increasing the existing taxes, the National Council of Government issued a decree on April 10, 1931, providing for the creation of a special commission to be entrusted with the revision of the national budget. It is specified by the council that the new budget shall be based on expenditures during

the year 1918, when prices were considerably higher than at present, and be so planned as to insure a balance sufficient to provide funds for necessary public works. The commission, which has been appointed for a period of four months and which will be known as the Central Budget Commission, is empowered to revise and reduce the appropriations for the various Government departments and services, subject to the approval of the council. To this end it has been authorized to make a complete investigation of the organization, personnel, and functions of all public offices, as well as those of tax-collecting and other companies in which the Government has an interest. Officials of Government offices and the companies mentioned will be obliged, without exception, to furnish any data or information the commission may need and to place all the facilities of their respective offices at its disposal. The Central Commission, which is composed of 15 members, is further authorized to establish subcommittees to assist in the work. Membership on subcommittees will not be limited to the personnel of the Central Commission, although each subcommittee must have at least one member from the commission to act as its chairman. A vice chairman, elected from among the members of the committee, will serve on the Central Commission in place of the chairman should the latter be unable to attend the sessions of that body. (*La Crónica*, Lima, April 12, 1931.)

AGRICULTURE

ARGENTINA

COOPERATIVE GRAIN ELEVATOR AT ARMSTRONG.—On Sunday, May 3, 1931, the completion of the first cooperative grain elevator in the Province of Santa Fe was appropriately celebrated. At the service, which was attended by over 2,000 farmers, addresses were made by a representative of the local cooperative society, by the representative of the Minister of Agriculture, and by the Secretary of the Treasury of the Province. At the conclusion of the ceremony, opportunity was given for a detailed inspection of the elevator in operation.

The elevator was built by the Cooperative Agricultural Society of Armstrong, aided by the Association of Argentine Cooperative Societies and the Argentine Grain Pool. It is the fifth in a chain of cooperative elevators planned by the association to cover the wheat-growing district of the Republic. (See BULLETIN for October, 1930.) The elevator has a capacity of 7,000 tons; it is capable of receiving and discharging 60 tons an hour, and is equipped with modern machinery for cleaning, classifying, and drying the grain. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, May 2, 3, and 5, 1931.)

SUGAR STATISTICS.—In view of the universal overproduction of sugar during the past few years, the Provisional Government has decreed, as a defensive measure to avert serious consequences from the temporary state of overproduction, that the National Sugar Commission shall determine before the 10th day of each month the minimum price at which sugar may be exported, in such a way that the price of refined sugars after clearing the customs shall be not less than 0.18 peso gold per kilogram (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds). The following table gives sugar statistics for the last 10 years:

Year	Stock at Jan. 1	Production	Importation	Total	Exportation	Available for consumption	Consumption
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1921.....	61,806	195,567	58,400	315,773	.....	315,773	225,000
1922.....	90,773	209,119	68,226	368,118	.....	368,118	250,000
1923.....	118,118	¹ 253,904	14,000	386,022	.....	386,022	265,000
1924.....	121,022	¹ 246,000	15,350	382,372	.....	382,372	295,000
1925.....	87,372	¹ 390,000	¹ 70,000	547,372	.....	547,372	330,000
1926.....	217,372	¹ 461,000	1,200	679,572	.....	679,572	330,000
1927.....	349,572	¹ 410,000	739	760,311	62,637	697,674	330,000
1928.....	367,674	¹ 375,000	1,130	743,804	34,269	709,535	350,000
1929.....	359,535	¹ 340,000	1,795	701,330	9,100	692,230	350,000
1930.....	342,230	¹ 381,000	² 4,000	727,230	4,230	723,000	365,000

¹ After deducting shrinkage during refinery process.

² This figure is provisional.

(Business Conditions in Argentina, Argentina, Buenos Aires, April, 1931.)

CHILE

AGRICULTURAL GRANTS TO THE UNEMPLOYED.—See page 75S.

CUBA

FRUIT EXPORTS FROM THE ISLE OF PINES.—The larger part of the fruit and vegetable crops of the Isle of Pines is exported to the United States, the grapefruit being shipped before the arrival of the Florida crop and peppers, eggplants, and cucumbers during December, January, and February. The following table gives the exports of fruits and vegetables from this island during the last seven years:

Commodity	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31 ¹
	Crates	Crates	Crates	Crates	Crates	Crates	Crates
Grapefruit.....	242,152	219,689	270,387	405,852	137,759	205,739	230,436
Oranges.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,163	6
Eggplant.....	15,779	18,616	4,097	16,411	13,276	27,239	6,092
Peppers.....	66,920	121,491	49,084	53,853	56,800	48,279	11,484
Cucumbers.....	2,958	11,151	18,103	17,140	23,456	40,022	63,167
Tomatoes.....	2,809	1,198	192	1,769	832	1,178	312
Squash.....	50	6	130	481	1,291	790	.....
OKra.....	252	117	.....	.....	.....	29	.....
Pineapples.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Watermelons.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes.....	.....	134	279	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ To Mar. 1, 1931.

(Report of United States Assistant Trade Commissioner, Habana, April 27, 1931.)

COFFEE PRODUCTION.—The National Bureau of Statistics has recently published figures showing the increased production of coffee in Cuba during the last few years. In 1926, 7,108,122 kilograms (kilogram equals 2.2 pounds) of coffee, valued at \$3,950,046, were imported, while in 1930 the imports amounted to only 5,004,616 kilograms, worth \$1,734,397. Most of the coffee grown on the Island comes from the Province of Oriente, where in 1930 there were 4,138 plantations, totaling 37,045 hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres), with a production of 518,630 quintals, valued at \$9,335,340. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, April 20, 1931.)

ECUADOR

LIVESTOCK IMPORTS RESTRICTED.—Only pedigreed livestock for breeding purposes may be imported into Ecuador, according to a decree issued by President Ayora on March 30, 1931, which forbids the importation into the country of cattle, pigs, and sheep for slaughter. A special permit will be issued by the Ministry of Agriculture to those interested in importing purebred cattle, sheep, and pigs. The Province of Loja is exempt from the provisions of the decree. The measure became effective on the date of issue, but did not apply to livestock already in transit or loaded and ready for shipment on that date. (*El Telégrafo*, Guayaquil, March 31, 1931.)

PANAMA

AGRICULTURAL PROMOTION.—As part of the agricultural promotion program of the Government of Panama, an executive decree was issued, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works, on April 29, 1931, providing for the establishment of a new model farm at Las Tablas and the reorganization of those already existing at Matias Hernandez and Aguadulee. The decree regulates their operation and establishes rules which officials of the Bureau of Agriculture believe will give greater importance to these stations than they have heretofore enjoyed.

Among other things, the decree provides for the establishment of the following sections at the various model farms: Agronomy, pathology, and entomology, fruit culture, physics and chemistry, animal industry, statistics, agricultural machinery, and irrigation. Each model farm will operate a small dairy and a poultry farm, both of which will always be open for inspection by the public. Lectures are to be given periodically on agricultural topics of general interest to farmers; students will be given an opportunity for practical work, in accordance with regulations to be issued later. Whenever possible, the personnel and equipment of these farms may be loaned for private agricultural work by special arrangements with the officials concerned. The decree does not make any changes in the model farm now oper-

ating at David in accordance with an executive decree issued in 1927. (*The Star and Herald*, Panama, April 30, 1931.)

URUGUAY

LIVESTOCK CENSUS.—Final figures on the livestock census taken in Uruguay during 1930 were issued by the Director of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Statistics during April. According to this report there were 7,127,912 head of cattle and 20,558,124 sheep in the Republic at the date of the census. The number of cattle and sheep reported in the previous census, which was taken in 1924, were 8,431,613 and 14,443,341, respectively. By comparing these figures with those of the past census it is found that there was a decrease of 15.46 per cent in the number of cattle during the past six years, but that the number of sheep, on the other hand, increased by 6,114,783, or 42.34 per cent, over that reported in the former census. Statistics on the distribution of cattle and sheep by Departments are as follows:

Department	Cattle	Sheep	Department	Cattle	Sheep
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Artigas.....	607, 029	1, 506, 091	Rio Negro.....	433, 187	1, 022, 471
Canelones.....	141, 234	98, 121	Rivera.....	403, 375	698, 821
Cerro Largo.....	575, 723	1, 602, 155	Rocha.....	362, 743	1, 490, 138
Colonia.....	283, 517	289, 998	Salto.....	564, 106	1, 700, 832
Durazno.....	469, 104	1, 940, 229	San Jose.....	188, 068	250, 410
Flores.....	190, 675	933, 987	Soriano.....	382, 718	768, 589
Florida.....	379, 671	1, 486, 357	Tacuarembó.....	658, 750	1, 821, 683
Maldonado.....	118, 261	968, 074	Treinta y Tres.....	319, 183	1, 110, 735
Minas.....	373, 306	1, 401, 425			
Montevideo.....	11, 560	1, 064	Total.....	7, 127, 912	20, 558, 124
Paysandu.....	629, 372	1, 349, 805			

(*La Mañana*, Montevideo, April 24, 1931.)

XV CONGRESS OF RURAL FEDERATION.—The XV Annual Congress of the Rural Federation of Uruguay was held in San Carlos March 21-22, 1931. The congress was formally opened with addresses by the retiring President, Sr. José M. Elorza, and the Minister of the Interior, Dr. José Espalter, who acted as the personal representative of the President of the Republic, following which the sessions were devoted to the reading and discussion of papers presented by the various delegates. Among the subjects thus considered were the rural school and cooperative organization, labor problems, modern agricultural methods, the establishment of a national sheep-raising farm, and the utilization of gas produced from wood instead of gasoline as a combustible in tractors and other farming machinery. Before the congress adjourned amendments were made to the constitution of the federation, and members of the board of directors and financial committee elected. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, March 22, 24, and 25, 1931.)

