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LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF
MEMBERS OF THE MEXICAN-
AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISS-
SION

Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, was host to members of the Mexican-American Claims Commission at luncheon, February 16, 1926. Front row, left to right: Señor Dr. José Romero, Mexican Secretary of the Commission; Señor Don Benito Flores, Mexican Agent; Hon. Joseph C. Grew, Undersecretary of State of the United States; Señor Don Manuel C. Téllez, the Ambassador of Mexico; Prof. S. van Vollenhoven, Commissioner on the part of the United States; Mr. Edwin B. Parker, United States member of the Commission; Señor Dr. G. Fernández Macfregat, Commissioner on the part of Mexico. Second row, left to right: Dr. William P. Cresson, United States member; Señor Dr. Bartolomé Carbajal y Rosas, Mexican Counsel; Dr. L. S. Rowe; Hon. Breckenridge Long; Mr. Lester H. Woolsey, United States Counsel; Mr. Charles Kerr, United States member; Mr. James Kenwick Slaine, United States Counsel; and Dr. John C. Merriam.





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THE EARLY LATIN AMERICAN PRESS . .

EL PRINCIPIO DE LA PRENSA LATINOAMERICANA

By M. CADWALADER HOLE, *Columbia University, New York*

(It is in the nature of an unusually happy coincidence that the following article on the origins of the Latin American press appears for the first time on the eve of the assembling of the First Pan American Conference of Journalists (April 7 to 13), to whom it is, in a sense, dedicated. Nor is it a less happy coincidence that Chile celebrated in February, 1926, the 114th anniversary of the founding of her first newspaper, nor that Argentina will celebrate this year the 125th anniversary of the founding of her first daily. This article should be of special interest to the United States delegates to the Conference, since it deals with the causes which led to the establishment of the press in the Latin American countries and the lines along which they have developed during the past century. It should, moreover, be fruitfully suggestive as to the possibilities of a closer cooperation, on the part of the "Fourth Estate" of the Americas, in everything which tends to promote continental peace, friendship, and progress.—Editor's note.)

(Es una feliz coincidencia la de que el artículo sobre el origen de la prensa latinoamericana, que viene a continuación, aparezca por vez primera en vísperas de reunirse el Primer Congreso Panamericano de Periodistas, a cuyos delegados, en cierta manera, está dedicado. Y no es una coincidencia menos feliz la de que Chile hubiera celebrado en febrero de este año el 114° aniversario de la fundación de su primer periódico y que la Argentina esté por celebrar, también en este año, el 125° aniversario del establecimiento del periodismo en ese país. Este artículo será de especial interés para los delegados de los Estados Unidos al mencionado Congreso, por el hecho de que trata de las razones que contribuyeron a la fundación de la prensa en los países latinoamericanos, así como de las vías por las cuales dicha prensa se ha desarrollado a través del último siglo. Además, puede sugerir ideas muy fecundas en cuanto a las posibilidades de una cooperación más íntima, por parte de los países de América, en todo lo que pueda contribuir a fomentar la paz, la amistad y el progreso de todo el continente.—Nota de la Editora.)

MEXICO, as the first city in the New World to receive the inventions of the Old, **M**ÉXICO, por ser la primera ciudad del Nuevo Mundo que recibió las invenciones del

the distinction of having used the first printing press installed in the Western Hemisphere. It was in 1539 that this forerunner of the modern linotype reached the capital of New Spain, but for nearly two centuries thereafter it was utilized only for turning out books and pamphlets. The first Mexican periodical was a monthly gazette, edited by Francisco Sahagún de Arévalo, and issued from 1728 to 1739. No daily papers appeared until 1805, when both the *Diario de México* and the *Diario de Veracruz* were founded. Among the interesting records of Latin American journalism is the history of the struggle of the early Mexican press for freedom.

From Mexico a printing press was taken to Lima in 1584. Certain news sheets printed on this press are dated 1594, but these could hardly be called newspapers. *El Mercurio Peruano*, authorized in 1791, appears as the earliest periodical. The oldest Peruvian paper now issued is *El Comercio* of Lima, founded in 1839.

Brazil can claim the honor of publishing the oldest paper in South America, *O Diário de Pernambuco*, established in 1825. This is only two years older, however, than the *Jornal do Commercio* of Rio de Janeiro and *El Mercurio* of Valparaiso, for both were founded in 1827. Brazil celebrated in 1908 the hundredth anniversary of the

Viejo, tiene la distinción de haber establecido la primera imprenta que se instaló en el hemisferio occidental. Este precursor de nuestro linotipo moderno llegó a la capital de Nueva España en el año de 1539, pero por cerca de dos siglos se utilizó únicamente para imprimir libros y folletos. El primer periódico mexicano fue una gaceta mensual editada por Francisco Sahagún de Arévalo que se publicó de 1728 a 1739. Los diarios no aparecieron sino hasta 1805, época en que se fundaron tanto el *Diario de México* como el *Diario de Veracruz*. Entre los interesantes archivos del periodismo en la América Latina se encuentra la historia de la lucha de la antigua prensa mexicana por su libertad.

En 1584 se llevó una imprenta de México a Lima. Ciertas hojas de periódico salidas de esta imprenta están fechadas en el año de 1594, pero a éstas no se les podría llamar verdaderamente periódicos. *El Mercurio Peruano* autorizado en 1791 es el primer periódico propiamente dicho, pero el periódico peruano más viejo que se publica actualmente es *El Comercio* de Lima, fundado en 1839.

Cabe al Brasil el honor de publicar el periódico que tiene más antigüedad en la América del Sur: *O Diário de Pernambuco*, establecido en 1825, el cual, sin embargo, es únicamente dos años más viejo que el *Jornal do Commercio* de Río de Janeiro y *El Mercurio* de Valparaiso pues ambos fueron fundados en 1827. En 1908 Brasil celebró el centenario

founding of its first newspaper, the *Gaceta do Rio de Janeiro*. At that time Dr. Alfredo de Carvalho published a book on the early papers of Brazil.

Only sparse records are available of the first periodicals in most of the Latin-American countries. The distinguished Chilean bibliographer, Dr. José Toribio Medina, of Santiago de Chile, has published invaluable works on the history of printing in Latin America, and his researches offer a solid foundation for the compilation of records on the periodical press of each country.

A comparatively recent example of the interest in this field is the work of Francisco Núñez on "La Evolución del Periodismo en Costa Rica," which traces the development of journalism in that country from the time of its inception in the *Noticiero Universal* at San José in 1833.

Cuba's first newspaper was *El Papel Periódico*, founded in Havana in 1790. The *Diario de la Marina*, which dates from 1832, is the oldest existing paper on the island. In Panama the oldest paper is *La Estrella de Panamá*, founded in 1849. Probably none of the other papers published at the present time in Latin America antedate the latter part of the nineteenth century, while the greater number were founded in the twentieth.

de la fundación de su primer periódico, la *Gaceta do Rio de Janeiro*. Fue en esa época cuando el Dr. Alfredo Carvalho escribió un libro sobre los primeros periódicos del Brasil.

Son escasos los datos que se pueden obtener acerca de los primeros periódicos de la mayor parte de las naciones de la América Latina. El distinguido bibliógrafo de Santiago de Chile, Dr. José Toribio Medina, ha publicado libros de valor inapreciable sobre la historia de la tipografía en la América Latina, y sus investigaciones nos proporcionan una base sólida de donde partir para la recopilación de datos sobre las publicaciones periódicas de cada país.

Un ejemplo relativamente reciente del interés que se ha despertado en este asunto es la obra de Francisco Núñez titulada "La Evolución del Periodismo en Costa Rica" la cual sigue el curso del desarrollo del periodismo en este país desde 1833, época de su principio en el *Noticiero Universal* de San José.

El primer periódico de Cuba fue *El Papel Periódico* fundado en la Habana en 1790. *El Diario de la Marina* fundado en 1832 es el periódico más antiguo que existe actualmente en la isla. El periódico más antiguo de Panamá es *La Estrella de Panamá* fundado en 1849. Probablemente ninguno de los otros periódicos que se publican ahora en la América Latina antedatan la última parte del siglo diecinueve y el mayor número de ellos se establecieron en el siglo veinte.

Guatemala was the fourth Latin American city to have a printing press, and the first Central American city to have a newspaper, the *Gaceta de Guatemala* appearing in 1801.

Much of interest might be written of the early papers in the northern countries of South America, where material difficulties hindered the development of journalism. The story of the publication of *El Semanario de la Nueva Granada* involves a conflict of savants with politicians. Nueva Valencia, too, had its troubled and brief-lived papers.

The River Plate countries, through favoring circumstances, have published more material on the history of their periodical press than have other parts of Latin America. For geographical and historical reasons, the journalism of Montevideo has been intimately connected with that of Buenos Aires. The first paper in Uruguay was a bilingual sheet, *La Estrella del Sur* or *The Southern Star*, published by the English during their occupation in 1807. The first national paper was the *Gaceta de Montevideo*, founded in 1810.

The brief survey of the press of Argentina which appears below is a condensed thesis, prepared from histories of Argentine literature, from records and facsimile volumes of the early Argentine sheets, and from a study of

Guatemala fue la cuarta ciudad de la América Latina en tener una imprenta y la primera en la América Central en publicar un periódico, pues la *Gaceta de Guatemala* vió la luz en 1801.

Se podrían escribir muchos detalles interesantes sobre los primeros periódicos de las naciones nortenas de la América del Sur, donde dificultades de importancia embarazaron el desarrollo del periodismo; como por ejemplo, la historia de la publicación de *El Semanario de la Nueva Granada* descubre un conflicto entre sabios y políticos, y también Nueva Valencia tuvo sus periódicos de corta y turbulenta vida.

Los países del Río de la Plata, favorecidos por las circunstancias, han dado a luz datos más abundantes sobre la historia de sus impresos periódicos que cualquier otro país de la América Latina.

Debido a razones geográficas e históricas, el periodismo de Montevideo ha estado íntimamente relacionado con el de Buenos Aires. El primer periódico de Uruguay fue una hoja bilingüe llamada *La Estrella del Sur* o *The Southern Star*, publicada por los ingleses durante su ocupación de la ciudad en 1807. El primer periódico nacional fue la *Gaceta de Montevideo* fundada en 1810.

El breve resumen del periodismo en la Argentina, que aparece a continuación, es una tesis condensada que se preparó consultando las historias de la literatura Argentina, los archivos y volúmenes facsimilares de antiguas hojas

representative newspapers published in Buenos Aires to-day.

de periódicos argentinos, y estudiando los periódicos más importantes que se publican hoy día en la Argentina.

THE PERIODICAL PRESS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC LA PRENSA PERIÓDICA EN LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA

In the first year of the nineteenth century an Argentine officer conceived the project of starting a newspaper in the city of Buenos Aires. That port in 1800 was the seat of the Spanish Vice-Royalty of La Plata, and it had gained more reputation for its commerce than its culture.

Col. Francisco Antonio Cabello y Mesa, who was ambitious to bring out the first periodical in Buenos Aires, had acquired a taste for journalism in the office of the *Mercurio Peruano* of Lima. He presented a formal and flattering petition to the Viceroy of La Plata, the Marquis de Avilés, for the exclusive privilege of publishing a newspaper, of which he offered a sample page.

Apparently the time was ripe for such a project. The Viceroy promptly gave the desired permission, and forwarded the petition to the Royal Consulate, with a recommendation that the proposed publication be given substantial assistance. The Spanish authorities received this request favorably, even enthusiastically, and offered the use of their library to the contributors, whom the editor proposed to organize under the name, "Patriotic, Lit-

En el primer año del siglo diecinueve un oficial argentino concibió el proyecto de publicar un periódico en Buenos Aires, que era, en 1800, el centro del Virreinato Español de la Plata, y más reputado por su comercio que por su cultura.

El coronel Francisco Antonio Cabello y Mesa quien tenía el propósito de dar a luz el primer periódico de Buenos Aires, habiendo tomado apego al periodismo en las oficinas del *Mercurio Peruano* de Lima, presentó una petición formal y lisonjera al Virrey de la Plata, Marqués de Avilés, pidiéndole el privilegio exclusivo de publicar un periódico semejante a la página de muestra que envió con la petición.

Aparentemente el tiempo era propicio para el proyecto pues el Virrey otorgó sin dilación el permiso deseado y envió la petición al Consulado Real, con la recomendación de que se le diera a la publicación proyectada ayuda liberal. Las autoridades españolas acogieron con favor y aún con entusiasmo dicha petición y ofrecieron el uso de su biblioteca a los escritores, a quienes el editor se proponía organizar bajo el nombre de "Sociedad Patriótica,

erary, and Economic Society," following a plan of similar societies that then flourished in Spain and in Peru.¹

The only printing press in Buenos Aires was the *Imprenta de los Niños Expósitos*, owned by the Spanish Government. It had been brought to the port from Córdoba where it had been installed by the Jesuit brotherhood and abandoned upon their expulsion. This press, then used only for printing occasional theological treatises and almanacs for the benefit of charitable institutions, Colonel Cabello proposed to utilize.

The preliminary arrangements for the publication of the paper, begun in 1800, were completed the following spring. Wednesday, the 1st of April, 1801, saw the appearance of the *Telégrafo Mercantil*, which bore the subtitle, "Rural, Político, Económico e Historiográfico del Río de la Plata."² Under the name was a Latin verse, followed by a Spanish translation, to this effect:

*To the innocent in chains
Comes hope with counsel and caress;
The bruising iron clangs at his feet,

But he sings, assured of final justice.³*

¹ "La Literatura Argentina" por Ricardo Rojas, Tomo III, p. 179.

² *Telégrafo Mercantil* (Reproducción Facsimilar dirigida por la Junta de Historia y Numismática Americana, 1914), p. 31.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 31.

Literaria y Económica," conforme la costumbre en España y Perú.¹

La única imprenta en Buenos Aires era la *Imprenta de los Niños Expósitos* perteneciente al Gobierno español, la cual se había trasladado a ese puerto, desde Córdoba, en donde había sido instalada por los hermanos jesuitas y después abandonada, cuando éstos fueron expulsados. La citada imprenta, que entonces se usaba únicamente para imprimir alguno que otro tratado teológico o almanaque para las instituciones de caridad, fue la que se propuso utilizar.