PUBLIC WAREHOUSES.—It was announced during April, 1931, that 15 public warehouses have already been established throughout the agricultural sections of Uruguay, in accordance with the provisions of the law of September 4, 1929, which authorized the establishment of places where farmers might store grain and other agricultural products pending their sale. Arrangements were also made whereby persons depositing their crops in these warehouses might secure advance credit, proportionate in amount to the value of the products stored, at a very nominal interest rate from the Bank of the Republic. Already many farmers have taken advantage of the benefits derived from the law. According to the press, even during the relatively short period from January 1 to March 15 of the present year, 251 loans totaling 247,000 pesos, or approximately 1,000 pesos a loan, had been made by the bank on products stored in the warehouse; these necessarily represent only a small proportion of all the operations carried on by the bank since the establishment of the first warehouse. (*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, September 11, 1929, and *La Mañana*, Montevideo, April 9, 1931.)

FINANCE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

INCORPORATED COMPANIES.—During 1930, according to reports compiled from the records of public corporations, 121 new incorporated companies were organized in Argentina. Of these, 57 were for commercial and industrial purposes, classified as follows:

Wine industry.....	1	Finance and real estate.....	8
Chemical products.....	8	Banking.....	1
Insurance.....	3	Mines and petroleum.....	4
Savings banks.....	2	Publishing houses.....	5
Construction and public works.....	6	Radio, telephone, and telegraph.....	2
Colonization.....	1	Samatorium.....	1
Livestock and agricultural.....	7	Navigation and transportation.....	8

The balance sheets of 1,091 incorporated companies were examined in 1930, and 941 in 1929; these showed the following results:

	1929 (941 companies)		1930 (1,091 companies)	
	Paper pesos	Gold pesos	Paper pesos	Gold pesos
Subscribed capital.....	1,996,257,943	345,812,985	2,297,144,723	386,405,705
Paid-in capital.....	1,884,600,159	342,879,195	2,196,592,980	382,364,029
Funded debt.....	133,322,108	3,549,206	203,301,205	13,642,019
Reserves.....	388,592,760	53,243,063	517,326,801	30,351,213
Profits.....	227,170,113	23,877,260	191,465,087	53,345,895
Losses.....	16,031,739	2,198,198	30,027,364	3,142,126

(Report of United States Commercial Attaché, Buenos Aires, May 2, 1931.)

BRAZIL

HYDROELECTRIC DEVELOPMENTS IN BRAZIL.—The Chaminé hydroelectric generating station, which has created considerable interest throughout Brazil not only because of its commercial and industrial importance but also on account of the unusual engineering features involved in its construction, was inaugurated at Curityba, capital of the State of Parana, on March 15, 1931, with high Federal, State, and municipal authorities in attendance. This station, named after the waterfalls near which the power plant stands, is located in a mountainous region near the South Atlantic coast of Brazil, approximately 35 miles east and slightly south of Curityba, a modern city of about 100,000 inhabitants, which is the center of the herva matte (Brazilian tea) trade. The power plant, constructed by Empreza Electricas Brasileiras, S. A., at a cost estimated at over 40,000 contos de reis, has a capacity of 11,000 horsepower, but is so designed and laid out that its capacity may be doubled by certain alterations and additions. This capacity is said to be sufficient not only to take care of present needs but also to meet the increased requirements of electric energy in Curityba for many years to come. At present there are about 500 hydroelectric power plants throughout Brazil, with a total combined capacity of over 700,000 horsepower. (Release, Departamento Nacional do Commercio, Rio de Janeiro, March 16, 1931; *Revista das Estradas de Ferro* and *Brazilian Business*, Rio de Janeiro, March, 1931.)

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.—A decree issued by the Provisional Government on March 7, 1931, limits the importation of industrial machinery into Brazil during the next three years. The object of the decree is to reduce overproduction in the textile and other national industries. All industrial establishments are to send to the Ministry of Labor, Industry, and Commerce a detailed inventory of their machinery, showing the units which are idle or under repairs, the date of their respective installation, and their normal productive capacity. The import restriction applies to all machinery to be used in industries which the Government deems overproductive. The Ministry of Labor, Industry, and Commerce is authorized to issue special licenses for the importation of machinery for replacing useless equipment, for improving the quality of the manufactured product, or for establishing a new industry. The decree became effective upon publication, but will not affect orders for industrial machinery placed before that date. (*Diario Oficial*, Rio de Janeiro, March 12, 1931.)

CHILE

BANK STATEMENTS, DECEMBER 31, 1930.—The total assets of the 16 Chilean and 7 foreign banks on December 31, 1930, as reported to

the National Supervisor of Banks, were 2,383,064,577 pesos. A summary of the report is as follows:

	Chilean banks	Foreign banks
Assets:	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
Cash on hand.....	147, 655, 213	150, 160, 088
Loans.....	1, 017, 281, 038	608, 933, 447
Investments.....	165, 798, 617	42, 511, 996
Accounts due.....	5, 330, 828	2, 397, 517
Other assets.....	51, 428, 377	191, 667, 456
Total assets.....	1, 387, 494, 073	995, 570, 504
Liabilities:		
Drafts at sight or less than 30 days.....	244, 445, 769	166, 899, 988
Drafts at 30 days or more.....	426, 418, 286	334, 579, 768
Deposits of other banks.....	31, 205, 269	110, 518, 269
Other deposits.....	21, 544, 787	6, 510, 159
Other liabilities.....	184, 825, 103	212, 791, 341
Capital and reserve.....	479, 054, 859	164, 270, 979
Total liabilities.....	1, 387, 494, 073	995, 570, 504

(*Diario Oficial*, Santiago, February 3, 1931.)

COLOMBIA

COMMUNICATIONS.—The Government has concluded a contract with the All America Cables to establish wireless telegraph and telephone stations at Medellin, the former service to be inaugurated within two years and the latter within five. The company is at present constructing a similar station at Bogota. When these stations are finished, direct communication will be possible between Colombia, the United States, and Europe. The Government has also granted permission to private citizens in Cali and Barranquilla for the establishment of experimental radio stations for the transmission of concerts, lectures, and similar programs. (*El Espectador*, Bogota, April 22, 1931; *Diario Oficial*, April 11, 1931.)

COSTA RICA

OPENING OF SANTA ANA AIRPORT.—On Sunday, March 12, 1931, the new airport at Santa Ana, outside San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, was dedicated in the presence of the President of the Republic, cabinet officers, members of the Air Corps, and other distinguished citizens. Among the features of the occasion were the flights of the trimotored planes over the city, 24 passengers being carried on each flight. The airport was especially constructed for the service of planes operating on an international schedule. (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, April 14, 1931.)

CUBA

VALUE OF CATCH OF CUBAN FISHERIES, 1927-1930.—According to statistics issued by the Department of Agriculture, the value of the catch of Cuban fisheries increased in the four years from 1927 to 1930 from \$3,581,981 to \$4,442,949. The greatest percentage of increase

occurred in the crustaceans, the catch of which was valued at \$146,985 in 1927 and at \$302,665 in 1930. The following table gives detailed figures:

Class	1927	1928	1929	1930
Fish.....	\$3,035,348	\$2,671,588	\$2,797,653	\$3,234,073
Lobsters.....	82,400	55,992	67,232	73,256
Stone crabs.....	48,738	86,671	151,299	99,017
Crabs.....	940	1,311	1,667	2,862
Shrimps.....	5,961	39,657	104,825	118,140
Crawfish.....	8,946	3,868	6,844	9,390
Clams.....	11,621	15,913	29,322	23,949
Squids.....	759	53	380	5
Cuttlefish.....	1,727	2,511	2,916	2,332
Oysters.....	81,956	67,803	96,036	90,083
Turtles.....	622	2,469	939	8,684
Sponges.....	302,963	813,854	938,659	781,158
	3,581,981	3,761,690	4,197,772	4,442,949

(Report of United States Assistant Commercial Attaché, Habana, May 7, 1931.)

MOTOR SERVICE BETWEEN HABANA AND SANTIAGO.—A regular passenger-car service of 7-passenger sedans recently began to operate on a fixed schedule between Habana and Santiago over the Central Highway. The cars leave Habana at 7.30 in the morning, stop for lunch and dinner at Santa Clara and Victoria de las Tunas, respectively, and arrive in Santiago de Cuba at 11.30 at night. The new service is more rapid than the railway, for to go by train requires over 20 hours; moreover, at the rate of 2 cents per kilometer (kilometer equals 0.62 mile), the cost of the trip is much less than the first-class railway fare with Pullman. The distance covered by the automobiles is 973 kilometers. (Report of the United States Trade Commissioner, Habana, May 6, 1931.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SALE OF TELEPHONE SYSTEM.—The automatic telephone system of Santo Domingo, which since its inauguration has been under Government operation, was sold to a private corporation on March 28, 1931, in accordance with the authorization granted the day before by Congress at the request of the Executive. The purchase price was \$110,000. In addition the Government will receive 2 per cent of the gross revenue of the company, in consideration of which the latter was exempted from the payment of all taxes. The purchaser, the Compañía Dominicana de Teléfonos, recently inaugurated an automatic telephone system at San Pedro de Macoris and is installing similar services in other cities of the interior; the percentage of the gross revenue and the tax exemption just mentioned, however, refers only to the telephone system which serves the capital and its suburbs. The telegraphic service will continue to be operated by the Government exclusively. As published in the May, 1931, issue of the

BULLETIN, President Trujillo Molina has already leased the national lottery, and is authorized by Congress to enter into negotiations with a national or foreign corporation for the leasing of the aqueduct and the Central Railway. (*La Opinión*, Santo Domingo, March 26 and 28 and April 1, 1931.)

ECUADOR

CONGRESS OF MUNICIPALITIES.—A Congress of Municipalities convoked by the National Government met at Quito on March 4, 1931, with representatives from the capitals of the various Provinces of Ecuador in attendance. The sessions were held under the chairmanship of Dr. M. A. Albornoz, Minister of Government and Social Welfare. Before adjournment the delegates visited schools, hospitals, social welfare centers, and other municipal establishments in Quito. In convoking the Congress of Municipalities, the first of its nature to meet in Ecuador, it was the aim of the Government to bring together representatives from all the sections of the Republic so that they might discuss their respective agricultural, commercial, financial, and sanitary problems informally and recommend measures to be studied by the Executive and the National Congress as a basis for legislative measures to alleviate the present economic depression. Some of the measures of a protectionist character suggested by the congress have already been the object of Executive decrees. (See p. 763.) (*El Comercio*, Quito; *El Telégrafo*, Guayaquil, March 4-11, 1931.)

AERO CLUB OF ECUADOR.—A group of aviation enthusiasts interested in the promotion of civil aeronautics in the Republic met at Guayaquil on March 10, 1931, for the purpose of organizing the Aero Club of Ecuador. Sr. Leonardo Sotomayor y Luna was elected president of the newly constituted organization. The honorary president is the Minister of War, Navy, and Aviation. As a mark of appreciation for the part they have played in the development of aviation in Ecuador, President Ayora, ex-President Tamayo, and ex-Minister of Aviation Yeaza, as well as Dr. José Abel Castillo, director of the newspaper *El Telégrafo*, were elected honorary members of the club. A modern airport is at present being constructed in Guayaquil at a total approximate cost of 515,000 sucres; when completed it will contain two landing fields, three hangars, and a ramp for seaplanes. (*El Telégrafo*, Guayaquil, March 12, 1931.)

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.—According to statistics submitted by the President to Congress at its opening session in February, 1931, the total revenue collections during the year 1930 amounted to 21,964,881 colones. Expenditures during the same period were 23,048,451 colones. The collections from the various sources of

revenue and amounts expended by the several Government departments and services compare with those of the year 1929, as follows:

Receipts

Source	1930	1929	Source	1930	1929
Customs revenues:	<i>Colones</i>	<i>Colones</i>	Internal revenues—Con.	<i>Colones</i>	<i>Colones</i>
Imports.....	9,914,711	12,977,844	Direct taxes.....	1,234,619	1,459,189
Exports.....	3,922,325	3,163,180	Miscellaneous taxes....	1,531,405	1,965,101
Internal revenues:			National services.....	1,069,610	1,134,174
Liquor taxes.....	3,550,742	4,525,002	National properties.....	7,037	18,768
Stamps and stamped paper.....	734,432	903,901	Total.....	21,964,881	26,147,159

Expenditures

Destination	1930	1929	Destination	1930	1929
National Assembly.....	<i>Colones</i> 202,985	<i>Colones</i> 128,210	Departments—Continued.	<i>Colones</i>	<i>Colones</i>
Presidency.....	138,709	149,498	Foreign Affairs.....	715,130	750,568
Departments:			Treasury.....	1,836,362	1,757,658
Government.....	2,633,451	2,819,941	Public Credit.....	7,096,402	8,726,042
Promotion.....	2,659,281	2,641,822	Industry and Com- merce.....	20,255	39,591
Agriculture.....	155,546	112,803	War, Navy, and Avia- tion.....	3,780,168	5,071,390
Labor.....	8,949	8,308	General expenses.....	385,988	526,248
Public Instruction.....	2,138,458	2,380,813	Total.....	23,048,451	27,219,238
Justice.....	1,020,440	1,077,819			
Public Welfare.....	574,850	727,260			
Public Health.....	279,477	301,265			

(Mensaje Presidencial, San Salvador, 1931.)

PUBLIC DEBT.—The total public debt of El Salvador as of December 31, 1930, was reported by President Romero Bosque in his message to Congress in February, 1931, to have been 43,626,921 colones. Of this sum, 7,611,528 colones represent the outstanding internal indebtedness of the Republic and 36,015,393 colones the external indebtedness. According to the President, the internal debt was increased 3,878,382 colones during the year 1930; since the amount of the external debt was reduced 2,972,345 colones, however, the actual increase was only 906,037 colones, or considerably less than it would at first seem. (*Mensaje Presidencial*, San Salvador, 1931.)

GUATEMALA

ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, 1929-30.—Actual receipts during the fiscal year 1929-30 (July 1-June 30) amounted to 13,426,739 quetzales and actual expenditures to 14,342,811 quetzales, according to the President's message and the report of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit submitted to the National Legislative Assembly during its last sessions. The import tax is the principal source of Government revenue in Guatemala, the proceeds therefrom

usually representing over 40 per cent of the national income. During the year under review the proceeds of this tax amounted to 5,735,247 quetzales, as compared with 7,255,971 quetzales the previous year, a reduction of over 1,500,000 quetzales. The proceeds of the export tax, on the contrary, showed an increase of 159,190 quetzales as compared with the amount collected from this source in 1928-29. The following tables show the actual receipts and expenditures in detail:

Actual receipts, 1929-30

	Quetzales		Quetzales
Import taxes.....	5,735,247.09	Police, Government printing, asylums, hospitals, lottery.....	438,888.86
Export taxes.....	2,289,126.01	Central Bank profits.....	150,248.42
Liquors and monopolies.....	2,503,630.62	Highway tax.....	12,785.76
Miscellaneous revenues.....	1,175,418.03	Chiquimulilla Canal Committee.....	1,543.37
Mails, telegraphs, and telephones.....	772,046.00		
Consular fees.....	347,804.77	Total.....	13,426,738.93

Actual expenditures, 1929-30

	Quetzales		Quetzales
Legislative power.....	270,989.10	Promotion.....	1,813,003.64
Presidency of the Republic.....	278,685.50	Agriculture.....	1,440,166.54
Judicial power.....	367,210.41	Treasury.....	1,438,397.97
Government and Justice.....	1,871,156.62	Public debt.....	2,213,048.70
Foreign Affairs.....	524,873.90	Miscellaneous expenditures.....	54,536.67
War.....	2,018,281.35		
Public instruction.....	1,432,461.02	Total.....	14,342,811.42

(*El Guatemalteco*, Guatemala City, March 2 and 17, 1931.)

HONDURAS

AQUEDUCT AT COMAYAGUELA.—The Board of Promotion (*Junta de Fomento*) of the city of Comayagua has accepted the proposal made by a local engineer to draft the plans for the aqueduct which is soon to be constructed in that city. (*El Cronista*, Tegucigalpa, April 28, 1931.)

MEXICO

EXPORTS DURING 1930.—The total value of articles exported from Mexico during the year 1930, according to figures issued by the General Bureau of Statistics, was 458,674,489 pesos, a sum which compares unfavorably with the value of exports during the years 1929 and 1928, whose totals are stated to have reached 590,658,603 and 592,444,048 pesos, respectively. The value of the individual classes of commodities exported during the year 1930 was as follows:

Class of commodity	1930 value
	<i>Pesos</i>
Animals and animal products.....	16,741,282
Vegetable products.....	114,212,416
Mineral products.....	323,206,002
Manufactured products.....	4,514,789
Total.....	458,674,489

Commodities listed under animals and animal products include livestock, hides, fresh and salted meats, fat, dairy products, eggs, honey, and shellfish; those under vegetable products include cereals, vegetables, flour, fruits, coffee, cacao, sugar, spices, oils, conserves, and woods: those specified as mineral products comprise precious and industrial metals and mineral fuels; and those classified as manufactured products include leather articles, footwear, tanned hides, furs, cigars and cigarettes, alcohol, perfumes, and articles of native arts and crafts. (*Excelsior*, Mexico City, April 29, 1931.)

NICARAGUA

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF MANAGUA.—The Nicaraguan press reports renewed activity on the part of the inhabitants of Managua in the reconstruction of their city. The few homes which remained standing are being repaired, government offices are functioning in temporary buildings, and stores and markets are again doing business. Much is being done in the way of sanitation, which is the principal concern at present. All the avenues and many of the buildings are again supplied with electric-light service and the water supply improves daily.

Inspired and encouraged by the attitude of many commercial concerns, which, undaunted by the reverses which they suffered, have enthusiastically begun the work of reconstruction, the citizens have overcome the feeling of depression inevitably following a catastrophe of such magnitude, and are showing a spirit of growing confidence in the future. Two important banks have already made plans for the erection of new reinforced concrete buildings, and a construction company is buying lots on which it plans to erect substantial earthquake-proof homes.

The Government is interested in having the city reconstructed as soon as possible with a maximum of safety for its inhabitants. The Ministry of Promotion has already asked engineers and contractors to submit suggestions on the technical regulations that should be adopted in order that the city may be reconstructed in such a manner as to guarantee safety and permanency. A local reconstruction board has been created to draft these regulations and make them effective. On April 17 a town crier read a presidential decree asking the inhabitants of Managua not to rebuild their homes until after the visit of members of the reconstruction board, who will inspect all buildings and decide whether they should be repaired or demolished. (*El Diario Nicaragüense*, Granada, April 15-24, 1931.)

PANAMA

SUGAR IMPORT RESTRICTIONS LIFTED.—Advised that the production of the sugar mills of the Republic has been considerably reduced on

account of a severe drought and other unfavorable conditions affecting the national sugarcane industry, the Government of Panama has awarded a contract for the importation of 3,000,000 pounds of refined sugar duty free. The annual consumption of sugar in Panama is estimated at about 85,000 quintals (quintal equals 100 pounds), and the production of the local mills this year has been calculated at a little over 50,000 quintals. According to this estimate, the 1931 crop would supply the local market only until August and September. In order to secure the amount of sugar necessary to carry over until next year's crop is available, Government action was necessary because Panama has a high protective tariff on foreign sugar. Bids were invited and the contract was awarded by the Treasury Department. The wholesale price at which the imported sugar will be sold when the domestic supply has been exhausted has been fixed at \$6.75 per quintal. (*The Star and Herald*, Panama, May 1 and 6, 1931.)

PARAGUAY

PUBLIC DEBT.—According to information submitted to Congress by President Guggiari during April, 1931, the balance due on loans comprising the foreign debt of the Republic on November 30, 1930, was as follows:

Loans	Pounds sterling	Equivalent in pesos gold
London loan, 1871-72	1 503,490	2,517,450
Loan of Nov. 23, 1912	2 247,040	1,245,081
Certificates without interest	11,909/6/6	59,547
Argentine National Bank loan		56,856
Total		3,878,934

¹ At 5 per cent.

² At 5.04 per cent.

These figures show a reduction of 340,454 pesos gold in the foreign debt as reported for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1929, when the balance due was stated to have been 4,219,388 pesos gold.