En 1800 se principiaron los trabajos preliminares para la publicación del periódico, los cuales se concluyeron en la primavera siguiente, teniendo como resultado que el miércoles primero de abril de 1801 viera la entrada al mundo del *Telégrafo Mercantil* el cual tenía el subtítulo de "Rural, Político, Económico e Historiográfico del Río de la Plata."² Debajo del nombre se encontraban unos versos latinos, seguidos por su traducción en español, los cuales son como sigue:

*Al inocente que sujeta la cadena
La esperanza aconseja y acaricia,
Lo hiere el hierro que a sus plantas
sueña,
Más él canta seguro de justicia.³

¹ "La literatura argentina," por Ricardo Rojas, tomo III, p. 179.

² *Telégrafo Mercantil*. (reproducción facsimilar dirigida por la Junta de Historia y Numismática Americana, 1914), p. 31.

³ Al traducir ésta y las demás citas en este artículo del inglés al español, no hubo tiempo de conseguir de las diferentes fuentes los textos originales.

⁴ *Telégrafo Mercantil* (reproducción facsimilar dirigida por la Junta de Historia y Numismática Americana, 1914) p. 31.

This was but a faint echo of the spirit that had led to revolution in the United States and France, yet it was significant.

In an article on his plan for the publication of the *Telégrafo Mercantil*, the editor referred to the existence at that time of three newspapers each in the cities of Mexico and Lima,⁴ and his desire to bring similar advantages to the people of Buenos Aires. Moreover, he confessed to still greater ambitions:

I was anxious to put Buenos Aires on a par with the most cultivated nations of Europe. * * * I wanted to do a service to God, to the King, and to the Argentine Provinces.⁵

CHARACTER OF THE FIRST ARGENTINE NEWSPAPER

Though nothing in the name or subtitle of the *Telégrafo Mercantil* indicated a connection with literature, its first number is notable for its publication of an ode to the Paraná River, by Manuel José de Labarden, the outstanding Argentine poet of his day:

August Paraná, sacred river,
Illustrious first-born of the ocean.⁶

This poem is in the nature of a triumphal hymn. It is still read with pride by Argentinians and ranked as the noblest work of its author.

⁴ *Telégrafo Mercantil*, p. 5.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 19.

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 34-37.

Esto era únicamente un eco débil del espíritu que había animado la revolución en los Estados Unidos y Francia, mas, sin embargo, era significativo.

En un artículo sobre su plan para la publicación del *Telégrafo Mercantil* el editor se refería a la existencia de tres periódicos en México y tres en Lima en aquella época,⁴ y hablaba de su deseo de ofrecer las mismas ventajas a los habitantes de Buenos Aires: no contento con esto, confesaba ambicionar aún más, según se vé en lo siguiente:

Estaba ansioso de poner a Buenos Aires a la par de las naciones más cultas de Europa. . . . Yo deseaba servir a mi Dios, a mi Rey y a las provincias Argentinas.⁵

CARÁCTER DEL PRIMER PERIÓDICO ARGENTINO

Aunque nada en el título o subtítulo del *Telégrafo Mercantil* indicaba ninguna relación con la literatura, sin embargo su primer ejemplar es notable por la publicación de una oda al Río Paraná escrita por Manuel José de Labarden el poeta argentina más famoso de aquel entonces.

Augusto Paraná río sagrado
Primogénito Ilustre del Océano.⁶

Este poema tiene el carácter de un himno triunfal, y aún lo leen con orgullo los argentinos y ocupa un lugar entre las obras más grandiosas del autor.

⁴ *Telégrafo Mercantil*, p. 5.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 19.

⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 34-37.

A keen awakening to the grandeur of the Paraná River and to the beauties of other natural features of the La Plata country had come with the visits of Spanish explorers in the closing years of the eighteenth century. A desire for the expression of this aroused interest accounted in part for the welcome given the *Telégrafo Mercantil*.

Colonel Cabello showed comprehension of his field by finding contributors and subscribers from the very beginning. A modern critic says that the Colonel "established premiums for the collaborators with the skill of a proprietor of a Yankee periodical of to-day."⁷ Among the contributions for which he offered money were "collections of inedited papers containing material on the ancient foundation of cities, towns, convents, seminaries, etc.": "articles from thinkers on the following themes: How will the Argentine Provinces progress most? 1, in commerce; 2, in agriculture; 3, in industry; 4, in population; 5, in navigation; 6, in culture."⁸ The breadth of this program, embracing the past and future interests of the locality, established a journalistic precedent that is still followed.

The call for serious contributions naturally appealed to historians, geographers, and econo-

Con las visitas de exploradores españoles en los últimos años del siglo dieciocho, se había despertado la admiración profunda por la majestad del Río Paraná y por la belleza de las otras grandezas naturales de la región de La Plata. El deseo de expresar este interés creciente fue una de las causas de la entusiasta acogida que recibió el *Telégrafo Mercantil*.

El coronel Cabello demostró que se daba cuenta exacta de la situación, obteniendo escritores y subscriptores desde un principio. Un crítico moderno dice que el coronel "estableció premios para sus colaboradores con la habilidad de un propietario de algún periódico Yanqui de hoy en día."⁷ Entre las contribuciones para las cuales ofrecía dinero se encontraban "colecciones de escritos inéditos que versaran sobre fundación de antiguas ciudades, poblaciones conventos, seminarios, etc."; "artículos de pensadores, sobre los siguientes temas: ¿Cómo progresarán más las provincias argentinas? 1) en comercio; 2) en agricultura; 3) en industria; 4) en población; 5) en navegación; 6) en policía."⁸ La extensión de este programa, que abarcaba los intereses pasados y futuros de la localidad, estableció un precedente periodístico que aún se emula.

La demanda de artículos serios, naturalmente, tuvo buena acogida entre los historiadores, geógrafos

⁷ Historia de la Literatura Argentina, por García Velloso, p. 91.

⁸ La Literatura Argentina, por Ricardo Rojas, Tomo III, p. 179.

⁷ "Historia de la literatura argentina," por García Velloso, p. 91.

⁸ "La literatura argentina," por Ricardo Rojas tomo III, p. 179.

nists, whose articles brought at least a local fame in the pages of the *Telégrafo Mercantil*. But there was lighter material offered, too. Domingo Azcuénaga contributed humorous verse. His clever fables, "The Sick Monk" and "The Parrot and the Owl" had a touch of cynical philosophy. The editor himself published original verse, reflecting on the habits and ethics of the people of Buenos Aires. He had less diplomacy than enterprise, and he was ready to settle disputations with a duel, when his neighbors expressed their resentment of his criticisms.

The wide range of subjects covered by the *Telégrafo Mercantil* permitted the paper to be truthfully described as "miscellaneous." History, news, and literature in the one-column pages (only the last issues in the second year of the publication had two-column pages) preceded market quotations on honey, Paraguay tea, and other local products. The items from Europe were irregular and months old, but they were no less eagerly read than to-day's news hot from the cable or radio.

Colonel Cabello issued his paper twice a week, Wednesdays and Saturdays. At first it consisted of 8 pages; later there were

y economistas, quienes adquirían cuando menos fama local al aparecer sus artículos en las páginas del *Telégrafo Mercantil*. También se contribuyó con artículos de género más ligero. Domingo Azcuénaga contribuyó con versos humorísticos. Sus inteligentes fábulas "El Monje Enfermo" y "El Papagayo y la Lechuga" tienen un poquito de filosofía cínica. El editor mismo publicó poesías originales que censuraban las costumbres y ética de la gente de Buenos Aires. Su diplomacia era algo inferior a su empuje, pues siempre estaba listo a arreglar disputas por medio de duelos cuando sus compatriotas expresaban resentimiento por sus críticas.

La multitud de asuntos que entraban en la formación del *Telégrafo Mercantil* hicieron que fuera llamado con justicia "miscelánea." Historia, noticias y literatura precedían a los precios corrientes de la miel, hierba mate y otros productos locales, en la única columna de las páginas de este periódico (pues sólo las últimas tiradas en el segundo año de su publicación constaban de dos columnas). Los sucesos de Europa se publicaban con irregularidad meses después de su acontecimiento, pero esto no obstaba para que fuesen leídos con la misma avidez que las noticias actuales transmitidas inmediatamente por cable o telegrafía sin hilos.

El coronel Cabello publicaba su periódico dos veces por semana, los miércoles y los sábados. Este periódico constaba primero

16, the form and paging of the sheets being like those of a book. The subscription price was 2 pesos per month in Buenos Aires, and 3 pesos in Peru and Chile. Buenos Aires alone furnished 159 subscribers, but it must be admitted that a number of these were the contributors.

When the *Telógrafo Mercantil* was little more than a year old, certain Spanish authorities smarting under the plain speaking of the editor, began to plan the execution of the paper. Understanding that his free references to high marriage fees and prevalent immorality were about to cost him his journal, Colonel Cabello ended its existence on October 17, 1802, publishing as its "swan song" a sharp diatribe against local conditions.⁹

The founder of the *Telógrafo Mercantil* had the satisfaction, however, of seeing that the newspaper he had projected into the life of the Argentine colony had met so definite a need that its place was immediately filled by another periodical, established under the direction of Manuel Belgrano, Secretary of the Royal Consulate. This received the safe title of *El Semanario de Agricultura, Industria y Comercio*. Its editor avoided dangerous

de 8 páginas y después de 16, siendo su apariencia semejante a la de un libro. El precio de la suscripción era de dos pesos al mes en Buenos Aires y tres pesos en Perú y Chile. Sólo en Buenos Aires contaba con 159 suscriptores, pero es bueno mencionar que muchos de ellos eran escritores del periódico.

Cuando el *Telógrafo Mercantil* tenía algo más de un año, ciertas autoridades españolas, irritadas por la franqueza de los comentarios del editor, empezaron a tramitar la destrucción del periódico. Con pleno conocimiento de que su ilimitada franqueza al referirse a la inmoralidad reinante y a los crecidos derechos que cobraban en lo referente a casamientos, le iban a costar su periódico, el coronel Cabello le dió fin el 17 de octubre de 1802, publicando como su "canto de cisne" una diatriba cortante contra las condiciones locales.⁹

Sin embargo, el fundador del *Telógrafo Mercantil* tuvo la satisfacción de ver que el periódico que él había introducido en la vida de la colonia argentina había satisfecho una necesidad tan bien definida, que otro periódico, establecido bajo la dirección de Manuel Belgrano, secretario del Consulado Real, lo substituyó inmediatamente. Este nuevo periódico fue bautizado con el nombre poco peligroso de *El Semanario de Agricultura, Industria y Co-*

⁹ Historia de la Literatura Argentina, García Velloso, p. 92.

⁹ "Historia de la Literatura Argentina," por García Velloso, p. 92.

topics by discussing economic interests.

The Imprenta de los Niños Expósitos served as a print shop for the successor to the *Telégrafo Mercantil*, as it did likewise for the *Correo del Comercio*, which followed the second newspaper.

While the colonial press was ostensibly occupied with affairs of agriculture, commerce, and literature—for verse managed to show itself in the columns of the local papers, whatever the name—the clouds of the impending revolution of the 25th of May, 1810, were gathering throughout that first decade of the nineteenth century.

mercio. El editor evitó temas peligrosos, dedicándose a disertar sobre materias económicas.

La Imprenta de los Niños Expósitos se dedicó a taller del sucesor del *Telégrafo Mercantil*, así como también fue la imprenta del *Correo del Comercio* que reemplazó al segundo periódico.

Mientras que la prensa colonial se ocupaba ostensiblemente de materias de agricultura, comercio y aún de literatura, pues los versos lograban deslizarse en las columnas de los periódicos locales, sin preocuparse mucho del nombre que pudiesen tener dichos periódicos, las sombras de la revolución inminente del 25 de mayo de 1810 comenzaban a agruparse; pues era la primera década del siglo diecinueve.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

When the weakness of the Spanish Government under the Napoleonic régime permitted the growing spirit of independence in the Argentine colony to culminate in revolution, a brilliant young writer became the real leader of the movement. This was Mariano Moreno, of Argentine birth and education, who brought the advantages of his aristocratic birth and training to advance his flaming ideals of democracy.

As secretary of the first Argentine Assembly, he founded *La Gaceta de Buenos Aires* in June, 1810, that he might publish the

LOS PERIÓDICOS EN EL PERÍODO REVOLUCIONARIO

Cuando a causa del decaimiento del Gobierno español bajo el régimen Napoleónico, el espíritu de independencia que había ido desarrollándose y cobrando ímpetu estalló en la revolución, un brillante y joven poeta fue el verdadero caudillo del movimiento. Éste fue Mariano Moreno, argentino de nacimiento y educación, quien hizo uso de las ventajas que le ofrecían su educación y linaje aristocrático para impulsar sus ardientes ideales de democracia.

En su carácter de secretario de la primera Asamblea fundó *La Gaceta de Buenos Aires* en junio de 1810, para publicar las

deliberations of the Assembly and spread the idea of independence. He announced in the columns of his paper:

The people have a right to know the acts of their representatives, for it concerns their own honor * * *. When opinions are clashing and wrapping in obscurity the principles under discussion, the discourses of great minds moved by patriotism serve to reduce those principles to their pristine clearness.¹⁰

La Gaceta appeared once a week at first, then twice a week, and sometimes oftener, to meet the needs of the Assembly. It was the organ of the people, demonstrating by its very publication the principle of democracy.¹¹

One of the first articles that appeared in *La Gaceta* was by Moreno on "The Liberty to Think." It was a ringing call for freedom of thought. "In the pen of Moreno the Spanish language in the emancipated colony acquired a force unknown up to that time: it gained new eloquence, frankness, energy."¹²

Moreno exercised the chief influence in the revolutionary group for some six months following the decisive act of the 25th of May. It was perhaps a natural consequence of this that President Saavedra and other officials of the Assembly arranged a foreign mis-

deliberaciones de dicha Asamblea y divulgar la idea de independencia. Declaró en las columnas de su periódico:

El pueblo tiene el derecho de imponerse de los actos de sus representantes puesto que concierne a su propio honor. . . . Cuando las opiniones chocan, y envuelven en la obscuridad los principios que se discuten, los discursos de los cerebros esclarecidos que impulsa el patriotismo sirven para devolverles a esos principios su claridad pristina.¹⁰

La Gaceta aparecía primeramente una vez por semana; después dos y muchas veces más a menudo si así lo requerían las necesidades de la Asamblea. Era el órgano del pueblo que demostraba por el solo hecho de su publicación el principio de la democracia.¹¹

Uno de los primeros artículos que aparecieron en *La Gaceta* fue escrito por Moreno sobre "La Libertad de Pensar"; era la campaña que llamaba a la libertad del pensamiento. "En la pluma de Moreno la lengua española, en la colonia emancipada, alcanzó una fuerza desconocida hasta entonces; adquirió elocuencia, franqueza, energía."¹²

Moreno representó la influencia principal en el grupo revolucionario durante los seis meses que siguieron el acto decisivo del 25 de mayo; siendo, quizás, la consecuencia natural de esto que el Presidente Saavedra y otros funcionarios de la Asamblea prepa-

¹⁰ La Historia de la Literatura Argentina, García Velloso, pp. 136-7.