The internal debt of the Republic as of November 30, 1930, was 2,798,530 pesos gold and 37,644,328 pesos paper, which, with the outstanding foreign debt, made a balance due in all accounts of 6,677,464 pesos gold and 37,644,328 pesos paper. (*Mensaje del Presidente al Honorable Congreso Nacional*, Asuncion, April, 1931.)

RAILWAY STATISTICS.—It was stated by President Guggiari in his message to Congress at the opening of its sessions in April, 1931, that there was an appreciable increase in the number of passengers carried by the Central Railway of Paraguay during the year 1930 as compared to the previous four years. Freight traffic, on the other

hand, diminished during the year, but this was undoubtedly the result of the general economic depression. Actual figures on the operations of the Central Railway during the past five years are as follows:

Classification	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Passengers leaving Asuncion.....number	188,322	173,829	196,228	174,339	247,076
Passengers entering Asuncion.....do	193,442	181,363	211,348	179,292	242,912
Total number of passengers transported	513,927	471,868	542,290	479,951	617,418
Parcels transported.....Kilograms	5,503,415	4,673,340	4,896,445	3,778,740	2,551,666
Baggage transported.....do	17,415	23,490	19,910	26,835	21,525
Freight transported.....do	174,877,420	165,723,230	75,658,840	164,483,940	148,476,380
Government telegrams transmitted					
.....number	5,668	5,392	7,013	6,521	5,471
Public telegrams transmitted.....do	65,403	377,347	61,891	45,475	41,246
Service telegrams.....do	377,347	403,816	408,393	378,659	430,491

(Mensaje del Presidente de la República del Paraguay al Honorable Congreso Nacional, Asuncion, April, 1931.)

BUILDING OPERATIONS.—Nine hundred and ninety-five building permits for construction work, representing a total expenditure of 45,020,443 pesos paper, were issued in Asuncion during the year 1930. During the year 1929, 773 permits for construction work, involving an estimated cost of 24,181,490 pesos paper, were issued. Compared with the number and value of building operations during the previous three years, the figures for 1930 are as follows:

Nature of construction	Number of building operations			
	1927	1928	1929	1930
New buildings.....	313	382	276	400
Repairs.....	60	75	92	115
Walls.....	106	170	124	158
Sidewalks.....	29	42	32	34
Other construction work.....	222	205	249	288
Total.....	721	874	773	995

	Estimated cost of construction			
	1927	1928	1929	1930
New buildings.....	Pesos, paper 30,106,992	Pesos, paper 48,205,455	Pesos, paper 20,758,250	Pesos, paper 39,712,258
Repairs.....	940,620	1,023,400	907,620	1,320,300
Walls.....	783,335	1,554,840	970,300	1,373,755
Sidewalks.....	79,890	216,100	99,100	141,800
Other construction work.....	2,543,327	4,876,422	2,446,220	2,472,330
Total.....	34,454,164	55,876,217	25,181,490	45,020,443

(Mensaje del Presidente de la República del Paraguay al Honorable Congreso Nacional, Asuncion, April, 1931.)

URUGUAY

EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC WORKS.—According to the report of the National Administrative Council submitted to Congress on March 15, 1931, a total of 16,970,204 pesos was expended by the Government of Uruguay in public works during the year 1930. This sum was divided among the several classes of projects in charge of the Department of Public Works as follows:

Projects	Pesos	Projects	Pesos
Highway.....	3, 885, 099	Port works at Montevideo.....	2, 339, 749
Hydrographical.....	2, 361, 216	Montevideo-Colonia Highway.....	1, 555, 984
Topographical.....	3, 682	Maua Bridge.....	419, 209
Sanitation.....	2, 381, 948	Total.....	16, 970, 204
Architectural.....	1, 847, 462		
Railway.....	2, 175, 845		

(*Diario Oficial*, Montevideo, March 16, 1931.)

FIRST NAUTICAL EXPOSITION.—On March 14, 1931, in the presence of a distinguished company, which included the President of the Republic, other high Government officials, and a large number of especially invited guests, the first nautical exposition ever held in Uruguay was formally opened in Montevideo by the president of the Maritime League, under whose auspices it had been arranged. After the official ceremonies the exhibits were thrown open to the general public and were on view daily until March 25. Many private concerns, as well as Government agencies, entered displays. Among the former were interesting exhibits of ships' supplies, boats of all classes and descriptions, and various articles useful to the fisherman. Outstanding among the exhibits by Government services was that of the National Montevideo Harbor Administration Office, which in its completeness gave the public full opportunity to become acquainted with all the details of its work. This section included plans, charts, and special life-saving and fire-fighting apparatus. Besides the Harbor Administration Office, the National Council of Hygiene, the Marine Arsenal and School for Mechanics, the Port Authorities, and the Bureau of Hydrography and Fisheries also entered fine exhibits, among which figured machinery for disinfection and fumigation and models of dredges, buoys, and beacons. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, March 14, 15, and 25, 1931.)

VENEZUELA

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.—Many important phases of Venezuelan national life were commented upon by President Pérez in his message to Congress at the opening of its regular sessions in 1931. Rapidly reviewing the activities of the executive branch of the Government, the President made a survey of the various public works, monuments, and statues erected in celebration of the Bolívar Centenary, and recalled, above all, the fact that Venezuela had canceled her external debt as a token of homage to the Liberator. With the cancellation of this debt, which amounted to a total of 23,757,634 bolivars, the only outstanding indebtedness of the Republic, according to the President, is the consolidated internal debt paying 3 per cent interest, whose total on January 1, 1931, was 26,487,741 bolivars.

The Department of Promotion, continued Doctor Pérez, among its other duties, exercised active vigilance over the petroleum production,

which again during the past year was second in world importance. During that year a total of 20,153,912 tons was produced, a sum which represents an increase of 208,976 tons over the production during 1929.

The postal and telegraph services were greatly improved during the past year by the increased activity of the air lines and by the establishment of the Maiquetia wireless station, which puts Venezuela in direct telegraph and telephone communication with Europe. At the present time a similar station is being constructed in Santa Rita. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Caracas, April 25, 1931.)

PEARL FISHING.—The Venezuelan pearl fisheries, which are among the best known in the world, have been nationalized by the Government and in the future will be administered and worked solely by the State. Hitherto the fisheries were leased to private firms or individuals. The principal oyster-pearl beds are found around Margarita Island, near Cubagua, El Tirano, the Gulf of Paria, Porlamar, Maracapaná, and Macanao. While the wealth of the beds has been almost proverbial since the times of the conquest, they were greatly impoverished by unscrupulous exploitation during the colonial period, and it has been only lately, by means of careful management and supervision on the part of the Government, that they have again become reasonably profitable.

During the fishing season more than 400 small craft, manned by a total of between 2,000 and 3,000 men, are constantly employed in fishing activities. The total value of Venezuelan pearl exports during 1927 amounted to 1,101,450 bolivars. The pearls are of a fine oriental color, and the fisheries are noted for the number of beautiful baroques produced. The most costly, those for which Margarita is famed, generally have very delicate rose tints, thus differing from the Colombian, Panamanian, and Costa Rican pearls, which are black, green, or bluish in color. Pearls from South America are widely sought after and appear among the crown jewels of every royalty in Europe, as well as in the papal insignia at Rome. Undoubtedly with the projected initiation of scientific methods of pearl culture by the Government, the industry will take on new life and soon become of great commercial importance for Venezuela. (*Latin American World*, London, April, 1931.)

POPULATION, MIGRATION, AND LABOR

BRAZIL

IMMIGRATION TO BRAZIL IN 1930.—According to statistics compiled by the National Bureau of Immigration and Colonization of the Ministry of Labor, Industry, and Commerce, 67,066 immigrants, representing 58 different nationalities, arrived in Brazil during the year 1930.

Of this total, 18,719 were Portuguese, 14,076 Japanese, 4,719 Poles, 4,253 Italians, 4,180 Germans, 3,218 Spaniards, 2,699 Russians, 1,573 Rumanians, and 1,318 Lithuanians. The immigrants composed 8,830 families of 35,015 members; 32,051 arrived singly. The principal ports of entry into Brazil are Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, which during the past year received 28,036 and 31,565 immigrants, respectively. The immigration movement to Brazil during the last few years has been as follows: 1920, 96,162; 1921, 60,784; 1922, 66,967; 1923, 86,679; 1924, 98,125; 1925, 84,883; 1926, 121,596; 1927, 101,568; 1928, 82,061; 1929, 100,424. A decree issued last December, providing measures for unemployment relief, a summary of which appeared in the March, 1931, issue of the BULLETIN, restricts immigration to Brazil during the present year. (*Jornal do Commercio*, Rio de Janeiro, April 10, 1931.)

LABOR LEGISLATION.—See page 756.

COLOMBIA

COLONIZATION OF THE SUMAPAZ REGION.—A decree recently issued authorizes the Ministry of Industry to grant settlers 20-hectare tracts in the Sumapaz region of the Department of Cundinamarca and to enable them to acquire the necessary elements for the cultivation of the land up to a value of 100 pesos. The ministry is also authorized to give the settlers free lodging during the first 60 days and pay them a daily wage of 50 cents while they are building a home. The sums loaned by the Government are to be paid back in easy installments without interest, and once the settler has liquidated his debt and has 50 per cent of his grant under cultivation he will be issued title to the property. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the decree has created a great deal of interest in Colombia. Both the national and the departmental governments have for some time studied the question of colonization, a similar measure to the one adopted having recently been submitted to the Legislative Assembly of Cundinamarca by Dr. Juan Lozano y Lozano, then Secretary of Government of the Department. (Release, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bogota, April 1, 1931.)

ART, SCIENCE, AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

MUSEUM EXPEDITIONS.—Field expeditions in charge of the directors of the departments of geology, anthropology, and paleontology, respectively, of the museum at La Plata set out early in May. Studies will be made in Punta Piedras, where the remains of a recently discovered giant fossil armadillo will be incavated; Bariloche, where early indigenous burial grounds will be explored; and Plottier, where a re-

ported find of dinosaur remains will be investigated. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, May 2, 1931.)

BOLIVIA

OPENING OF NORMAL SCHOOL FOR INDIGENES.—Formal ceremonies were held in La Paz on March 21, 1931, to mark the opening in that city of the first normal school to be established for the training of teachers for the indigenous schools throughout the Republic, in accordance with the provisions of the decree issued by the National Council of Government on January 21, 1931. The main purpose of the decree, which also provided for the creation of model elementary schools for indigenes to be founded in the Potosi and La Paz districts, and authorized the necessary funds for the promotion of education among the indigenes, was to establish an institution where students could receive not only the regular pedagogical training given for such work but also the cultural background so necessary for an understanding of the peoples whom they will teach. The opening exercises were held in the assembly room of the new school before a large audience, which included the Prefect of the Department of La Paz, representatives of the General Bureau of Public Instruction, other educational authorities, members of the Federation of Students, and the principals and staff of various schools in La Paz and the surrounding district. Later, those present were given an opportunity to visit the various sections of the school, which contains workshops, dormitories, fields for experimental farming, and classrooms, the latter appropriately decorated with indigenous motifs. While lack of sufficient funds makes impossible the immediate creation of more schools of this type in different parts of the Republic, others will be established as soon as possible, with the normal school in La Paz as a model and a laboratory where new ideas may be worked out before being put into practice elsewhere. (*El Diario*, January 29 and March 22, 1931.)

BRAZIL

SCHOOL OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SCIENCES.—By a decree of April 15, the School of Economic and Social Sciences was established in Sao Paulo under the Ministry of Public Education. The course, distributed over a period of three years, consists of the following subjects: Social psychology, dialectics, political economy, economic geography, philosophy of political history, sociology, financial methods, statistics, criminology, public and constitutional law, administrative law and administration, and public international law. Graduates from secondary, normal, naval, and military schools will be admitted to the school. Those who complete the course will be given preference in the selection of executives for public offices and of teachers for secondary and normal schools; and if any desire to enter the diplomatic

and consular service, they will be exempt from the examinations usually required. (*Diario Oficial do Estado de São Paulo*, Sao Paulo, April 16, 1931.)

ORTHOGRAPHY OF PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE STANDARDIZED.—The negotiations between the Brazilian Academy of Letters and the Academy of Sciences of Lisbon, which have been carried on for some time in Portugal, came to a successful conclusion on March 19, 1931, when an agreement as to the orthography of the Portuguese language was signed between representatives of these two institutions. The new official orthographic rules contained in the agreement aim to set a standard which will do away with differences in the spelling of Portuguese words in the two countries. According to press reports, the rules proposed by the Brazilian Academy differed only in minor details with the orthographic rules accepted by the Academy of Sciences of Lisbon in 1911, a fact which greatly facilitated the negotiations. (*Jornal do Commercio*, Rio de Janeiro, April 10, 1931.)

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.—The Brazilian Educational Association has recently reprinted in a single pamphlet the lists of books appropriate for preadolescent and adolescent boys and girls, published in 1928 and 1929. The association further manifested its interest in the subject by addressing a memorandum to Brazilian editors suggesting minimum requirements that children's books should meet from the point of view of make-up and contents. (Memorandum issued by the Brazilian Educational Association; *Bibliotheca para crianças e adolescentes*, Rio de Janeiro, 1930.)

CHILE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CONCEPCION.—Eleven years after such humble beginnings that the professor of science had for his entire laboratory equipment two empty aspirin tubes and a small alcohol lamp which he carried back and forth in his pocket, the University of Concepcion has become not only the leading cultural center of the southern part of Chile but also an institution that offers certain advantages not to be found even in the universities of the capital. To-day the University of Concepcion has Schools of Education, Chemical Engineering, Law, Medicine, and Dentistry. It has also a practice school, run by the School of Education, in which many experiments are being conducted along progressive lines; 13 laboratories; an institute of vocational guidance; and a central library. The possibility of establishing an Institute of Physical and Mathematical Sciences is now under consideration by the university authorities. A beautiful site for its campus has recently been acquired. During the year 1930 the buildings for the Schools of Chemical Engineering and Dentistry, as well as the administration building and the library, were finished. The University of Concepcion has taken an active part in the movement

of university interchange, sending abroad several faculty members to study special problems, establishing exchanges with other universities, and engaging a number of foreign specialists. (*El Sur*, Concepcion, January 15, 1931.)

PRACTICAL NURSES' COURSE.—See page 788.

ERECTION OF LARGE TRADE SCHOOL.—A large technical school, intended to be eventually one of the largest in Latin America, is now under construction. The site chosen by the trustees is a striking one, overlooking the main highway between Valparaiso and Viña del Mar. The erection of this institution, which will be known as the José Miguel Carrera Engineering and Trade School, was made possible by the Santa María Foundation, established by the will of the Chilean millionaire, Federico Santa María, who died in December, 1925, leaving his whole estate, then estimated at about 90,000,000 pesos,



Courtesy of "Chile."

JOSÉ MIGUEL CARRERA ENGINEERING AND TRADE SCHOOL, CHILE

A model of the technical school now under construction in Chile, overlooking the highway between Valparaiso and Viña del Mar.

for the creation and maintenance of a school of arts, trades, and advanced engineering. Of the total 74,000 square meters (square meter equals 10.26 square feet) occupied by the institution, 8,000 square meters will be devoted to the shops. These will be erected first. Following their completion, the classrooms and laboratories for non-resident students will be constructed, the dormitories and other buildings required for resident students being the last to be commenced. Owing to the excellent progress being made in the construction work, it is thought that some classes can be opened before the end of the present year. Night courses for laborers will be the first offered by the school. Señor Santa María established the institution with a very definite purpose in mind—to aid the student of limited resources. Consequently, ample provision is made for giving scholarships with free room and board to deserving applicants from all over the country. As specified by its founder, the School of Engineering

will cover all branches of this science, and arrangements are being made for the creation of a school of aerodynamics, recently made possible through the donation of over 3,000,000 pesos by two of the trustees. (*Chile*, New York, May, 1931.)

COSTA RICA

CLASSROOM IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.—On April 15, 1931, the National Museum of Costa Rica extended its services by the opening of a classroom in the west wing of the building. The room is well equipped for this purpose, and puts the resources of the museum at the command of the schools of the capital. On the opening day the third-grade children from one of the schools in San Jose were given a lesson on the Indians of Costa Rica and their customs, material from the museum being used for illustration. (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, April 17, 1931.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A society for the prevention of cruelty to animals (*Sociedad Protectora de Animales*) was formed at Santo Domingo on April 19, 1931, with the cooperation of the leading fraternal, civic, social, educational, and charity organizations of the city. Dr. Teódulo Pina Chevalier, Secretary of Finance, Labor, and Communications, was elected president. (*Listín Diario* and *La Opinión*, Santo Domingo, April 20, 1931.)

EL SALVADOR

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.—The Executive message presented to Congress on February 10, 1931, contains the following data on the educational movement of the country for the year 1930:

There were 907 primary schools, with a total registration of 55,634 and an average attendance of 38,773, or 68 per cent of those enrolled. These schools were staffed by 1,613 teachers.

The two normal schools under Government control carried out a successful program. Other institutions rendering especially important services are a technical school for young women and another where girls who have graduated from the secondary school may supplement their training.

Secondary education was provided by the National Institute and 17 accredited private schools. In 11 of these institutions courses in commercial subjects received special attention.

The Institute of Natural Sciences was founded with the purpose of fostering the study of botany, zoology, mineralogy, and geology. The National School of Music, which has taken the place of the National Conservatory, had an enrollment of 150.

The university, composed by the Schools of Law and Social Sciences, Medicine, Chemistry and Pharmacy, Dentistry, and Engineering, had a registration of 411 students. (*Mensaje Presidencial*, San Salvador, 1931.)

GUATEMALA

PRISON REFORM.—A number of important improvements are at present being carried out in the Central Penitentiary which mark a step in the reform of the penal system of Guatemala. Under the auspices of the director of the prison a library has been inaugurated, to which the public has already contributed numerous volumes. The Ministry of Public Instruction recently ordered that a collection of works by national authors be sent to this library and that a school for illiterates be opened at the prison. Shops have been opened and an exhibit of the prisoners' work was held in June, which the director hopes will include samples of furniture made in the wicker shop at present being installed. (*Diario de Guatemala*, April 8 and 9, 1931.)

HAITI

PÉTION AND BOLÍVAR.—The Alexandre Pétion-Simon Bolívar Committee, organized at Port au Prince in May, 1928, is actively engaged in raising the necessary funds for the erection of a series of monuments to commemorate Bolívar's sojourn in Haiti and Pétion's participation in the South American wars of independence. Late in December, 1815, Bolívar arrived at the port of Les Cayes from the island of Jamaica, where he had been in exile since the defeat of the insurrectionists at the hands of Morillo. Alexandre Pétion, then President of Haiti, welcomed and befriended the Liberator and treated in a most hospitable manner the refugees who had succeeded in escaping from Cartagena. Despite the fact that the newly born Republic of Haiti was at the time in constant fear of an attack by the French and ran the risk of reprisals from the Spaniards, who at that time were in possession of that part of the island which is to-day the Dominican Republic, Pétion readily agreed to contribute secretly the arms, food, and ammunition which Bolívar sought for an expedition to South America. His only condition was that Bolívar should free the slaves in the Spanish Provinces which he might liberate. Faithful to his word, Bolívar freed his own 1,500 slaves and proclaimed the emancipation of all slaves in his native land. "Henceforward," he said, "in Venezuela, there will be only one class of men: all will be citizens." Defeated in his first attempt, however, Bolívar was forced to return to Haiti, where Pétion once more rendered him substantial aid and enabled him to return to the continent, this time to win the independence of five countries.

The committee plans to erect a monument at Les Cayes representing the reception of Bolívar by General Marion, hero of the Haitian War of Independence and at the time commander of the city, and at Port au Prince one representing Bolívar and Pétion, besides a statue of Pétion. In 1911 Venezuela paid homage to Pétion by the dedication of a statue to him at Caracas in one of the public squares named for

the distinguished Haitian patriot who rendered such effective assistance to the cause of independence in Venezuela's hour of need. (Communication from Dr. François Dalencour to the Pan American Union.)