¹¹ La Literatura Argentina, Ricardo Rojas, Tomo III, p. 89.

¹² García Velloso, p. 136.

¹⁰ "La historia de la literatura argentina," García Velloso, pp. 136-7.

¹¹ "La literatura argentina," Ricardo Rojas, tomo III, p. 89.

¹² Velloso, p. 136.

sion for the popular editor, taking advantage of a time-honored method of disposing of persons who threaten the ambition of their superiors.

The second editor of *La Gaceta* of Buenos Aires, was Dr. Gregorio Funes, Dean of the Cathedral of Cordoba, a mature churchman and historian whose tendencies were the exact antithesis of Moreno's. Among the succeeding editors of *La Gaceta* during the 11 years of its existence was Bernardo Monteagudo, of a spirit more akin to that of its founder. He had earlier issued a paper of his own, which he called *El Mártir o Libre*. A journal of the time with an equally stirring name was *El Grito del Sur*, edited by Doctor Planes. All of these papers were printed on the old press of the "Niños Expósitos" in Buenos Aires.

In the quarter century that followed the revolution of the 25th of May, 1810, Argentina struggled through numerous experiments in forms of government. Many political papers were born, and after brief but spirited lives, passed out of existence. Every political factor had its organ. New printing presses were established.

Religious discussion, too, had a prominent place in the journalism of the period. Fray Cayetano Rodríguez founded *El Oficial del Día* to defend the clergy against official attacks, and par-

ran una misión en el extranjero para el popular editor, aprovechándose para ello en un método consagrado por el tiempo, de desembarazarse de las personas que ponen en peligro las ambiciones de sus superiores.

El segundo editor de *La Gaceta* de Buenos Aires fue el Dr. Gregorio Funes, decano de la Catedral de Córdoba, eclesiástico maduro e historiador cuyos ideas eran la completa antítesis de las de Moreno. Entre los editores subsiguientes de *La Gaceta* durante los 11 años de su existencia se encontraron Bernardo Monteagudo, quien poseía un espíritu algo semejante al de Moreno, y quien había editado anteriormente un periódico suyo que denominó *El Martir o Libre*. Un diario de esa época que tenía un nombre igualmente exitante era *El Grito del Sur*, editado por el Dr. Planes. Todos estos periódicos fueron impresos en la vieja imprenta de los Niños Expósitos de Buenos Aires.

En los 25 años que siguieron la revolución del 25 de mayo de 1810, en que la Argentina experimentó varias formas de gobierno, muchos periódicos políticos vieron la luz, mas después de breve e intensa vida expiraron. Cada facción política tenía su órgano de expresión; naturalmente, se establecieron nuevas imprentas.

Controversias religiosas también ocuparon un lugar prominente en el periodismo de ese tiempo. Fray Cayetano Rodríguez fundó *El Oficial del Día* para defender al clero contra los ata-

ticularly against the criticisms written by Juan Cruz Varela in his paper *El Centinela*. Fray Francisco Castañeda was an enthusiastic polemic, and was said to have edited six periodicals at one time.¹³ He was fond of involved and interminable titles, but he could, on the other hand, adopt a terse style. In one of his sheets called *La Verdad Desnuda* (The Naked Truth) he uncovered the truth to such an extent that he was condemned by the authorities to retire to a monastery, and he was deprived of liberty to write.¹⁴

LITERATURE IN THE EARLY NEWSPAPERS

The custom of publishing the best local literature, established in the first number of *Telégrafo Mercantil*, continued to prevail in the Argentine newspapers. A national hymn written by López y Planes appeared in *La Gaceta* in 1813, and aroused a fiery enthusiasm. Mariano Moreno's famous article on "The Liberty to Think" published in one of the early numbers of *La Gaceta*, belongs in the class of literature, as do some of the ardent utterances of Bernardo Monteagudo. The latter wrote in *La Gaceta*, in February, 1912:

Only the sacred doctrine of equality can indemnify men for the differences

¹³ Historia de la Literatura Argentina, García Velloso.

¹⁴ La Literatura Argentina, Ricardo Rojas, Tomo III, p. 69.

ques oficiales y especialmente contra las críticas escritas por Juan Cruz Varela en su periódico *El Centinela*. Fray Francisco Castañeda era partidario entusiasta de la polémica y se dice que editaba seis periódicos al mismo tiempo.¹³ Era además muy dado a escribir complejos e interminables títulos; pero dicho sea con justicia, también podía usar estilo terso. En uno de sus periódicos llamado *La Verdad Desnuda* desahogó a la verdad hasta tal extremo que las autoridades lo condenaron a que se retirara a un monasterio y lo privaron de la libertad de escribir.¹⁴

LITERATURA EN LOS PRIMEROS PERIÓDICOS

La costumbre establecida en la primera edición del *Telégrafo Mercantil* de publicar la mejor literatura local, continuó prevaleciendo en los periódicos argentinos. Un himno nacional escrito por López y Planes apareció en *La Gaceta* en 1813, y despertó ardiente entusiasmo. El famoso artículo de Marino Moreno sobre "La Libertad de Pensar" publicado en una de las primeras ediciones de *La Gaceta* pertenece a la literatura, lo mismo que las exclamaciones ardientes de Bernardo Monteagudo. Este último escribió en *La Gaceta*, en febrero de 1812, lo siguiente:

Solo la santa doctrina de la igualdad puede indemnizar a los hombres por las

¹³ "Historia de la literatura argentina," García Velloso.

¹⁴ "La literatura argentina," Ricardo Rojas, tomo III, p. 69.

placed between them by nature, by fortune, or by an antisocial convention * * *. All men are equal in the presence of the law: The sceptre and the plow, the purple and the beggar's rags, can neither add to nor detract one line from the sacred table of the rights of man.¹⁵

The custom of organizing literary clubs, initiated by the editor of the *Telégrafo Mercantil*, continued popular with Argentine journalists. These clubs flourished and died, only to be succeeded by others that had their day of influence. Many young writers who saw their first verses and articles published in the Buenos Aires newspapers acquired fame in the clubs, and later won an international reputation.

Esteban Echeverría was one of the best-known poets of the middle of the nineteenth century whose first work was published in the *Gaceta Mercantil*. He was a sociologist as well as a poet, and he had great faith in the influence of the press in the development of the nation. Through his enthusiastic efforts a careful documentation was made by Antonio Zinny of the early Argentine press.¹⁶ Echeverría regarded the newspaper as the key to a nation's state of civilization.

diferencia con que los distingue las naturaleza, la fortuna u otra convención antisocial. . . . Todos los hombres son iguales ante la ley: El cetro y el arado, la purpura y los harapos del mendigo no pueden ni aumentar ni borrar una sola línea de las tablas sagradas de los derechos del hombre.¹⁵

La costumbre de organizar clubs literarios iniciada por el editor del *Telégrafo Mercantil* continuó gozando el favor de los periodistas argentinos. Estos clubs florecían y morían pero siempre eran reemplazados por otros que tenían su día de influencia. Muchos escritores jóvenes que vieron publicados sus primeros versos y artículos en los periódicos de Buenos Aires adquirieron su fama en los clubs y después alcanzaron reputación universal.

Esteban Echeverría, uno de los poetas más conocidos de a mediados del siglo diecinueve, publicó su primer trabajo en la *Gaceta Mercantil*. Fue sociólogo a la vez que poeta y tenía mucha fé en la influencia de la prensa en el adelanto de la nación. Por medio de sus esfuerzos entusiastas una documentación cuidadosa de la antigua prensa argentina fue hecha por Antonio Zinny.¹⁶ Echeverría consideraba la prensa como el espejo que refleja el estado de civilización de una nación.

¹⁵ Historia de la Literatura Argentina, García Velloso, p. 176.

¹⁶ La Gaceta Mercantil de Buenos Aires, 1823-1852. Resumen de su contenido con relación a la parte americana y con especialidad a la Historia de la República Argentina. Obra póstuma de Antonio Zinny. Tomos I, II, III. Buenos Aires, 1912.

¹⁵ "Historia de la literatura argentina," García Velloso, p. 176.

¹⁶ "La Gaceta Mercantil de Buenos Aires," 1823-1852. Resumen de su contenido con relación a la parte americana y con especialidad a la Historia de la República Argentina. Obra póstuma de Antonio Zinny. Tomos I, II, III. Buenos Aires, 1912.

Other noted writers who appreciated the place of journalism were Juan Bautista Alberdi, who wrote on "The Militant Press of the Argentine Republic," and Fausto Zaviría, who discussed the laws governing the press during the formative period.

It was only in the period of the military government of Manuel José de Rosas, from 1829 to 1852, that the liberty of the independent press was restricted for an extended time. The leading intellectuals of the country became emigrés, while an Italian-Argentine editor, Pedro de Angelis, remained in Buenos Aires as a defender of the Rosas régime, and for 20 years edited *El Archivo* (in three languages) under Government protection.

Florencio Varela was the brilliant editor of *El Comercio del Plata* which the opposition of Rosas led him to issue from Montevideo, across the Argentine border. There he had the collaboration of other exiles from his own country, and his paper was appreciated as "the highest tribune of Argentine thought."¹⁷

"To Florencio Varela belongs the distinction of initiating journalistic discussion on the basis of reason and of history, of judging facts sanely and explaining the past clearly, formulating at the same time aspirations for the future * * *. Thiers, whom he met in France, said in 1850:

Otros escritores de nota que apreciaron el valor del periodismo fueron Juan Bautista Alberdi quien escribió sobre "La Prensa Militante de la República Argentina" y Fausto Zaviría quien hizo un estudio de las leyes que gobernaban la prensa durante el período de su formación.

Solamente de 1829 a 1852, tiempo que duró la dictadura de Manuel José Rosas, la libertad de la prensa independiente se restringió por un período considerable de tiempo. Los intelectuales más prominentes del país tuvieron que emigrar, mientras que un editor italiano-argentino, Pedro de Angelis, permanecía en Buenos Aires como defensor del régimen de Rosas, editando durante 20 años *El Archivo* (en tres idiomas), protegido por el Gobierno.

Florencio Varela fue el brillante editor de *El Comercio del Plata* a quien la oposición de Rosas hizo que editara su periódico en Montevideo. En esta ciudad contó con la colaboración de otros desterrados de su mismo país; su periódico se consideraba "la más alta tribuna del pensamiento argentino."¹⁷

"A Florencio Varela le pertenece la distinción de haber iniciado discusiones periodísticas partiendo de la base de la razón y de la historia; de haber juzgado hechos con criterio sano y explicado el pasado con claridad, formulando al mismo tiempo aspiraciones para el futuro . . . Thiers,

¹⁷ La Literatura Argentina, Ricardo Rojas, Tomo III, p. 370.

¹⁷ "La literatura argentina," Ricardo Rojas, Tomo III, p. 370.

Florencio Varela is one of the most distinguished men in the world." 18

Among the literary men contributing to the press in the middle of the nineteenth century were Juan María Gutiérrez, critic; José Mármol, poet; and Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, apostle of popular education, sociologist, author of "Facundo, or Civilization and Barbarism." Sarmiento was a prolific journalist, editing *El Heraldo Argentino*, and writing, moreover, for many other periodicals.

In some of the newspapers of the Provinces appeared the unique native literature of the Gaucho, or cowboy of the Pampas. The highest example of the Gauchesco writing is the epic "Martín Fierro" of José Hernández, a journalist of Buenos Aires.

FIRST OF THE EXISTING BUENOS AIRES PAPERS

The oldest of the newspapers issued in Buenos Aires at the present time is an English publication, *The Standard*, which was founded on May 1, 1861. Another morning daily in English is the *Buenos Aires Herald*, established in 1876. During the period between the founding of these two English papers that represent the large British colony in Argentina, the two foremost daily papers in Spanish were established, *La Prensa* and *La Nación*.

¹⁸ García Velloso, pp. 331-333.

a quien conoció en Francia, dijo en 1850: 'Florencio Varela es uno de los hombres mas distinguidos del mundo.' 18

Entre los literatos que escribieron para la prensa a mediados del siglo diecinueve se encontraban Juan María Gutiérrez, crítico; José Mármol, poeta; y Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, apóstol de la educación popular, sociólogo, autor de "Facundo" o "Civilización y Barbarie." Sarmiento fue un periodista prolífico que editó *El Heraldo Argentino* y escribió además en muchos otros periódicos.

En varios de los periódicos de las provincias apareció la sin igual literatura nativa del gaucho o ganadero de las pampas. El ejemplo más notable de la literatura gaucha es la épica "Martín Fierro" de José Hernández, periodista de Buenos Aires.

EL MÁS ANTIGUO DE LOS PERIÓDICOS ACTUALES DE BUENOS AIRES

El periódico más antiguo que se emite en Buenos Aires actualmente es una publicación inglesa, *The Standard*, que se fundó el primero de mayo de 1861. Otro diario inglés de la mañana es el *Buenos Aires Herald* establecido en 1876. Durante el período que transcurrió entre la fundación de estos dos periódicos ingleses que representan a la extensa colonia británica en la Argentina se fundaron los dos periódicos más importantes en español: *La Prensa* y *La Nación*.

¹⁸ García Velloso, pp. 331-333.

It was on October 18, 1869, that Dr. José C. Paz founded *La Prensa*, and it was only three months later—January 4, 1870—that Gen. Bartolomé Mitre founded *La Nación*. For 56 years these two papers have been issued side by side in Buenos Aires, in friendly rivalry. The ownership and direction of each of the sheets have remained in the family of the respective founder.

Since *La Prensa* and *La Nación* represent the oldest traditions in Argentine newspaperdom, and at present are universally conceded to be outstanding examples of the periodical press, they merit special study in this brief survey.