HONDURAS

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.—The report of the Assistant Secretary of State in charge of the Department of Public Education contains the following information regarding educational activities during the year 1929-30:

The total number of schools was 1,527, of which 1,496 were under State control and 31 under private auspices. The enrollment in these schools reached the total of 57,359 pupils, the average attendance during the month of July, 1930, being 44,200. The teachers employed in these schools number 1,953.

The system of school savings was successful in its operation. Up to July 31, 1930, the total savings deposited by the school children were 32,296.33 lempiras.

The parent-teacher associations, besides taking a part in the administration of the school savings banks, lent their support to the cause of primary education in general. These associations have been organized in the most important cities and in the majority of the Departmental capitals.

The antiilliteracy campaign continues and is carried out in 48 schools for adults. An intensive antialcoholic drive has been conducted in all the primary schools by pamphlets, posters, and similar means.

In order to stimulate the literary production of the country, prizes were offered for the best biography of the eminent Honduran statesman, Juan Lindo; treatise on civic education; collection of songs for school use; collection of children's stories; and book of regional literature. The prizes consist of 500 pesos, a diploma, and 100 copies of the book.

The 13 secondary schools had a registration of 609 students, and the commercial schools 415.

The Vocational School for Girls was reorganized, the new program of studies including the following subjects: Two courses in practical arithmetic, one in bookkeeping, three in Spanish grammar, two in pedagogy, and one dealing with the elements of physics and chemistry. The number of students in this school was 157.

Teacher training received a great impetus, and as a result the number of students reached a total of 1,107.

The Government awarded scholarships to 319 students to study in different schools of the country, and the municipalities gave 18 scholarships for a similar purpose. Several young men also went abroad to study under the auspices of the Government.

The university, which has Schools of Jurisprudence and Political Sciences, Medicine, and Engineering, has recently added a School of Pharmacy to its facilities for professional education. The total number of students in the university was 179. (*Memoria de Instrucción Pública 1929-30*, Tegucigalpa, 1931.)

PARAGUAY

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.—In his message to Congress, President Guggiari emphasized the progress in education evident in the year

1930. Changes made in the university, with the purpose of increasing its usefulness as a research center so that it will be something more than a mere institution for the training of professional men, were followed by a reorganization of the secondary-school system and the primary schools along new and progressive lines. This practical trend was shown also in the change of the Elementary Normal School in Concepcion into an institution for the training of experts in agriculture and animal industry.

The children enrolled in primary schools of the country numbered 108,222, according to statistics available for the year 1930; the 7 normal schools had a registration of 748 students and the 20 private vocational schools for girls 615. The personnel of the normal and primary schools comprises 2,452 teachers.

NEW SECONDARY-SCHOOL COURSE OF STUDY.—The secondary-school curriculum that went into effect on March 1 provides for a five years' course, followed by one year of preprofessional study. The subjects and the number of weekly hours devoted to them are as follows:

Subject	Hours a week by years				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Spanish.....	5	5	5	3	3
Mathematics.....					
Arithmetic.....	4				
Algebra.....		4			
Plane and solid geometry.....			4		
Trigonometry, topography, and cosmography.....				4	
English or French.....	4	4	4	3	3
History.....					
American.....	3				
Paraguayan.....		3			
Greek and oriental.....			3		
Roman and mediaeval.....				3	
Modern and contemporary.....					3
Geography.....					
Paraguay and the Americas.....	3				
Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceania.....		3			
Drawing.....	2	2	2		
Natural sciences.....					
Botany, geology, and mineralogy.....	2				
Zoology.....		3			
Anatomy and hygiene.....			3		
Physics.....					4
Chemistry.....					4
Bookkeeping.....			3		
Civics.....				3	
Psychology.....				3	
Latin.....				4	4
Political economy.....					2
Philosophy and ethics.....					3
Total.....	24	24	24	23	26

Two hours a week of physical education are also required throughout the course.

Upon completion of the fifth year the student receives the degree of *bachiller*, which entitles him to enter the Schools of Pharmacy, Dentistry, Notarial Training, or Surveying of the university. There

are two preprofessional courses, one devoted to the humanities as a prerequisite for the Law School, the other scientific, in preparation for the Schools of Medicine and of Mathematics, all of the university. These courses are as follows:

HUMANITIES		SCIENCE	
Subject:	Hours a week	Subject:	Hours a week
General literature	5	Latin (Latin roots and rudiments of Greek)	4
Latin	4	Physics	4
General history	3	Chemistry	4
Logic	3	Natural sciences	5
Composition and exposition	3	Mathematics	3
Pedagogy, with special emphasis on the teaching of the humanities	3	General pedagogy and methodology of scientific subjects	3
Total	21	Total	23

Upon satisfactory completion of the preprofessional course the student may teach in the secondary and normal institutes or may become a candidate for a fellowship to study abroad. (*La Reforma de la Enseñanza Secundaria*, Asuncion, 1931.)

PERU

COEDUCATION.—A resolution was passed by the Government on April 9, 1931, authorizing the Bureau of Examinations and Curricula to issue orders permitting the attendance of girl students at the regular Government secondary schools for boys in places where no other educational facilities have been provided for them. In deciding which schools shall be maintained as coeducational institutions, however, any action by the bureau must meet the approval of the teachers of the school concerned. Since as a result of various circumstances, especially a lack of funds, it has often been impossible for the Government to establish both a girls' and a boys' school in the same locality and because there have not been a sufficient number of private secondary schools, the present legislation answers a real need, and opens a way for the further education of many girls whose parents could not afford to send them away to school. (*La Crónica*, Lima, April 12 1931.)

VENEZUELA

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.—Numerous vessels and utensils of primitive origin have recently been found by Dr. Rafael Requena, the Governor of the State of Aragua, on the banks of Lake Valencia, formerly known as Tacarigua. These articles, which reveal the artistic sense of their makers, number about 3,500 and are now in the private collection of the Governor. Such objects, and above all the human skeletal material found in the same place, give rise to new proof for the hypothesis on the possible relationship of the prehistoric peoples of America with the ancient Phœnicians and the Chinese, so great is the similarity of their art as exemplified by the archæological remains of Tacarigua to that of the old Asiatic civilization.

Lake Tacarigua is one of the largest Andean lakes, and, like others in America, is thought to have been chosen by the indigenous people for the celebration of ritual and other religious practices, as was the case at Chiquinquirá, Colombia, and other no less famous places in Peru and Mexico.

The collection of Doctor Requena contains many articles of ivory, jade, and clay which are notable for their fine workmanship and the taste shown in their design. In these objects the indigenous craftsman gave evidence of his progress in copying nature and skill in choosing colors. Extremely interesting, too, are the human skulls, which show a strange flattening of the frontal bone and appreciable variations in the maxilla and the facial angle. The size of the bones and other characteristics cause Doctor Requena to estimate their age at more than 8,000 years and to believe the people belonged to a race very much older than the Caribes, who inhabited this region at the time of the conquest. The fact that no trace of metal was found among the remains seems to indicate that they belonged to the stone age rather than to a later period.

Cruets, chisels of stone, ornaments, and arms, among these last many hatchets and mallets, complete the interesting collection. In regard to the ceramics, Doctor Requena noted that the feminine motif predominating in representations of the gods has a certain similarity to the Egyptian figures. Other deities in different forms have a surprising resemblance to Chinese Buddhas, and on one large jar, which is a true marvel of indigenous art, an interesting love scene is depicted, thanks to which the observer is given an insight into the customs of that forgotten civilization.

No complete statement of the significance of these remains will be issued by Doctor Requena until he has had an opportunity to study them intensively. (*El Centro Americano*, Leon, Nicaragua, April 23, 1931.)

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

ARGENTINA

LATIN AMERICAN TRACK MEET.—The Seventh Latin American Track Meet was held in Buenos Aires from April 30 to May 5, 1931, with Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay participating. The events, which were witnessed by many thousands, took place in the field of the Gymnasium and Fencing Club. During the course of the meet seven new Latin American records were established; these were: 2,000-meter race (meter equals 3.28 feet), by L. Oliva, in 8 minutes 46½ seconds; 5,000-meter race, by J. Ribas, in 15 minutes 4¾ seconds; 10,000-meter race, by J. C. Zabala, 31 minutes 19 seconds; 400-meter

hurdles, by S. Magalhaes, 54½ seconds; shot put, by H. Benaprés, 13.39 meters; discus throwing, by H. Benaprés, 44.38 meters; and the decathlon, by H. Berra, 7,065.175 points. The final score was: Argentina, 141; Chile, 84; Brazil, 47; Uruguay, 10; and Peru, 2. The score by events is given in the following table.

Event	Argen- tina	Brazil	Chile	Peru	Uruguay
100-meter dash	7	3			1
200-meter dash	8	1	2		
400-meter dash		1	7		3
800-meter race	9			2	
1,500-meter race	9		2		
3,000-meter race	10	4	6		
5,000-meter race	9		2		
10,000-meter race	8		3		
110-meter hurdles	7	1	3		
400-meter hurdles	1	8	2		
High jump	6		5		
Broad jump	5	3	3		
Triple jump	8	1	2		
Pole vault	6	2	3		
Shot put	2		9		
Javelin throwing	3	5	3		
Hammer throwing	5		6		
Discus throwing	4	2	5		
100-meter relay race	10	6	2		4
400-meter relay race	6	4	10		2
Cross country	8		3		
Decathlon	10	6	6		
Total	141	47	84	2	10

(*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, April 30-May 6, 1931; *El Mercurio*, Valparaiso, May 6, 1931.)

BOLIVIA

ACTIVITIES OF THE LEAGUE FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.—In its session of April 11, 1931, the League for the Prevention of Tuberculosis approved plans for the construction of a special ward for tuberculosis patients in the Miraflores Hospital, which is located in the suburb of the same name just outside La Paz. It was announced that sufficient funds for beginning the construction of the ward were already available and that actual work would probably be started before the end of the month. Up to this time tuberculosis patients have been treated in the general wards of the hospital, where there was always grave danger of their communicating the disease to the other patients.