BARTOLOMÉ MITRE AND "LA NACIÓN"

Though *La Nación* is three months younger than *La Prensa*, the life of its founder, Gen. Bartolomé Mitre, reaches back into Argentine history a generation earlier than the life of the founder of *La Prensa*, Dr. José C. Paz.

Born in Buenos Aires in 1821, Bartolomé Mitre early acquired the ideals of the Spanish nobleman and scholar, modified by the young democracy of the New World. He was only 18 when he left his studies to take part in a battle against the dictator Rosas. Later, as one of the "emigrés" from Argentina, he lived for a time in Bolivia, fighting with native troops in time of war and editing *La Epoca* in time of peace.

El 18 de octubre de 1869 el Sr. Dr. José C. Paz fundó *La Prensa* y sólo tres meses después, el 4 de enero de 1870, el General Bartolomé Mitre fundó *La Nación*. Por 56 años estos dos periódicos se han publicado simultáneamente en Buenos Aires existiendo entre ellos rivalidad amigable. La propiedad y dirección de cada uno de estos periódicos ha permanecido en la familia de su respectivo fundador.

Puesto que *La Prensa* y *La Nación* representan las tradiciones más antiguas de la prensa argentina y en la actualidad se opina universalmente que son los ejemplos sobresalientes de la prensa periódica, merecen un estudio especial en esta breve disertación.

BARTOLOMÉ MITRE Y "LA NACIÓN"

Aunque *La Nación* es tres meses más joven que *La Prensa*, la vida de su fundador, General Bartolomé Mitre, se interna en la historia argentina por una generación más que la vida del Dr. José C. Paz fundador de *La Prensa*.

Nacido en Buenos Aires en 1821, Bartolomé Mitre adquirió desde temprana edad los ideales de un español de la nobleza y de un hombre de letras, modificados por la democracia incipiente del Nuevo Mundo. Tenía únicamente 18 años cuando dejó sus estudios para tomar parte en la batalla en contra del dictador Rosas; más tarde, contándose entre los "emigrados" de la Argentina, vivió en Bolivia por

Going from Bolivia to Chile, young Mitre became editor of *El Comercio* in Valparaíso and *El Progreso* in Santiago. Banished from Chile for political views, he went to Montevideo, where he won military honors as chief of the Argentine artillery.

With the fall of Rosas in 1852, Bartolomé Mitre became a leader in Argentina, serving as legislator and provincial executive, until in 1862 he was elected President of the Republic. During his six years' presidency, he encouraged the cultural activities of his countrymen, though his efforts in this direction were hampered by wars. It was said of him that "he divided his time between the pen and the sword"¹⁹ throughout his life. Upon the completion of his term as president, he hoped to devote his time to historical and journalistic work. He had been writing for *El Nacional* and other newspapers, when in 1870 he founded *La Nación* as a medium for the dissemination of his patriotic and nonpartisan ideas for the development of the Argentine nation.

General Mitre was a man of extraordinary versatility:

He was, successively or simultaneously, mathematician, poet, philologist, orator, bibliophile, historian, warrior,

algún tiempo, peleando con las tropas del país en tiempo de guerra y editando *La Época* en tiempo de paz. Cuando dejó Bolivia y se fue a Chile, el joven Mitre fue editor de *El Comercio* en Valparaíso y de *El Progreso* en Santiago. Desterrado de Chile por sus opiniones políticas se fue a Montevideo, donde ganó honores militares como jefe de la artillería argentina.

A la caída de Rosas en 1852, Bartolomé Mitre se convirtió en uno de los caudillos de la Argentina siendo legislador y ejecutivo provincial hasta que en 1862 fue electo Presidente de la República. Durante su Presidencia que duró seis años dió impulso a las actividades culturales de sus paisanos, aunque sus esfuerzos se vieron embarazados por las guerras. Se decía de él que "dividía su tiempo entre la pluma y la espada"¹⁹ durante su vida. Cuando terminó su periodo de Presidente esperaba dedicarse a la historia y al periodismo. Había estado escribiendo en *El Nacional* y otros periódicos cuando en 1870 fundó *La Nación* como medio de diseminar sus ideas patrióticas e imparciales para el desarrollo de la Argentina.

La versatilidad del General Mitre era extraordinaria:

Fue, sucesiva o simultáneamente, matemático, poeta, filólogo, orador, bibliófilo, historiador, guerrero, perio-

¹⁹ Diccionario Histórico y Biográfico de la República Argentina, Julio A. Muzzio.

¹⁹ "Diccionario Histórico y Biográfico de la República Argentina," Julio A. Muzzio.

journalist, governor, president: A man of action and a man of dreams, at all times.²⁰

He had mastered the principal European languages, and he was fond of making translations from the English, French, and Italian. But his greater interest was in the dialects of the Indians of South America, and in the heroic lives of some of his countrymen. His books in these fields heighten his literary monument.

The breadth of General Mitre's tastes could not fail to leave its stamp on the paper he founded. After more than half a century of publication, its purpose is still printed as that to which he dedicated it: "La Nación será una tribuna de doctrina."²¹

To a North American reader, the individuality of *La Nación* is most apparent in the selection and emphasis of the news on the first pages. The prominent positions and startling headlines are frequently, if not generally, devoted to news from Europe, the cables from Spain and other Latin countries receiving particular attention. Often the reader finds no mention of Buenos Aires, indeed, hardly a reference to Argentina, until he reaches the fifth or sixth page of the paper. It is true there are exceptions to the custom of filling the first page with foreign news. Sometimes the acts of the Argentine Congress or other governmental body

distra, gobernante, hombre de acción y hombre de ensueño en todo tiempo.²⁰

Dominaba los principales idiomas europeos, y gustaba de hacer traducciones del inglés, francés e italiano, pero se interesaba mucho más en los dialectos de los indios de la América del Sur, y en las vidas heroicas de algunos de sus compatriotas. Sus libros en estas materias acrecentan su monumento literario.

La diversidad de intereses del General Mitre tenía que imprimir su sello en el periódico que fundó. Después de más de media centuria de publicación todavía aparece impreso el propósito a que fue dedicado por su fundador: "La Nación será una tribuna de doctrina."²¹

Para un lector estadounidense la individualidad de *La Nación* se hace más aparente en la selección y énfasis de las noticias de las primeras páginas. Los lugares prominentes y encabezados llamativos frecuente, si no generalmente, se dedican a noticias de Europa, recibiendo atención particular los cables de España y de otras naciones latinas. Frecuentemente el lector no encuentra ninguna mención de Buenos Aires y apenas si alguna referencia a la Argentina hasta que llega a la quinta o sexta página del periódico, si bien es verdad que hay excepciones a la costumbre de que la primera plana se llene con noticias del extranjero, pues

²⁰ *La Literatura Argentina*, Ricardo Rojas, Tomo III, p. 540.

²¹ *La Nación*, editorial page.

²⁰ "La Literatura Argentina," Ricardo Rojas, tomo III, p. 540.

²¹ *La Nación*, página editorial.

occupy the best positions, but it is rare that local or national news fills more than a third of the first page. The record of political events in the capitals of Europe and other parts of the world usually occupy the first half dozen pages of *La Nación*. It is doubtful if any other newspaper in the world gives so much space to foreign news, unless it be *La Nación's* neighbor, *La Prensa*. The *London Times*, which treats the news of Europe with as keen an interest, gives far less attention to the countries of North and South America than do these Buenos Aires papers.

In the editorial pages of *La Nación* there is a close resemblance to the best newspapers in the United States. Four or five editorials, averaging somewhat less than a column each, discuss in a dignified manner and from a standpoint of simple patriotism, the national and local problems of the day. There is little mention of political parties, or indication of prejudice. Only occasionally does an editor treat a subject with the light or humorous touch so popular in certain editorial columns of the North American press. The flippant "columnist" is entirely missing.

The Sunday supplement of *La Nación* contains literary contri-

varias veces los decretos del Congreso Argentino u otro cuerpo gubernativo ocupan el primer lugar, pero es raro que las noticias locales o nacionales llenen más de la tercera parte de la primera página. Por lo general los informes de los acontecimientos políticos en las capitales europeas y otros lugares del mundo ocupan la primera media docena de páginas de *La Nación*. Es dudoso que algún otro periódico del mundo dedique tanto lugar a noticias del exterior, a no ser *La Prensa*, el contemporáneo de *La Nación*; pues si bien es cierto que el *London Times* acoge las noticias de Europa con el mismo interés que los aludidos periódicos de Buenos Aires, no dedica tanta atención a las naciones de Norte y Sud América.

A las páginas editoriales de *La Nación* se les nota cierta semejanza a las de los mejores periódicos de los Estados Unidos. Cuatro o cinco editoriales, del tamaño medio de algo menos de una columna cada uno, tratan de los problemas nacionales y locales del día de una manera digna y desde el punto de vista de simple patriotismo. Poco se mencionan los partidos políticos o se indican prejuicios, y sólo muy de vez en cuando algún editor escribe sobre cierto asunto en un estilo algo humorístico y ligero como el que se vé en ciertas columnas editoriales de la prensa norteamericana, así pues el "columnista" de estudiada frivolidad no tiene cabida.

El suplemento dominical de *La Nación* contiene obras literarias

butions from the best writers of Spain, France, and Italy, as well as those of Argentina. This literature is equivalent to that published in high-class magazines in the United States, and in many cases it forms the material for books published later.

La Nación introduced the custom of publishing circulation figures in the latter part of 1924, when its daily average was 188,000 copies. Such announcements not having been usual in the South American newspaper world, this was widely noticed. The last audited circulation statement of *La Nación* showed 192,000 for August, 1925.

In addition to the services of the Associated Press, *La Nación* has a staff of correspondents covering practically every country in the world. It employs the usual circulation aids in the way of graphic news sections and humorous pages in the Sunday sheet. The Sunday sport section is an important feature, and the large number of English terms employed indicate the local popularity of games of British and American origin. Particular attention is given in all issues to classified advertisements, which sometimes fill half of the 24 to 48 pages of *La Nación*.

de los mejores escritores de España, Francia e Italia, así como también de la Argentina. Su literatura es equivalente a la que publican las revistas de alta categoría de los Estados Unidos y en muchos casos, suministra material para libros que se publican después.

A fines de 1924, *La Nación* introdujo la costumbre de publicar el número de copias en circulación; entonces su circulación media era de 188,000 ejemplares. Como no se acostumbraba anunciar estas cifras en el mundo periodístico, llamaron mucho la atención. El último informe comprobado del monto de ejemplares de *La Nación* indicó que 192,000 copias circularon en agosto de 1925.

Además de los servicios prestados por la Associated Press *La Nación* tiene un cuerpo de corresponsales distribuidos en casi todas las naciones del mundo. Hace uso de los medios que ayudan la circulación tales como secciones gráficas de noticias y páginas humorísticas en las ediciones dominicales; su sección dominical de deportes es una parte muy importante, la cual por las numerosas palabras inglesas que usa demuestra el favor que gozan en la Argentina los juegos de origen inglés o americano. En todas las ediciones se tiene especial cuidado de los anuncios clasificados, los cuales, muchas veces, ocupan la mitad de las 24 a 48 páginas de *La Nación*.

FOUNDATIONS OF "LA PRENSA"

Dr. José C. Paz, the founder of *La Prensa*, first distinguished himself as a young officer under General Mitre in the battle of Pavón. He was only 27 years old when in 1869 he issued the first number of *La Prensa*, which he dedicated to "the faithful interpretation of public opinion."

Freedom to exercise the right of suffrage was one of the first causes to occupy the pen of Doctor Paz. He fought election frauds, and became so unpopular with the government in power that he was forced to live for a time in Montevideo. But he made use of his time there in studying law at the university, and when political affairs in Argentina permitted his return, he entered public life, serving as member of the Congress, and later as Minister to Spain, and Minister to France. When he returned to Buenos Aires, he gave his whole time to *La Prensa*, carrying out some of the ideas he had gained in his 11 years of foreign service.

The successors of Doctor Paz have retained in the direction of *La Prensa* the principles on which it was founded. When that paper celebrated its fifty-fifth anniversary on October 18, 1924, the present director, Mr. Ezequiel Paz, expressed his conception of journalism and the

FUNDACIÓN DE "LA PRENSA"

El fundador de *La Prensa*, Dr. José C. Paz, se distinguió primeramente, cuando joven, como oficial a los órdenes del General Mitre en la batalla de Pavón. En 1869, cuando únicamente contaba con 27 años, publicó la primera edición de *La Prensa* dedicada, según sus propias palabras, "a interpretar fielmente la opinión pública."

La libertad de ejercer el derecho del sufragio fue uno de los temas de que se ocupó primeramente la pluma del Dr. Paz. Por combatir fraudes de elección incurrió en el enojo del Gobierno por lo cual se vió forzado a vivir en Montevideo por algún tiempo. No perdió tiempo en el destierro, pues se dedicó a estudiar derecho en la universidad y cuando las circunstancias políticas le permitieron regresar a su patria entró a la vida pública como miembro del Congreso, después como embajador a España y más tarde como ministro en Francia. A su regreso a Buenos Aires dedicó todo su tiempo a *La Prensa*, expresando muchas de las ideas que había adquirido en sus 11 años de servicio extranjero.

Los sucesores del Dr. Paz han retenido, con la dirección de *La Prensa*, los ideales que inspiraron su fundación. Cuando, en octubre 18 de 1924, este periódico celebró su quincuagésimo-quinto aniversario, su director actual, el señor Ezequiel Paz, expresó sus ideas sobre el periodismo y los

ideals of *La Prensa* in an address,²² of which the following is a characteristic excerpt:

Daily papers are factors of progress which society demands as essential to its existence * * *.

To give value to the printed word—that product manufactured by a journalistic enterprise—it is not enough to accumulate facts, descriptions, stories, or literature in its columns. These materials do not in themselves constitute the paper * * *. Readers aspire to something more—an opinion on current events, on the worth of public men, their acts and their ideals.

The newspaper requires, therefore, an editorial section filled by able and upright men, who study and analyze current events, and who give an opinion, adverse or favorable, on any subject after having compared the facts with the law, with truth, with morality, and with the innermost sentiment of love to country.

This is the most important function of the newspaper, and therefore the most difficult to fulfill. In our modern society the newspapers should reflect public opinion, and should likewise orient it. The press always anticipates. That is one of its most valuable characteristics * * *.

The soul and the personality of the newspaper are condensed in the editorial columns. It is there that the newspaper puts to the test the character of its basic principles, there where it lifts its ideals * * * where the collective soul pulsates, reflects its emotions, manifests its needs, exacts for the people the consideration of governments, and fulfills in all its entirety the noble mission of its apostleship.

The dominant note in this paper * * * is the intensity of its patriotism * * * not connecting this

ideales que persigue *La Prensa* en un discurso²² en el que expuso lo siguiente:

Hay quienes reconocen en los diarios esos grandes factores de progreso que las sociedades necesitan y reclaman como algo esencial a su existencia. . . .

Para dar valor a la hoja impresa, que es el producto que elabora una empresa periodística, no bastará acumular hechos, relatos, crónica o literatura en sus columnas. Esos materiales no constituyen por sí solos todo el diario. . . . El lector aspira a algo más, a formarse opinión sobre los acontecimientos y sobre el valor de los hombres, de sus actos y de sus ideales.

Requiere, pues, el diario una columna editorial donde actúen hombres probos y preparados que estudien y analicen las temas de actualidad y emitan sobre cualquier tema una opinión adversa o favorable, después de haber confrontado los hechos con las leyes, con la moral, con la verdad y con el íntimo sentimiento de amor a la nacionalidad.

Esta es la función más importante y, por lo tanto, la más difícil de cumplir. La opinión pública necesita en nuestras sociedades modernas que sus órganos genuinos y predilectos la rellejen y la orienten. La prensa se anticipa siempre, y esa es una de sus características más valiosas. . . .

El alma y la personalidad se condensan en las columnas editoriales: Allí es donde el periódico pone a prueba la bondad de sus principios fundadores, donde exalta sus ideales. . . . donde pulsa el alma colectiva, refleja sus emociones, expone sus necesidades, exige y consigue para el pueblo el respeto y la consideración de los Gobiernos y cumple en toda su integridad la noble misión de su apostolado.

La nota dominante de este diario . . . es la intensidad de su nacionalismo, . . . no haciendo de este senti-

²² *La Prensa*, Oct. 19, 1924.

²³ *La Prensa*, octubre 19, 1924.

sentiment with partisan politics and flags of war * * * but as we conceive it: Reverence for all that belongs to the country, respect for its history, its glories, its institutions, its triumphs in the peaceful battles of the intellect.

Confirmation of the high editorial policy of *La Prensa* appeared in the comments of other Buenos Aires papers on its fifty-fifth anniversary. *La Nación* said: "Our colleague's spirit of patriotism transforms a great organ of publicity into an instrument of well-being and of culture, and ennobles the journalistic profession."²³ *La Razón* gave this tribute: "*La Prensa* constitutes one of the serene guides of the Argentine people in the difficult task of the formation of the public conscience."²⁴

The three or four daily editorials in *La Prensa* express in vigorous Spanish a positive opinion on the events of the day. There is a tendency to pounce upon weaknesses in the administration of public affairs, and to indicate a method of remedying conditions. Even more rarely than in *La Nación* is there a lighter touch in the editorial columns.

A reader from the States becomes as impatient in looking for local news in *La Prensa* as in *La Nación*, for *La Prensa* follows the honorable precedent of the *London Times* in filling its first

miento programa de partidos políticos o banderas de guerra . . . sino como nosotros lo concebimos, como el culto de todo lo que a la patria pertenece, como el culto de su historia, de sus glorias, de sus instituciones y de sus triunfos en las lides pacíficas del pensamiento.

La confirmación de los elevados principios editoriales que animan a *La Prensa* apareció en los comentarios de otros periódicos de Buenos Aires cuando ocurrió el aludido aniversario. *La Nación* se expresó así: "El espíritu patriótico de nuestro colega transforma un gran órgano de publicidad en un instrumento de bienestar y de cultura y ennoblece la profesión periodística."²³ *La Razón* rindió su tributo en las siguientes palabras: "*La Prensa* constituye uno de los guías serenos que el pueblo argentino ha tenido en la difícil tarea de la formación de su conciencia pública."²⁴

Los tres o cuatro editoriales de *La Prensa* expresan en un español vigoroso su opinión positiva de los acontecimientos del día, asimismo tienen la tendencia a denunciar los defectos de administración pública e indicar el método de remediarlos. Es aún más raro encontrar ligereza de estilo en las columnas editoriales de *La Prensa* que en las de *La Nación*.

Cualquiera lector estadounidense se impacienta tanto buscando las noticias locales en *La Prensa* como en *La Nación*, pues *La Prensa* sigue el precedente honroso del *London Times*

²³ *La Prensa*, Oct. 19, 1924.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²³ *La Prensa*, octubre 19 de 1924.

²⁴ *Ídem.*

half-dozen pages or even more with classified advertisements. This custom is said to date from English coaching days when the papers for delivery to country subscribers were so damaged by handling and showers that it was found well to put the real news of the paper inside, and the retention of this practice in Argentina seems to indicate the influence of English conservatism.

Editorials and foreign news follow the advertisements, and it is usually in the last half of the paper that the domestic news appears. After the Buenos Aires items, special attention is given to news from the Provinces, particularly news of a governmental nature.

In connection with its interest in provincial affairs, it may be mentioned that *La Prensa* sends a weekly eight-page feature supplement, *El Suplemento Semanal*, to 173 small-town newspapers in Argentina, for use as a Sunday or week-end edition of the local sheets, reaching in this way some 150,000 provincial subscribers.

La Prensa itself has an average daily circulation of 230,000, while its special Thursday and Sunday editions approximate 254,000. In addition to a new Sunday roto-

de llenar su primera media docena de páginas, o aún más, con anuncios clasificados. Se dice que esta costumbre se originó en los días en que los coches eran los medios de transporte en Inglaterra, y los periódicos que se enviaban a los suscriptores rurales se estropeaban tanto por el manejo y las lluvias, que se creyó conveniente poner las noticias propiamente dichas del periódico en las páginas interiores; la retención de esta costumbre en la Argentina parece indicar la influencia conservadora inglesa.

Editoriales y noticias del extranjero siguen a los anuncios, así es que, normalmente, las noticias domesticas aparecen en la segunda mitad del periódico. Después de las noticias de Buenos Aires se les da especial atención a las noticias de las provincias, especialmente las que se relacionan con su Gobierno.

En relación con este interés en los asuntos de las provincias, es pertinente mencionar que *La Prensa* envía semanalmente un suplemento de 8 paginas denominado *El Suplemento Semanal* a 173 periódicos de las poblaciones pequeñas de la Argentina, para que se use como edición dominical o de fin de semana de los periódicos locales; llegando *La Prensa* de esta manera, a las manos de 150,000 suscriptores provincianos, más o menos.

La Prensa tiene una circulación media diaria de 230,000 que los martes y domingos sube aproximadamente a 254,000. Además de su nueva sección de rotogra-

gravure section, these special editions have the usual features of attraction. The literary section contains articles from the most prominent writers of Europe and America, book reviews (with serious books predominating), criticisms of the drama and of art, and the latest contributions to science and history. Of poetry there is strangely little, in view of the poetic bent of Latin-Americans. This field of literature the newspapers apparently leave to the magazines.

Like *La Nación*, *La Prensa* takes pains to please the large foreign element in Argentina—estimated at two to one of the population—by printing extensive cable news. Besides the service of the United Press, a large staff of foreign correspondents is at the disposal of *La Prensa*. It is said in Buenos Aires that the foreign residents there find more news of their native lands in *La Prensa* than in their home papers. The president of the Spanish Press Association recently declared that when he was in Buenos Aires he read in *La Prensa* more complete reports of the war in Africa than were published in the papers of Madrid.

Advertising is a very important factor in *La Prensa's* make-up, sometimes two-thirds of an entire edition being filled with advertisements. For example, a

bados en las ediciones del domingo, las ediciones especiales tienen las otras atracciones acostumbradas. La sección literaria luce artículos de los escritores más famosos de Europa y América, conteniendo además revistas de libros (predominando las de libros de carácter serio), críticas del drama y de las artes, así como también las nuevas adiciones a la ciencia y a la historia. Teniendo en cuenta las inclinaciones poéticas de los latinoamericanos, se extraña uno al encontrar que la poesía apenas si tiene entrada; pero aparentemente los periódicos dejan esta parte de la literatura a las revistas.

La Prensa, como *La Nación*, por medio de extensa noticias cablegráficas se esmera por agradar al elemento extranjero de la Argentina, el cual constituye las dos terceras partes de la población. Además del servicio de la United Press, *La Prensa* posee un numeroso cuerpo de corresponsales en el extranjero. Se dice en Buenos Aires que los residentes extranjeros encuentran más noticias de su patria en *La Prensa* que en los periódicos de su patria. El presidente de la Asociación Española de la Prensa declaró recientemente que cuando estaba en Buenos Aires leía en *La Prensa* informes más completos de la guerra en África, que los que se publicaban en Madrid.

Los anuncios constituyen un elemento muy importante en la formación de *La Prensa*, pues, a veces, dos terceras partes de una edición completa, están llenas de

36-page edition may have 25 pages of advertisements. More often, however, advertising fills approximately half of the 24 to 48 pages of the paper.

"LA PRENSA'S" INSTITUTIONAL SERVICE

As well known in Buenos Aires as the publication itself is *La Prensa's* great building on the Avenida de Mayo y Calle Rivadavia, which not only houses a modern printing plant, but offers the advantages of a friendly institution to the public. It was the ambition of the founder, Dr. José C. Paz, to come in direct and helpful contact with the Argentine people. He made a provision that *La Prensa* should have a staff of physicians and surgeons operating a free clinic. In addition to this, expert scientists conduct a free chemical, industrial, and agricultural bureau; attorneys give advice to the poor without charge; a library affords special facilities to professional and army men; an assembly room is offered for group meetings and concerts. *La Prensa* conducts a free information service; it gives prizes to literary contestants, and to persons who help others; every year it pays a thousand pesos to the person proving that he has taught the greatest number of illiterate persons to read during that year.

anuncios. Por ejemplo, una edición de 36 páginas puede tener 25 página de anuncios; sin embargo, lo más común es que éstos ocupen aproximadamente la mitad de las 24 a 48 páginas del periódico.

EL SERVICIO INSTITUCIONAL DE "LA PRENSA"

Tan bien conocido en Buenos Aires como el periódico mismo es el gran edificio de *La Prensa* en la Avenida de Mayo y Calle Rivadavia, el cual no solamente acomoda una moderna instalación de imprenta sino que ofrece las ventajas de una institución que da una acogida amistosa al público, pues era el propósito de su fundador, el Dr. José C. Paz, establecer contacto directo y benéfico con el pueblo de la Argentina y para conseguirlo hizo que *La Prensa* tuviera un cuerpo de médicos y cirujanos a cargo de una clínica gratis. Además de esto, hombres de ciencia expertos tienen a su cargo una oficina gratuita de química, industria y agricultura; hay abogados que ofrecen sus servicios gratis a los pobres. También existe una biblioteca que ofrece ventajas especiales a militares y profesionales, habiendo asimismo un salón de sesiones para reuniones de sociedades y para conciertos. *La Prensa*, además de lo anteriormente indicado, ofrece servicios gratuitos de información; otorga premios a los que triunfan en concursos literarios y a personas que ayudan a otros; anualmente paga mil pesos a la persona que prueba que ha

A search-light on top of *La Prensa's* building gives prompt news, by the use of a code of signals, of great events such as elections at home or abroad. Surmounting the edifice is a lighthouse which typifies, perhaps, to boats entering the harbor, that high leadership to which *La Prensa* aspires.

THE YOUNGER PAPERS IN
BUENOS AIRES

None of the younger papers in Buenos Aires competes in distinction with *La Prensa* and *La Nación*, but these smaller journals occupy an important place in the life of the city. Buenos Aires has 1,600,000 inhabitants, who read papers in half a dozen languages besides the 14 morning dailies and 21 afternoon sheets printed in Spanish. Three of the local foreign-language papers are in Italian, one is in French, and there are two in each of the following tongues: English, German, Turkish, and Russian.

The oldest of the afternoon papers is *El Diario*, founded in 1881, which shares with *La Razón*, founded in 1905, prominence in the field of evening publications. Not more than 10 of the evening papers in the language of the country are of a general informative character, and barely six

enseñado a leer al mayor número de analfabetos durante el año correspondienté.

Por medio de un sistema de señales, un proyector en la torre del edificio de *La Prensa*, da noticias inmediatas de grandes acontecimientos, tales como elecciones domésticas o en el extranjero. Rematando el edificio hay un faro que a los barcos que entran al puerto tal vez parezca el símbolo de la supremacía elevada a que aspira *La Prensa*.

PERIÓDICOS MÁS JÓVENES DE
BUENOS AIRES

Ninguno de los periódicos de más reciente fundación puede rivalizar en distinción con *La Prensa* o *La Nación*, pero estos diarios más pequeños ocupan un lugar importante en la vida de la ciudad. Buenos Aires tiene 1,600,000 habitantes quienes leen periódicos escritos en una media docena de lenguas además de los 14 periódicos de la mañana y 22 de la tarde que se imprimen en español. Hay tres periódicos locales escritos en italiano, uno en francés y dos en cada una de las siguientes lenguas: inglesa, alemana, turca y rusa.

El más antiguo de los periódicos de la tarde es *El Diario*, fundado en 1881, el cual comparte con *La Razón*, fundado en 1905, la prominencia en el campo de las publicaciones vespertinas. No más de 10 de estos periódicos escritos en español son de información general, y escasamente

of the morning sheets fall in the general class.

Other daily papers have special fields, such as the *Diario de Sesiones de la Cámara de Diputados*, which corresponds to the *Congressional Record* of Washington, D. C.; the *Gaceta del Foro*, a law journal, and *El Avisador Mercantil*, which publishes commercial information.

In addition to the 47 daily papers mentioned here, the presses of Buenos Aires issue a total of 300 weekly, fortnightly, and monthly publications. The limits of this paper do not permit a discussion of these periodicals, nor of many dailies in the provinces, as well as in Buenos Aires, which are worthy representatives of the Argentine press.

a seis de los periódicos de la mañana se les puede llamar generales.

Otros diarios tienen su campo de acción especial; como el *Diario de Sesiones de la Cámara de Diputados*, que corresponde al *Congressional Record* de Washington, D. C., la *Gaceta del Foro*, un diario de leyes, y *El Avisador Mercantil*, que publica informes comerciales.