Among other interesting activities now being carried on in La Paz by the league is the maintenance of a school for undeveloped children. This institution, known as the Doña Luisa S. V. Siles School in honor of the woman who was responsible for its foundation, provides a home, all necessary clothing, and education for children who are not able to develop normally in their own homes because of the illness of one or both parents, unusual or other surroundings deterrent to normal growth, or simply the inability of their parents to provide them proper food, rest, and recreation. At the present time 28 children are being cared for in the school, this being its full capacity,

but it is hoped that later sufficient funds will be received to further extend its activities. While all social classes are represented among the students, the majority are from homes of the working class. The school has two dormitories, one for boys and the other for girls; a splendid dining room; a well-lighted classroom; and other up-to-date features. Surrounding the building are spacious grounds, which afford the children an excellent place for recreation. (*El Diario*, La Paz, April 12 and 21, 1931.)

CHILE

PRACTICAL NURSES' COURSE.—According to a decree issued on January 31, a 3-year theoretical and practical course in practical nursing will be given in certain hospitals, to be specified by the Department of Social Welfare, of Santiago, Valparaiso, Antofagasta, Iquique, Concepcion, and Temuco. Candidates for the course must be between 18 and 30 years of age, of good health and character, and have finished at least three years of secondary school. All those under 55 years of age at present classed as practical nurses will be excused from taking the course on the presentation, before July 1, 1931, of a certificate signed by three physicians stating that the applicant has had at least five years' satisfactory hospital experience. Practical nurses in institutions under the auspices of the Department of Social Welfare, as well as those in the army and the navy, will be granted a temporary permit to continue practicing there. Such permits will be valid until January, 1933; after that date all such nurses must have the regular diploma. (*Diario Oficial*, Santiago, February 21, 1931.)

COSTA RICA

CHILD WELFARE CONGRESS.—The first national Child Welfare Congress of Costa Rica was held in San Jose from April 26 to May 3, 1931, under the auspices of the National Child Welfare Council and with the cooperation of the Government and domestic and foreign welfare organizations. Preparations for the congress were made by a commission under the leadership of Prof. Luis Felipe González, president, and Dr. Mario Luján, general secretary. The subjects for papers and discussion included actual and proposed legislation affecting the welfare of mothers and of children; juvenile delinquency; juvenile courts; the modern reformatory; adoption; prenatal care; the need for maternity and child clinics; child mortality; pure milk; housing and health; abnormal children; mental hygiene; heredity; eugenics; prohibition; educational problems; physical education; sex education; and moving pictures, their use and abuse. The week during which the congress was held was known as Children's Week and celebrated fittingly in schools and children's institutions. There was also a

better babies contest, with health, development, and beauty prizes for children under 1 year of age, between 1 and 2 years, and between 2 and 3 years. In connection with the congress a child welfare exhibition was held in the National Theater, San Jose, where the activities of institutions interested in promoting the welfare of the children of Costa Rica were set forth. (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, April 22, 24, 26, 28-30 and May 1-5, 1931.)

CUBA

PRIZES TO MOTHERS.—One thousand prizes of 5 pesos each were granted by the National Board of Mother and Child Welfare to poor mothers enrolled in the Child Health Consultation Clinic of Habana. The first 600 prizes were awarded on April 18 and the remaining 400 on April 24. Those mothers who had observed rules of hygiene in their homes were rewarded, as well as those who had attended the consultation clinic regularly and observed the advice of the physicians in attendance. It was felt that to divide the sum of 5,000 pesos into a greater number of awards of the modest sum of 5 pesos each would be more efficacious in bringing about the observance of the precepts of the clinic than to grant fewer prizes of larger amounts apiece. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, April 19, 1931.)

ECUADOR

PROTECTION OF THE INDIAN RACE.—The Ministry of Government and Social Welfare of Ecuador, whose many functions (see March, 1931, issue of the BULLETIN) include the protection of the Indian race, is at present organizing committees in each canton of every Province in the Republic to investigate and solve difficulties arising between the Indians and the landowners and planters. Composed of the *Jefe Politico* (the principal administrative and political official of the canton) and a representative of the Indians and of the landowners and planters, respectively, these committees will cooperate with the Ministry by keeping it informed, at all times, of the situation of the Indians within their jurisdiction, and by submitting recommendations as to the best methods of safeguarding their rights and promoting their welfare.

This plan follows one recommended by Dr. Pedro L. Núñez, who represents the Indian race in the Ecuadorean Senate, in a report recently submitted at the request of the Ministry of Government. Doctor Núñez divides the Indian population of the Republic in three groups—those who follow their primitive tribal life and occupy more or less large tracts of common land; those who, unlike the first, do not constitute communities, but live in groups on small tracts of land which they own or rent from the landowners; and those who are permanently employed in the large estates, either being

paid entirely in money or accepting in lieu of part of their wages the profits derived from the cultivation of tracts (*huasipungos*) assigned them for their own use by the landowners. The nature of the problems which the committees will have to solve will differ according to the various groups. While the problems of the first two groups will be related mainly to land and property rights, those of the third will be more complex, since they will have to do with wages, working hours, and all the difficulties which may arise between employer and laborer. (*El Comercio*, Quito, March 9 and 27, 1931.)

EL SALVADOR

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES.—Reviewing the activities of the ministries in charge of public health and social welfare in El Salvador, it was stated by the President in his message to Congress in February, 1931, that—

During the year 1930, 164,000 persons, a number equal to approximately one-tenth of the total population of the Republic, were vaccinated by physicians in the service of the Vaccine Institute. While some of these had previously been vaccinated, for the majority it was the first time. Ninety-four persons were given the Pasteur treatment in the Anti-Rabies Institute during the year; 8,445 examinations were made in the bacteriological and syphilis laboratories, and more than 50,000 persons examined in the hookworm dispensary. Of these last a little over 12,000 were found to be suffering from the disease. The number of treatments given in the dispensary reached a total of 55,529. An important feature of the work of the offices in charge of the antimalarial campaign was the destruction of mosquito-breeding places. Through their efforts larvæ in 12,155 stagnant pools and similar breeding places near San Salvador and the Departmental capitals were destroyed by the use of crude petroleum. The activities of the School Health Service were even more intensive than in former years, about 5,000 children having been under its supervision during the year. Assisting in this service was the Free Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary, which functions as a part of the National Sanatorium.

Notable progress was also made in hospital construction during the year. In the Rosales Hospital, which is considered the finest of Salvadorean charity institutions, a ward was built for cancer patients, and an excellent water-supply system and new electric-light service were installed. Four new cottages for patients, funds for one of which were made available through a private gift, were added to those already in use at the National Sanatorium. Built after a uniform plan adopted a short time ago, the cost of the new structures averaged about 6,000 colones each. A special building for children was also constructed at the sanatorium at an expenditure of 18,000 colones. Other construction work effected in social welfare institutions in San Salvador included the erection of the new orphans' home. All eight sections comprising the large building are now practically completed, and the necessary material for electrical wiring and plumbing is ready to be installed. Up to the present time 491,450 colones have been spent on the work, and it is estimated by the engineer in charge that a further expenditure of 200,000 colones will be required before the building will be ready for use. The nursery of the home, whose construction adjacent to the other buildings was made possible through a personal gift is now completely finished and equipped. It will have a capacity for 90 children.

The construction of the hospital in Santa Ana, which was begun in 1929, progressed satisfactorily during the year 1930. Seven wards, representing a total expenditure of 185,000 colones, have now been completed. In the Children's Home, in the same city, a maternity ward was constructed. On October 29, 1930, the hospital at Jucuapa was opened and placed in service. Recently the President of the Republic authorized an increase in the annual Government appropriation made this institution, assigned it a percentage of the proceeds of the National Public Welfare Lottery and an extra subsidy of 5,000 colones to cover the cost of its equipment.

Other public welfare institutions doing excellent work are the hospitals in Ahuachapan and Sonsonate; and the Public Welfare Society, whose services are extended to include almost the whole Republic; the Central Insane Asylum, which now has a new dormitory for women; the Child Welfare Clinic; and the Benjamin Bloom Hospital for Children, all in San Salvador. (*Mensaje Presidencial*, San Salvador, 1931.)

MEXICO

DIRECTORY OF PUBLIC WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.—In order to acquaint the residents of the Federal District with the activities of the various public welfare institutions located in Mexico City and its environs, the Bureau of Civic and Cultural Betterment has published a directory covering this subject in detail. Institutions and services listed in the directory are classified under 12 different headings, which include emergency and first-aid services, homes for children and adults, special educational institutions, maternity and child welfare centers, reformatories, prisons, dispensaries and hospitals, civil registry offices, public cemeteries and burial services, offices of the Bureau of Public Works, agencies providing financial assistance and jury service. Among other useful information, the directory gives the address and telephone numbers of all police and fire department stations, as well as those of the various institutions and services included; the manner in which to secure first aid in case of accident or sudden illness; the visiting hours of hospitals and prisons; the functions of the different homes, dispensaries, hospitals, reformatories, schools, and the juvenile court; and the description and cost, if any, of the services rendered by the Bureau of Public Works. The activities of the public welfare agencies of the Federal District are described in part as follows:

Homes for children and adults in the Federal District include the Nursery of the Bureau of Public Welfare, the Children's Home, the Public Dormitories for Boys and Adults, and the Home for the Aged. The first cares for children under 7 years of age who have been abandoned, orphaned, or otherwise deprived of paternal protection. The Children's Home provides a place of abode and educational opportunities for homeless children between the ages of 7 and 13, and the industrial school gives instruction in a trade to needy boys between the ages of 12 and 16 years. In the public dormitories, supper, lodging, breakfast, bath, and means of recreation are given indigent children and adults, while old persons of either sex who are without resources are cared for in the Home for the Aged.