Además de los 47 diarios aquí mencionados, las imprentas de Buenos Aires expiden un total de 300 publicaciones entre semanales, quincenales y mensuales. Las dimensiones de este escrito no permiten un estudio sobre estos periódicos, ni sobre muchos diarios de las provincias, o de Buenos Aires que son dignos representantes de la prensa Argentina.

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THE PRESS IN CHILE¹

LA PRENSA EN CHILE

A NOTABLE anniversary, that of the foundation in Chile of the periodical press, has just been celebrated in Chilean journalistic circles. In the earliest days of the war of Independence, when Chile had secured, though for the moment only, the expulsion of Spanish authority, the first printing press was imported from the United States. A few months afterwards the priest Camilo Henríquez published the first Chilean newspaper the *Aurora de Chile*, the forerunner of all the innumerable newspapers and reviews that have since seen the light in this country. The historical details of this important event are dealt with elsewhere, but in this editorial article, we gladly take the opportunity of giving public expression to a thought that often arises whilst we are engaged in the daily task of perusing the leading publications of this Port and the Capital. The thought referred to is a pleasing one; it can be most briefly expressed in the statement that the periodical press of Chile takes rank among the best in the world. This may seem to many to be an exaggerated statement. We would refer them to the daily press of France, Italy, or Spain. After a month or two of that

ACABA de celebrarse en los círculos periodísticos de la República de Chile el 114º aniversario de la fundación del periodismo en dicho país. En los comienzos de la guerra de independencia, cuando Chile había conseguido, aun cuando de manera temporal, la expulsión de las autoridades españolas, se introdujo de los Estados Unidos al país la primera imprenta. Unos pocos meses más tarde el presbítero Camilo Henríquez publicó el primer periódico chileno intitulado la *Aurora de Chile*, el cual fue precursor de los innumerables diarios y revistas que desde entonces han visto la luz pública en esa nación. Los detalles históricos de este importante acontecimiento son ya bastante conocidos más en este artículo de fondo nos es altamente grato aprovechar la oportunidad de expresar un pensamiento que muy a menudo se nos presenta mientras nos ocupamos en la tarea diaria de leer y revisar las principales publicaciones que se editan en Valparaíso y en la capital de la República. El pensamiento a que nos referimos, altamente grato de por sí, puede expresarse brevemente diciendo que la prensa periódica de Chile ocupa puesto bastante eminente entre

¹The South Pacific Mail, Valparaíso, Chile, Feb. 11, 1926.

¹The South Pacific Mail, Valparaíso, Chile, 11 de febrero de 1926.

experience let them pick up *El Mercurio*, or any of its more responsible congeners in the leading cities of the Republic. The difference in atmosphere will be felt at once. One realizes that the Chilean press is alive, that it is free, that in its columns the

las principales del mundo. Esta afirmación podrá parecer a algunos un tanto exagerada, pero para convencerlos de su veracidad bastaría referirlos a la prensa diaria de países europeos tales como Francia, Italia o España. Después de una experiencia de



THE FIRST PRINTING PRESS IN CHILE

This press, which was imported from the United States, is now preserved in the National Museum of Chile

private citizen can air his most intimate opinions without having to expect a visit from the policeman. This is true in spite of the admitted fact that during the revolutionary period steps were taken by the men in power to prevent the liberty of the press

uno o dos meses, dejémoslos que cojan un ejemplar de *El Mercurio* o de cualesquiera otro de los principales congéneres de éste que se publica en otras ciudades de la República para inmediatamente comprender la diferencia. Al leer la prensa de Chile uno se da

from degeneration into a license that menaced public order. Interference with the press in the form of military censorship and other obstructions to the free circulation of news or the expression of opinion is, of course, to be deplored, but the ethics of the matter are by no means conclusively settled. After all, freedom of the press can be pushed too far, and even in England we see a strong movement on foot to

cuenta de que es una prensa llena de vida, absolutamente libre, y que en sus columnas el ciudadano puede expresar libremente sus opiniones sin temor de ser aprehendido por la policía. Esto es una verdad, a pesar del hecho de que durante el período de la guerra de emancipación los funcionarios ejecutivos tomaron las medidas necesarias para evitar que la libertad de prensa degenerara en un abuso que amenazaba



PADRE CAMILO HENRIQUEZ (1769-1825)

The founder of Chilean journalism

secure the complete elimination from the public prints of a class of news upon the issue of which a good many papers built up their circulation. But even at the time when public liberties in Chile were to some extent restricted by the state of siege, the papers of the opposition were able to present their point of view in quite unmistakable language.

el orden público. Naturalmente, es de lamentarse toda entromisión en los asuntos de la prensa, ya sea en la forma de censura militar o de cualesquiera otro obstáculo que impida la libre circulación de noticias y de la expresión de la opinión pública, pero la ética de este asunto no queda en manera alguna definitivamente arreglada. Después de todo, puede que la libertad de prensa llegue a traspasar sus

A characteristic of the Chilean press is its moderation. Political passions may be stirred to the depths, but the editorials of, say, *El Mercurio* or *La Unión* can be counted on to comment on the facts with no attempt to garble them to favor any minor interests. The welfare of the country, interpreted of course in many different ways, is placed before every other consideration. No one can ask more from any newspaper.

The news service of the Chilean press is invariably admirable. In many years experience we can remember no failure to record the leading events of the world. Comment upon their significance sometimes goes astray in this country as must needs be the case everywhere, but the published news is reliable.

In the matter of world news, Chile is like a well-equipped radio

limites, y aun en Inglaterra se ve, hoy día, un movimiento que tiene como mira la completa eliminación en la prensa pública de cierta clase de noticias a las cuales muchos periódicos deben su actual circulación. Pero aun en aquellas épocas en que las libertades públicas de Chile se hallaban algo restringidas por el estado de sitio, los diarios de la oposición siempre podían expresar sus ideas en términos bastante claros.

Ahora bien: otro de los rasgos característicos de la prensa chilena es la moderación. Las pasiones políticas pueden agitarse hasta lo más profundo, más puede confiarse en que en los artículos de fondo, digamos de *El Mercurio* o de *La Unión*, se relatan y comentan los hechos sin atentar en manera alguna de alterarlos. El bienestar del país, naturalmente interpretado de diferentes maneras, está por encima de todo. Nadie puede exigirle más a un periódico.

El servicio de noticias de la prensa chilena es admirable desde todo punto de vista. En una experiencia de muchos años no recordamos que haya jamás fallado en dar a conocer los principales acontecimientos mundiales. Los comentarios acerca de su significación pueden errarse en Chile en algunos casos como en cualquier otro país, pero las noticias que se publican son siempre auténticas.

En el asunto de noticias mundiales, Chile se asemeja a una

receiving station. The fact that the country is a young one with a relatively small population is actually in its favor in this respect. The foreign cables are not crowded out by the doings of a hundred million of citizens actively engaged in the manufacture of local news. From North and East the news of the wide world flows in to Chile, and in

estación receptora radiotelefónica bien equipada. El hecho de que el país sea joven y cuente con una población relativamente pequeña, es cosa más bien favorable que desfavorable en este particular. Las noticias del exterior nunca se sacrifican a favor de los millones de ciudadanos que suministran infinidad de noticias de carácter local. De



JOSÉ VICTORIANO LASTARRIA

Eminent Chilean litterateur

the columns of its papers equal attention is given to happenings in Tokyo, New York, Paris, London, or Buenos Aires. Chile is not interested in giving the foreign news a tinge of color. This was a valuable point during the World War. War news was published without inquiry into the source whence it originated. Good and bad, true or propaganda,

norte y de oriente, las noticias del mundo entran al territorio de Chile, y en las columnas de sus diarios se dedica igual atención a los acontecimientos de Tokyo que a los de Nueva York, París, Londres o Buenos Aires. A Chile no le interesa dar niugún colorido a las noticias extranjeras, punto que fue de mucho valor durante la guerra europea.

from Allied or German sources, it all went into the daily papers, with the result that well-informed people in Chile making use of their critical faculties were better able to judge how things were going than were many who lived thousands of miles nearer to the storm zone. It is easy to-day, with the aid of the news columns of the Chilean press, to get the events of the world into focus. "The looker on sees most of the game."

Las noticias de tan colosal catástrofe se publicaban sin reparar en la fuente de donde originaban. Buenas o malas, verdaderas o de propaganda, procedentes de los Aliados o de los Poderes Centrales, todas se insertaban en los diarios, con el resultado de que el pueblo bien informado de Chile, mediante el ejercicio de su propio parecer, estaba en mejores condiciones de juzgar el estado de cosas que muchas de las personas que vivían a miles de kilómetros más cerca de los campos de batalla. Hoy día, con la ayuda de la sección de noticias de la prensa chilena, es muy fácil darse cuenta exacta de los acontecimientos mundiales. Como dicen los ingleses "El espectador es el que ve mejor el juego."



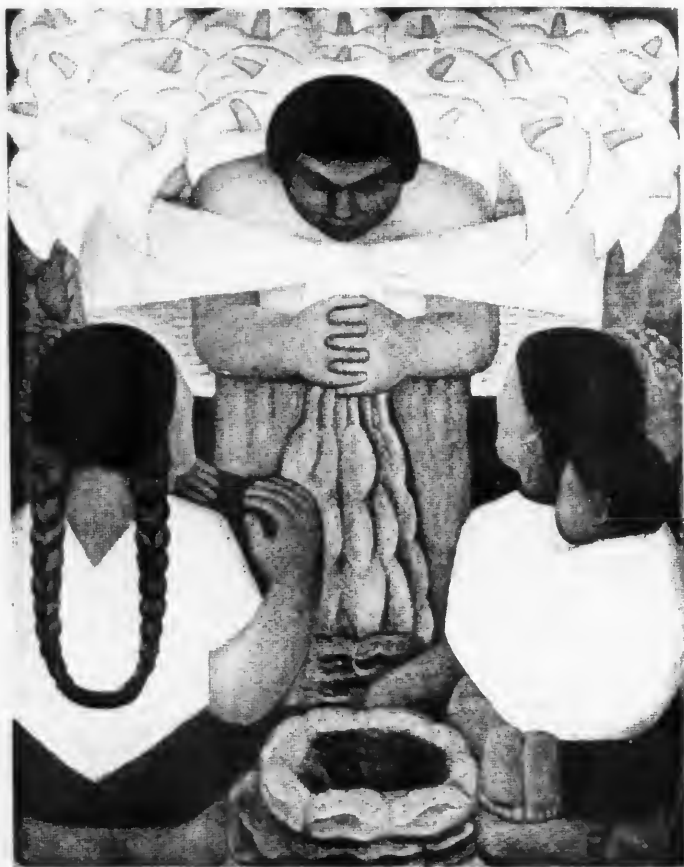
HISPANO-AMERICAN ART AND ARTISTS ∴ ∴ ∴

I

AMONG the, approximately, 136 canvases recently exhibited by Latin American painters in the First Pan American Exhibition, held in the Museum of Fine Arts in Los Angeles, certain facts stand out in the retrospective view. And chief of these is the notable discrepancy in the proportionate representation from the Latin American countries.

For instance, Mexico with 30 paintings, Chile with 25, Peru with 19, and Cuba with 15, would seem to be fairly well represented, at least on the basis of their respective populations. Uruguay, Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia, Guatemala, and Honduras were perhaps even better represented if their lesser number of canvases is considered on this same proportional population basis. It is, however, rather surprising to find that Brazil with its over thirty million inhabitants contributed only three paintings, and Argentina with her nine and a half millions of extremely progressive people, only seven. And there were three or four Republics which were not represented at all. Some part of this discrepancy is undoubtedly due to the number and magnitude of the difficulties encountered in assembling at 20 or more shipping points paintings proceeding from a dozen or more countries. The arrangements covering packing, billing, forwarding, and transshipping by rail and sea, the customs clearance, not to mention the final unpacking and hanging, constitute a series of problems sufficient to daunt any director less courageous and resourceful than Doctor Bryan to whose initiative the exhibition was due.

Another striking fact was the capture by Mexican artists of such a large proportion of the prizes awarded, including the major prize of \$1,500 in full competition, and three-quarters of the prizes devoted solely to the Latin American section. And this in spite of the fact that Doctor Atl, the distinguished Mexican art critic originally named as one of the five members of the jury of award, was unable to attend. The first prize of \$1,500 offered by the Los Angeles Museum was awarded to Diego Rivera's painting "Flower Day," a most original, decorative and typical work of the impressionistic school, a work absolutely saturated with the spirit of the Mexican



"DÍA DE FLORES" (FLOWER DAY), BY DIEGO RIVERA (MEXICO)

Diego Rivera, the leader of the progressive group of artists in Mexico, was awarded the first prize of \$1,500 for this painting in the recent Pan American Exposition, held in the Los Angeles Museum of Fine Arts

indigene and one revealingly suggestive of that hieratic solemnity so characteristic of the Aztec race, in general. The second prize of \$1,000 offered by the Museum was awarded to Andrew Dasburg's "Tulips," and the third, of \$500, to G. P. Du Bois, both of the United States. The Balch prize of \$5,000 to be utilized in the acquisition of canvases, subject to the awards of the jury, was won by John Carroll's "Parthenope" and William Wendt's "Where Nature's God Hath Wrought," both of the United States section. The Stendhal prize of \$500 for the purchase of paintings from the Latin American section was devoted to the acquisition of Manuel Varela's (Mexican) "Interior de



"SOUS LE FIGIER" (UNDER THE FIG TREE), BY CARLOS A. CASTELLANOS
(URUGUAY)



Courtesy of American Federation of Arts

"VIEJA CASTELLANA" (OLD WOMAN OF CASTILE), BY FRANCISCO VIDAL (ARGENTINA)

Churubusco" and "Lanchas Pescadoras en Martigues" by Manuel Cabré (Venezuelan), while that of the Bivouac Club for the same amount was expended in the purchase of "Don Panchito" by Luis Martínez and "Indios Mexicanos" by María Ramírez Bonfiglio, both of Mexico.

Finally there is the abiding impression of the surprisingly large number of fresh, vigorous canvases contributed by the younger artists to this First Pan American exhibition of paintings. As Doctor Bryan well says:

Although the artists of all the Americas trace their early methods and inspirations to Europe—to Paris, Munich, Madrid, Rome and London—the

"EL FILÓSOFO DEL PUEBLO" (THE
TOWN PHILOSOPHER) BY DO-
MINGO MORENO OTERO (COLOM-
BIA)



(Below)

"LA DANZAD EL SOL" (THE SUN
DANCE) BY BERNARDO RIVERO
(PERU)





"NOSSA SENHORA DOS MARES" (OUR LADY OF THE SEAS), BY MARIANO MIGUEL
(CUBA)

serious observer can nevertheless recognize in these paintings a distinct national entity embodied in the work submitted by each national group. . . . There is unmistakable evidence of a freshness, a spirit of the New World, which pervades the exhibition as a whole. The climate and character of a country, the manners and customs of its people, the quality of its air and light, no less than the character and history of its Government, must necessarily play no small part in the life of its people and must, perforce, have an influence which is reflected in the work of its highly sensitive artists. This must be borne in mind when comparing the works of Chile with, let us say, Canada, even those of the East with those of the West in our own country. That painters do not all see alike, think alike, or paint alike, furnishes one of the greatest charms in any international exhibition.

If the exhibition as a whole lacks the smug conformity of standards attained in local juried exhibitions, the explanation can be found in the fact that the feast here spread is the work of a score of juries, who have sought with differing



"NUA" (NUDE), BY GEORGINA DE ALBUQUERQUE (BRAZIL)

ideals to secure and send the best that was obtainable in their particular field. If we are to accept the dictum that the art of a country is the measure of its civilization, we should bear in mind that not a few of the Republics to the south of us have been born as independent nations within the last hundred years, while the younger Republics here represented have scarcely attained the age of man's majority.

That the painters of the Americas have come to be a body to be reckoned with by art historians is tangible evidence of the general culture of the New World. Sooner or later the artists of any nation reflect the attitude towards art of the nation as a whole, and the artistic attitude of a people closely indexes the public attitude of any time or generation. Attention is therefore called to



"HUELGA NOCTURNA" (STRIKERS AT NIGHT), BY ARTURO GORDON (CHILE)



"DÍA DE MERCADO" (MARKET DAY), BY CARLOS OTERO (VENEZUELA)



"LA VIEJA" (THE OLD WOMAN), BY ALFREDO GÁLVEZ SUÁREZ (GUATEMALA)

the fact that, although every nation represented in the Pan American Exhibition has been more or less actively or potentially under arms during the period of productivity included in the present exhibition, not a single artist has submitted a canvas dealing with the dramatic incidents growing out of international conflict. May we not then conclude that the underlying cordial and friendly spirit existing between the inhabitants of the far flung Americas goes deeper than mere treaties, that it is a thing of the composite heart of a vast people and is here shown through the works of our artists in a way that is hopefully prophetic of the dawn of the era of the great peace—a world-wide understanding among men.

II

AN ARGENTINE UNIVERSITY FOSTERS NATIONAL ART

To a happy initiative of Dr. Benito Nazar Anchorena, president of the National University in the city of La Plata, was due the first "Salon" of Argentine painting and sculpture recently held in that city, an exhibition which not only afforded national artists an opportunity to exhibit their work in an important provincial capital, but also served as a stepping-stone to a much wider audience since the



Courtesy of "Plus Ultra"

ART EXHIBIT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LA PLATA, ARGENTINA

One end of the gallery housing the first annual exhibit of the National University of La Plata



"RINCÓN DE PAZ" (A PEACEFUL CORNER), BY E. MARTÍNEZ SERRANO (ECUADOR)

exhibition as a whole is to be shown later in Madrid, London, Rome, and Venice.

The salon mentioned is one of the most representative collections of Argentine art ever assembled, and although some painters were forgotten in compiling the list of those invited to exhibit, and others are missing because of their prolonged absence from the country, this university salon will present to the European public a collection which, with the exception of a few more or less satisfactory attempts, synthesizes clearly Argentine progress in embodying the spiritual life of the nation in plastic and pictorial art.

It is to be expected that the works of this collection which will attract the greatest attention in the Old World are those which are the authentic expression of the Argentine spirit, whether in the evocation of bygone days, in the restless life of the cosmopolitan capital, or in the historic customs and aspects still to be observed in the picturesque northern districts, rather than those weakened by the influence of extraneous schools or of belated innovations, only the faint echo of which reaches Argentina, and for which no least justification exists in its youthful atmosphere, which is the source of



"MY MOTHER," BY JORGE LARCO



PORTRAIT OF PEDRO ZORRILLA DE SAN
MARTÍN, BY CLETO CIOCCINI



"THE SWEEPER OF JUJUY," BY JOSÉ
MARTORELL



"PORTRAIT OF MY FATHER," BY EMILIA
BERTOLÉ



"CHILD WITH A HUACO,"¹ BY JORGE BERMÚDEZ



"CUZCO INDIANS," BY EMILIO CENTURIÓN



"SPHINX," BY H. CULLEN



"APOSTLE," BY E. S. AVENDAÑO

¹ A pre-Columbian pottery jar.



"A FUNERAL IN MY
TOWN," BY A. GRA-
MAJO GUTIÉRREZ

"AUTUMN GOLD," BY
AMÉRICO PANOZZI



"FISH VENDER OF
BUENOS AIRES," BY
HÉCTOR NAVA

its artistic power rather than any combination of decadent elements proper only to those centers in which they have originated.

It is well to remember that the youthful art of Argentina finds its mainspring in the sincerity of its concepts, and in the sane and genuine orientation which led to its success first at San Francisco, Calif., and, again, two years ago at the International Biennial Exposition in Venice—not to mention the repeated triumphs of individual artists whose work has convinced Madrid and Paris of the appreciably high level of Argentina's artistic production.

Although, as is natural, Argentine art has found its expression in widely differing directions, certain of her painters have understood the need of getting away from the narrow limits of the local landscape and the atelier model. And so there has gradually been developed an original sense or feeling which, leaving local elements behind, has achieved a feeling of national unity.

Entirely apart from the interest or intrinsic merit of the paintings and sculptures exhibited in the university salon, preference is undoubtedly for works of this character. Among these may be numbered the rude mountain landscapes of Fernando Fänder, the romantic aspects of colonial Buenos Aires set forth with intimate charm by Juan Alonso, Cordoban scenes by Butler and Botti, with the latter's poetic interpretation of the gray mornings along the Riachuelo, and the amazing forest scenes of Gramajo Gutiérrez through which one glimpses the soul of primitive races. Thibón in his masterly way enchants us with his rendering of the *farándula*. Vena, Pinto, Marteau, Larco, Centurión, Alice, Malinverno, Panozzi, Spilimbergo, and Alberto Rossi contribute excellent paintings. Rodolfo Franco, Jorge Bermúdez, Ernesto de la Cárvoa, Alfredo Guido, and Lorenzo Gigli display their robust talent in typically Argentine subjects. In like manner the work of the animal painter Cordiviola stands out in high relief along with that of Terry, Tessandori, Victorica, Pettoruti, Emilia Bertolé, Bermúdez Franco and Basaldúa.

The exhibits of sculpture, although fewer in number, are of good quality, adequately representing this field of Argentine art in the first salon fostered by that seat of learning and culture, the University of La Plata.

UNITED STATES POETS VERSION ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

(No better evidence of the keen interest in the literary output of the United States, and unrhymed translations which, in the form of "occasional verse," constantly true of "Nosotros" of Buenos Aires, "Repertorio Americano" of San José, Costa which the following group has been taken.—Editor's note.)

LAS TUMBAS FRÍAS

Por CARL SANDBURG

Cuando Abraham Lincoln recibió la última palada en su tumba,
olvidó a los "unionistas" y al asesino . . . en el polvo, en la
tumba fría.

Y Ulysses Grant perdió todo pensamiento de los "conferados" y de
Wall Street . . . en el polvo, en la tumba fría.

El cuerpo de Pocahontas, bello como un álamo, dulce como una roja
acerola en noviembre o como una papaya en mayo, ¿se preguntará
algo? ¿Se acordará de algo . . . en el polvo, en la tumba fría?

Tomad un grupo de gente comprando ropas o ultramarinos, saludando
a un héroe, arrojando confetti o tocando cornetas de cartón . . .
y decidme si los amantes pierden, si los amantes ganan . . . en
el polvo . . . en las tumbas frías.

(Traducción de R. I.)

NUEVA YORK

Por EZRA POUND

¡Mi ciudad, mi amada, mi blanca!

¡Ah, esbelta!

Escucha, escúchame y te infundiré un alma
delicadamente sobre el junco, atíendeme.

Ahora sé que estoy loco
porque aquí hay un millón de gente aturdida de tráfico.

Esta no es mujer

ni podría yo jugar sobre un junco si tuviese uno.

Mi ciudad, mi amada,

tú eres una mujer sin senos,

tú eres esbelta como un junco de plata;

óyeme, atíendeme

y te infundiré un alma y vivirás por siempre.

(Traducción de S. N.)

IN LATIN AMERICAN



particularly poetry, can be adduced than the very considerable number of rhymed appears in the periodic press of the Latin American countries. This is particularly Rica, and "El Universal", the great daily of Mexico City, from the last-named of

COOL TOMBS

By CARL SANDBURG

When Abraham Lincoln was shoveled into the tombs, he forgot
the copperheads and the assassin . . . in the dust, in the cool
tombs.

And Ulysses Grant lost all thought of con men and Wall Street,
cash and collateral turned ashes . . . in the dust, in the cool tombs.

Pocahontas' body, lovely as a poplar, sweet as a red haw in November
or a pawpaw in May, did she wonder? does she remember? . . . in
the dust, in the cool tombs?

Take any streetful of people buying clothes and groceries, cheering
a hero or throwing confetti and blowing tin horns . . . tell me if
the lovers are losers . . . tell me if any get more than the lovers . . .
in the dust . . . in the cool tombs.

NEW YORK

By EZRA POUND

My City, my beloved, my white!
Ah, slender,
Listen! Listen to me, and I will breathe into thee a soul.
Delicately upon the reed, attend me!
Now do I know that I am mad,
For here are a million people surly with traffic;
This is no maid.
Neither could I play upon any reed if I had one.
My City, my beloved,
Thou art a maid with no breasts,
Thou art slender as a silver reed.
Listen to me, attend me!
And I will breathe into thee a soul,
And thou shalt live for ever.

ÓPALO

Por AMY LOWELL

Eres hielo y fuego;
 al tocarme me quemas, como la nieve:
 Eres el frío y la llama.
 Eres el carmesí de las amarilideas
 y el argento de las magnolias eulmadas.
 Cuando estoy contigo,
 mi corazón es un estanque helado
 que refleja un flamear de antorchas.

(Traducción de R. L.)

LA LINTERNA

Por SARA TEASDALE

Si puedo llevar tu amor, como linterna,
 cuando me toque seguir la sombra oscura,
 no me infundirá temores la sombra eterna,
 ni gritaré en pavora.

Y he de llegar hasta Dios, si es que éste existe,
 si no, en mi sueño de calma no interrumpida,
 pensaré que el gran amor que me tuviste
 fue linterna en mi vida. (Traducción de R. L.)

VIEJO MANUSCRITO

Por ALFRED KREYMBORZ

El cielo
 es ese antiguo pergamino hermoso
 en que el sol
 y la luna
 llevan su diario.
 Para leerlo
 se tiene que ser un lingüista
 más sabio que el Padre Sabiduría
 y un visionario
 más clarividente que la Madre Ensueño.
 Pero para sentirlo
 se debe ser un apóstol;
 uno cuya intimidad llega a más
 que haber sido siempre
 el único confidente -
 Como la tierra
 o el mar. (Traducción de Antonio Dodero.)

OPAL

By AMY LOWELL

You are ice and fire,
The touch of you burns my hands like snow.
You are cold and flame.
You are the crimson of amaryllis,
The silver of moon-touched magnolias.
When I am with you,
My heart is a frozen pond
Gleaming with agitated torches.

THE LAMP

By SARA TEASDALE

If I can bear your love like a lamp before me,
When I go down the long steep Road of Darkness,
I shall not fear the everlasting shadows,
Nor cry in terror.

If I can find out God, then I shall find Him,
If none can find Him, then I shall sleep soundly,
Knowing how well on earth your love sufficed me,
A lamp in darkness.

OLD MANUSCRIPT

By ALFRED KREYMBORZ

The sky
is that beautiful old parchment
in which the sun
and the moon
keep their diary.
To read it all,
one must be a linguist
more learned than Father Wisdom:
and a visionary
more clairvoyant than Mother Dream.
But to feel it,
one must be an apostle:
one who is more than intimate
in having been, always,
the only confidant—
like the earth
or the sea.

SILENCIO

Por EDGAR LEE MASTER

He conocido el silencio de las estrellas y del mar
y el silencio de la ciudad cuando pausa
y el silencio de un hombre y una mujer
y el silencio del enfermo
cuando sus ojos vagan por el cuarto.
Y pregunto: ¿para qué profundos usos sirve el lenguaje?
Una bestia del campo se queja un poco
cuando la muerte se lleva a su cachorrillo.
Y nosotros quedamos sin voz en presencia de las realidades —
Nosotros no podemos hablar.

Un muchacho curioso pregunta a un veterano
sentado frente al almacén:
“¿Cómo perdió usted su pierna?”
Y el silencio aturde al viejo soldado
y su mente vuela
porque no puede concentrarla en Gettysburg.

Vuelve jocosamente
y dice: “Un oso me la arrancó”
y el muchacho duda mientras el viejo soldado,
mudo, vuelve a vivir debidamente
los fogonazos, y el estruendo del cañón,
los gritos de la matanza
y él tirado en el pasto
y los cirujanos del hospital, los cuchillos
y los largos días en cama.
Pero si él pudiera describir todo
esto sería un artista.

Mas si fuera un artista habría heridas más hondas
que no podría describir.

Hay el silencio de un gran amor
y el silencio de una amistad amargada.
Hay el silencio de una crisis espiritual
en que el alma, exquisitamente torturada,
entra, con visiones inexpresables,
en un reino de vida más alta.

Hay el silencio de la derrota.
Hay el silencio de los castigos injustamente;
y el silencio de los moribundos cuya mano
ase repentinamente la vuestra.