Among the special educational institutions listed by the directory are the School for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind; the Francisco I. Madero School; the Industrial School and Civic-Social Center; the Alvaro Obregon, José María Morelos, and Venustiano Carranza recreational centers; the Civic Museum; and the four urban and three rural civic centers for social and educational purposes. The School for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind offers a course in primary education and instruction in useful trades. Only children between the ages of 6 and 12 years who are residents of the Federal District are eligible for attendance at this school; those capable of receiving a complete primary education are permitted to remain six years, others only four years. The Francisco I. Madero School is an industrial education center for poor children of school age. Besides the ordinary primary-school program, the boys are taught baking, tailoring, shoemaking, mechanics, and carpentry, and the girls domestic science and sewing. This school also offers night classes for adults and maintains a commercial section which functions as a loan and savings bank. The Industrial School and Civic-Social Center established for children of employees of the Dolores Cemetery offers a 4-year primary course and instruction in apiculture, the cultivation of flowers and ornamental plants, stone carving, and pottery making. It likewise has night classes for adults. Of the social or recreational centers, the Venustiano Carranza Recreational Center is outstanding. As described in the October, 1929, issue of the BULLETIN, it contains such interesting features as a gymnasium, swimming pool, shower baths, athletic fields, library, motion-picture theater, open-air theater, nursery, and medical center. The Civic Museum of Mexico City, located in the National Theater, consists of a permanent exhibition of pictures, maps, models, and historic documents relating to Mexico City and its development, besides an information bureau and special art and crafts exhibits.

Medical and social work among mothers and children are carried on by the National Child Welfare Association, the Maternity Home, 5 day nursery schools, 4 day nurseries, and five infant hygiene centers. The activities of the National Child Welfare Association involve the protection of the child and the reduction of infant mortality through the instruction of the mothers in the precepts of child care and the provision of medical assistance. The association has created and sustains hygienic centers for expectant mothers, day nursery schools, milk stations, and a visiting nurse service. The Maternity Home performs the double function of a lying-in hospital and convalescent home. The several day nursery schools give instruction to the children of employed mothers, supervise their recreation, and distribute food and clothing to those in need, while the child hygiene centers are concerned with the distribution of information on child care and hygiene in general and the provision of medical care to mothers and children.

The reform agencies working in the Federal District include the juvenile court and the reformatories for boys and girls. As in other cities, the juvenile court is charged with investigating the acts of children under 15 years of age who have been apprehended by the police authorities for crimes or misdemeanors, specifying the education to be given needy, abandoned, or incorrigible children, and intervening in cases where the physical or moral education of a child is reported to have been neglected. A special home where children brought before the juvenile court may be placed for observation is maintained as an integral part of the court. Minors of both sexes under 18 years of age who have been sentenced by either the regular or juvenile courts, or incorrigibles who have been committed to the juvenile court by their parents or guardians, are cared for in the reformatories, where they are given a primary-school education and supplementary training in trades, agriculture, hygiene, and physical culture.

Dispensaries and hospitals listed in the directory include the 5 Public Welfare dispensaries; 7 dispensaries for sufferers from venereal diseases; 14 general offices of the Bureau of Public Health; 8 hospitals, including those of the Red and Green Cross; the General Insane Asylum; the dispensary of the Association for the Prevention of Blindness; and the Anti-Rabies Institute. (*Prontuario Civico y Social, Guía explicativa de las Instituciones al servicio de los Habitantes del Distrito Federal, Mexico City.*)

OPENING OF NEW PUBLIC WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.—During April, two important new public welfare institutions were opened in Mexico City. One of these was the Home for Girls, mention of the plans for whose establishment was made in the February, 1931, issue of the BULLETIN, and the other the Home for Beggars. The former, founded to provide adolescent girls who have no families with wholesome home surroundings and an opportunity to secure further education, was opened by President Ortiz Rubio on April 21, 1931. It is located in a spacious building, which has recently been completely remodeled and furnished for that purpose, and contains, besides its regular sections, a dining hall, where needy persons of indigenous parentage are given free meals.

The Home for Beggars was formally opened on April 15, 1931. At that time its inmates numbered 200, although accommodations can be provided for at least 100 more. This home, like others being established by the Bureau of Public Welfare, will give food, clothing, and lodging in clean, comfortable quarters to those who formerly were forced to beg. Nor will the physical well-being of its charges be neglected, a dispensary, a dental clinic, and a pharmacy being maintained for the treatment of those who are sick. (*Excelsior, Mexico City, April 16 and 22, 1931.*)

PERU

CAMPAIGN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS IN LIMA.—Although greatly hampered by lack of sufficient funds, the Public Welfare Society of Lima is carrying on an active campaign against tuberculosis in the Peruvian capital. In its dispensaries cases are diagnosed, patients treated, and a constant educational program is in progress. Besides the dispensaries, however, important work is accomplished by the society through a clinic which specializes in the treatment of persons with incipient tuberculosis and those predisposed to the disease. This institution, the Juan M. Byron Clinic for the Prophylaxis of Tuberculosis, has sections for men, women, and children; its activities extend beyond the actual treatment and instruction of patients in the rules of good health and measures to prevent the communication of the disease to others, to the inspection of hygienic conditions in the home, and the adoption of means to improve houses found to be un-

healthful. Recently the society was made the recipient of an X ray and of apparatus for pneumothorax treatment; these have been placed in use in the dispensaries, thus greatly increasing their efficiency. Other institutions engaging in the treatment of tuberculosis are the sanatorium and hospitals. As in similar institutions elsewhere, the patient in the sanatorium is subjected to a rigid régime, a systematized program of rest, pure air, and wholesome food, with the necessary medical treatment to help him build up sufficient bodily resistance to throw off the disease. At the present time there is no tuberculosis hospital, but beds for patients suffering therefrom are provided in the Dos de Mayo and Arzobispo Loayza Hospitals. (*La Crónica*, Lima, April 8, 10, and 14, 1931.)

FEMINISM

CUBA

WOMAN ENGINEER.—For the first time in Cuban history, a woman has been granted two degrees in engineering at the same time from the National University, in Habana. Señorita Delia Hernández Fernández, who is now both a civil and an electrical engineer, received prizes in 15 of the subjects she studied, and a special prize for the greatest number of *sobresalientes*, the highest mark given in any course. Señorita Hernández Fernández plans to practice her profession, and, in view of her excellent academic record, should do so with success. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, May 4, 1931.)

PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

DELEGATES FROM INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION OF WOMEN AT GENEVA.—Miss Doris Stevens, Chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, and Miss Alice Paul left in June for Geneva, to attend the preliminary conference on the question of nationality of women, opening July 2, 1931. Miss Stevens and Miss Paul represent the commission at the conference, which was called in accordance with the resolution submitted by Dr. José Matos of Guatemala, seconded by Doctor Zumeta of Venezuela and Sr. Barreto of Peru, and adopted by the Council of the League of Nations, placing the question of the nationality of women on the agenda of the next session of the league, and inviting several women's organizations to send delegates to a preliminary conference to discuss the question. The commission appointed as alternates Sra. Vergara of Chile and Sra. Carmen Portinho of Brazil.

NECROLOGY

COLOMBIA

DEATH OF DR. TOMÁS O. EASTMAN.—Dr. Tomás O. Eastman, a distinguished Colombian citizen, prominent in literary, educational, and political circles, died at Medellin on April 23, 1931. As a token of appreciation of the valuable services which he rendered his country as educator, Member of Congress, and Minister in various portfolios, the Colombian Government decreed that the national flag be displayed at half-mast for three days in all public buildings throughout the Republic. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, April 28, 1931; *El Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogota, April 24, 1931.)

PARAGUAY

EX-PRESIDENT EMILIO ACEVAL.—On April 15, 1931, following a long illness, ex-President Emilio Aceval died in his home in Asuncion. Born in 1854, Señor Aceval entered upon his public career while yet a very young man. During the many years devoted to the service of his country he occupied the positions of Deputy, Cabinet official, and President, an office to which he was elected in 1898. His death was the occasion for official mourning, as well as the cause for deep regret by his many friends and by the nation as a whole. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, April 15 and 16, 1931.)

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

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Dry distillation of wood in Argentina.....	1931 Apr. 27	A. M. Warren, consul at Buenos Aires.
BOLIVIA		
Review of the commerce and industries of Bolivia, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930.	Mar. 24	Paul C. Daniels, vice consul at La Paz.
Physical education in Bolivia.....	Apr. 29	Do.
BRAZIL		
Present situation of the herba matte industry in the State of Rio Grande do Sul.	Apr. 15	C. R. Nasmith, consul at Porto Alegre.
Budget of the municipality of Joinville, State of Santa Catharina, financial year, 1931.	Apr. 16	Arthur C. Parsloe, vice consul at Santos.
Report of the Great Western Railway, 1930.....	May 12	F. van den Arend, consul at Pernambuco.
CHILE		
Review of commerce and industries of the Antolagasta district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1931.	Apr. 10	Thomas H. Horn, consul at Antolagasta.
Review of the Iquique district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1931...	Apr. 22	S. L. Wilkinson, vice consul at Iquique.
COLOMBIA		
Inauguration of two sound motion-pleture theaters in Cartagena.	Apr. 27	Eli Taylor, vice consul at Cartagena.
Observance of Pan American Day in the Department of Magdalena.	Apr. 29	LeVerac Baldwin, vice consul at Santa Marta.
School chests and restaurants established in Department of Santa Marta.	May 11	Do.
COSTA RICA		
Currency circulation during April, 1931.....	May 15	David J. D. Myers, consul at San Jose.
Costa Rican currency in circulation by months, from December, 1929, to March, 1931.	May 26	Do.
CUBA		
Review of commerce and industries of the Antilla district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1931.	Apr. 15	Horace J. Dickinson, consul at Antilla.
Commerce and industries of Nuevitas, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1931.	Apr. 23	E. A. Wakefield, consul at Nuevitas.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Annual report of commerce and industries for the year 1930...	Apr. 15	Hedley V. Cook, jr., vice consul at Santo Domingo.
ECUADOR		
Celebration of Pan American Day in Ecuador.....	Apr. 17	Harold D. Chum, consul at Guayaquil.
GUATEMALA		
New law reorganizing the National University, Decree No. 1710, Diario de Centro America, May 19, 1931.	May 26	Legation.
PARAGUAY		
Annual report on commerce and industries for the calendar year 1930.	Mar. 23	V. Harwood Blocker, jr., vice consul at Asuncion.
VENEZUELA		
Construction work, La Guaira.....	Apr. 27	Ben C. Mathews, vice consul at La Guaira.
Review of commerce and industries of Maracaibo district, quarter ended Mar. 31, 1931.	May 1	Gerard A. Mokina, vice consul at Maracaibo.