Hay el silencio entre padre e hijo
cuando el padre no puede explicar su vida,
aunque por ello se le malcomprenda.
Hay el silencio que surge entre esposo y esposa.
Hay el silencio de los que han fracasado;
y el vasto silencio que cubre
a las naciones rotas y a los apóstoles vencidos.
Hay el silencio de Lincoln
al meditar la pobreza de su juventud
y el silencio de Napoleón
después de Waterloo
y el silencio de Jeanne d'Arc
que entre las llamas dice: "Jesús Bendito"
y en dos palabras revela Dolor y Esperanza.
Y hay el silencio de la edad
demasiado sabia para que la lengua lo exprese
en palabras inteligibles a los que no han vivido
el gran crisol de la vida.
Y hay el silencio de los muertos.
Si los que estamos en la vida no podemos hablar
de experiencias profundas
¿por qué maravillarse de que los muertos
no hablen de la muerte?
Interpretaremos su silencio
cuando nos acerquemos a ellos.

(Traducción de S. N.)

THE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF THE ANCIENT MEXICANS¹ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

By RUBÉN M. CAMPOS

IN order to awaken the interest of Indianologists in a hitherto unexplored field of investigation, we venture the following notes in the discussion of the question: Did music exist among the ancient Mexicans? That is, can it be asserted, on the grounds of archeological remains, that the ancient Mexicans cultivated the art of music, as they cultivated the arts of architecture, sculpture, painting, and poetry? With regard to the plastic arts we have irrefutable evidence in the affirmative. As for the poetry, there survives the text in the Nahuatl language of the 69 *Cantares Mexicanos* faithfully rendered into Spanish by Mariano Rojas, an expert in Nahuatl, whose Spanish version will eventually be published by the Mexican National Museum of Archeology. But of the music nothing remains; at least, such is the current belief.

But if music is borne away on the wings of the wind, the musical instrument producing it does not likewise vanish into thin air. In books we read of the four-stringed lyre of the Greeks from which were drawn simple but resonant chords, and of the syrinx of five pipes arranged in a scale by Pan more than 3,000 years ago. We believe this because the ancient Greek poets tell us so, as well as the ancient sculptors, who are even more worthy of credence than the poets. But these instruments do not remain.

The musical instruments of the ancient Mexicans still exist, however, so that we have not only the testimony of books but that of the instruments themselves.

In the National Museum there are examples of five types of Aztec instruments all of which antedate the arrival of Cortés: The *huéhuetl* (equivalent to a drum), the *teponaztli* (equivalent to the xylophone), the *atecolli* (conch), the *tzicahuaztli* (or *güiro*), and the *tlapitzalli* (equivalent to the flute or ocarina). The *ayacachtli*, of which there are no examples in the National Museum, was like the rattle used to-day by the indigene dancers, being formed of a hollow

¹ Translated from *Anales del Museo Nacional de Arqueología, Historia y Etnografía*, México, Época 5a., Tomo I. No. 4, Tomo 20 de la colección.

huaxe containing pebbles which, when the instrument was shaken, produced a loud, sharp sound marking the rhythm of the dance.

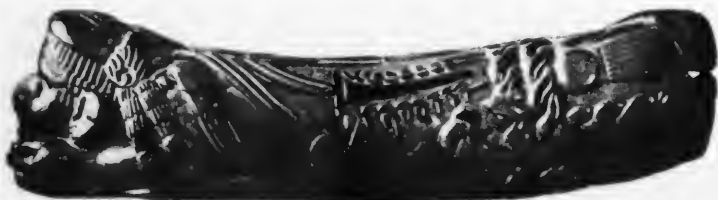
The *huéhuetl*, *panhuéhuetl*, or *tlalpanhuéhuetl* are all terms applied to a hollow tube which stands on one end. From its lower part a zigzag piece is cut out, while the upper end is covered by a taut skin specially prepared for the purpose of producing a resonant and sonorous sound like that of the drum, since according to tradition it was played



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
OF THE ANCIENT MEX-
ICANS

Upper: The *teponaztli*, which
is equivalent to the modern
xylophone. Lower: The *pan-
huéhuetl*, or drum of war

with the palm of the hand. The diversity in name corresponds to a diversity in size, ranging from the *huéhuetl*, the smallest, to the *tlalpanhuéhuetl*, the largest, which from the height of the *teocalli* (temple) summoned the people to war. The label on *tlalpanhuéhuetl* No. 1 in the National Museum reads as follows: "*Tlalpanhuéhuetl*, musical instrument used in war; the head at the top is made of dressed deer or tiger skin. It was played with the palm of the



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF THE ANCIENT MEXICANS

Upper: *Atcolli* (conch) and *Caracol* (snail shell). Center: The *tlapitzalli*; a flute of baked clay in the form of an ocarina. Lower: The *tepanazli*, a hollow instrument of carved wood

hand and the fingers. According to the degree of tautness of the drum-head, the sound was more or less deep and intense; the reverberations being heard at a distance of from 8 to 12 kilometers. This particular example is artistically carved with the symbol of war as displayed at a feast of the warriors of the Sun, with the fire at their feet. It is made of a single piece of *sabino* wood. Found in Tenango del Valle. Nahua civilization." Another example, a reproduction of the *tlapanhuéhuatl* in the Toluca Museum, which was also found in Tenango del Valle, is very beautifully decorated, with even more elaboration than the specimen already described. The third example is not decorated at all, although it has the same form as the other two.

The *teponaztli* is a hollow musical instrument of carven wood, sometimes ingeniously embellished, which often represents a recumbent human figure in festival array, usually with flexed limbs, or an animal in a similar position, the resultant cylindrical figure being placed horizontally and struck with two sticks covered with *ulli* (rubber of Mexican origin) on two languettes in the form of narrow slots opened in the upper part of the instrument.

The label on a *teponaztli* in the National Museum, where there are 15 examples, reads: "2. Toltec civilization. Tlaxcaltec family. *Teponaztli*. Found at Tlaxcala. Musical instrument used by the Tlaxcaltecs during the war made against them by Hernán Cortés. It formed part of the booty taken from the warriors of Tlaxcala, being given by the Conquistador to the government of the same noble city, where it was kept for many years until it became the property of the National Museum."

On another small example which is a marvel of fine carving, the label reads: "Mixtec civilization. 4. *Teponaztli*. Found in La Mixteca, State of Oaxaca. Musical instrument used in religious ceremonies and war. This beautiful example depicts in carved relief a scene in which appear three gods or personages whose faces have been destroyed, probably by missionaries, since it is a well-known fact that they destroyed the faces and hands of figures of the gods in order to show that the latter had no power. Between the borders of the instrument are reliefs forming, so to speak, the center of the drum cylinder. These bas-reliefs depict eagle and tiger heads and the corollas of flowers. The method of plying the *teponaztli* was to strike it on the two languettes with two sticks."

The *atecolli* (conch) is a natural product of the sea. Of great size, it is of mother-of-pearl coloring on the outside, while on the inside it is a beautiful iridescent rose of incomparable splendor. At the sharp vertex of the spiral, which ends in the shape of a magnolia bud, the shell has been pierced and, by blowing through this hole as through a trumpet, the harsh and unmistakable sound of a cornemuse is produced.



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF THE ANCIENT MEXICANS

Upper: Examples of the *tapizalli* of ocarina form. Lower: "Whistling jars" of baked clay

The *tzicahuaztli* is an instrument made of a femur bone, in which transverse grooves have been made along its entire length, thus forming ridges over which was passed, in strict time with the music it accompanied, a small shell which produced a rasping sound, like that of the Cuban *güiro*. There is only one Nahuatl example in the National Museum. (There are, however, two Tarahumara specimens.)

The *tlapitzalli* is a small flute of baked clay, or *chililitli*, like the children's whistles which the potters of Michoacán and Jalisco still make by the thousand, or it may have the form of an ocarina, played like long flutes, by covering and uncovering, with the index and middle fingers of both hands, four lateral holes symmetrically placed, two on each side, the thumbs being used for the two smaller holes occasionally found underneath. Numerous examples of this instrument are to be seen in the National Museum, which are exhibited in two cases, one of Nahuatl objects and the other of remains of the Tarascan civilization.

There are also in the Museum three extremely curious pieces of baked clay called on the labels "whistling jars," each consisting of a receptacle and an attached hollow figure interconnected by a passage in the lower part. The receptacle is a jar such as those in use to-day; the grotesque is usually a rodent or a squatting monkey, having on the nape of the neck a transverse perforation where there is a languette like that in the clay flutes. After filling the jar with water to one-fourth of its depth, it is slightly tipped, whereupon the air is forced out through the opening in the neck, producing a sound like that of the clay whistle called *tecolote* by the children, or a perhaps sweeter note like the tone of the *timbuche*.

Some specimens of the ocarinas have the languette bifurcated and produce two sounds simultaneously. Another very curious example having four engaged clay pipes in a row, like a syrinx, shows a bifurcated opening with two languettes, thus permitting two sounds to be produced simultaneously, these being susceptible of modification by means of four lateral holes covered and uncovered by the index and middle fingers, as in flutes.

These are the musical instruments of the Aztecs and the Tarascaus which have come down to us and which are carefully guarded as testimony to an irrefutable fact, namely, that these instruments were played and produced music.

What music did they produce? We have said that the *huéhuetl* and the similar instruments produced a sound like that of the large drum, and this has been proved at the indigene festivals of Xoco and Santa Cruz, near Coyoacán, in which the Indians played on the *teponaztli*, the *panhuéhuetl* and two flageolets themes which were indisputably aboriginal.



ANCIENT MEXICAN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Upper left: *Tlapitzalli*, or flutes: Upper right: Another flute. Lower: A flute and a *Tzichuaztli*.



As for the *teponaztli*, I have struck them all with a stick, but most of them have lost their resonance through the action of time. Of the seven instruments which still preserve their resonance, I have proved that four are capable of producing on their two languettes a major second, one a minor second and two an interval of a fifth, all different notes. Thus they are evidently the precursors of the *marimba* and the xylophone, and undoubtedly could be grouped to form a scale.

With regard to the clay flutes, called *silbato*s on the Museum labels, I have proved, by playing them, that the long ones in the shape of a flageolet are still capable of producing high vibrant sounds, in spite of deterioration and mended breaks. Those formed like the ocarina, while beautifully made and quaintly decorated, are fragile as an eggshell. Although they produce a note as sweet as the cooing of the turtle-dove, they must be very gently blown to obtain a pure mellow sound.

Señor Esteban Pérez, a well-known teacher of the flute and other wind instruments provided with a mouth-piece, examined the flutes with me. By playing the longest flute we were able to demonstrate that it has a range of two and a half octaves.

The small flute is pitched a fifth higher than the large flute, as noted by the expert just mentioned. On playing the former, one finds that its range is of the same extent as that of the large flute, just



THE TZICAHUAZTLI

A valuable specimen in the National Museum of Mexico

as among wood-wind instruments the B flat clarinet and the E flat clarinet have a similar relationship, with a constant difference in tonality.

The flutes shaped like an ocarina, which, as I have said, are played on the four lateral holes with the index and middle fingers of both hands and sometimes with the thumbs on two holes underneath, produce eight or ten different notes. It is to be presumed that once the mouthpiece is found they will produce even more. Since some of the flutes are higher in pitch than others it would not be difficult to group them—for example, in the form of a quartet. The mouthpiece of these instruments, as of the others, needs careful study. The sound produced is mellow, full and smooth, preferable in quality



AZTEC MUSICIANS

The instruments shown are the *teponaztl*, *panhuicuetl*, *caracol* and *sonajas*

and sweetness to the tone of modern ocarinas, with a resonance which does not vary in the high notes.

Considering the facts above related, must we not concede that Aztec musicians produced more than mere cacophony, wholly lacking in melodic order and the rudiments of concerted effort? Of the music of the ancient Mexicans we have no technical record, since among the *conquistadores* and the missionaries there was no skilled musician. The chroniclers simply tell us that the natives sang and danced at their festivals and religious rites, to the accompaniment of instruments such as those described and illustrated in these pages. Mexican songs, whose text, of considerable length, as written down in Nahua by Sahagún, is rhythmic prose in form but poetry in content,

were sung—"intoned"—not recited, according to observations culled from the texts by Señor Rojas, which will be the subject of another study.

Fortunately, there still exists a wealth of melodic themes indicative of indigene dances which can be studied. A few which I have collected are here set down. I have faithfully transcribed the rhythm, which is marked by the *ayacachilli* (rattle), or by the drum, while the melody is carried by the flageolet, which has replaced the *tlapitzalli*. These rhythms are singularly different from the Greek tempos, the basis of European music; and as for the melodies, while they may have been influenced by the music of the cities, their distinctively Mexican melancholy pierces the heart as if one heard the Aztec soul bewailing the submergence of a conquered race.

Sones guiladores de danzas aborigenes

Danza de los Tlacoleros Tixtla

Viola
Tambor

Danza de Texcoco.

Chirimia
Sonajas

Danza de Mitla

2 Chirimias
Tambor

Danza tarahumar

Voz humana
Tambor

Danza potosina

Violin
Sonajas

Danza de Guanajuato

Violin
Sonajas

THEMES OF INDIGENOUS DANCES



A GARDEN IN SOUTHERN CHILE

Garden of dreams, . . . let me hold
And love forever all your gold,
Stay, every leaf and blossom, stay!
I would break my heart to see you lie
White 'neath the wild May's stillen sky.

A GARDEN IN VALDIVIA¹

By LILLIAN C. B. McA. MAYER

State Vice-President for Tennessee, League of American Pen Women

Toward Chile's sea the sky is gold
And gold the lampadetta's bloom
Within my garden's changing gloom.

Roses of gold its closes hold
And golden-shower and heart-o'-kings,
November's tender offerings.

Through nebulae of folding dusk
The cyclamen its jewels shakes,
And every primrose star awakes

To pointed fragrance of the musk;
And yellow alamander falls—
Long, restless fringes o'er the walls.

Burns the bignonia, orange dark,
Its scented mass a crèche to keep
Small yellow birds in fluttering sleep.

So often I go from path to path
They will not waken, while the bells
Go dreaming down Valdivia's dells

Their vesper summons; and the rich
Sky-glow and glow of yellow flower
Meet in the magic of the hour.

Garden of dreams, O gorgeous dreams
And splendid secrets, let me hold
And love forever all your gold!

Stay, every leaf and blossom, stay!
'Twould break my heart to see you lie
White 'neath the wild May's sullen sky.

¹A most picturesque town in the Southern part of Chile, noted for its flowers and rich vegetation.

NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN IN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

By BERTHA LUTZ

President of the Inter-American Union of Women and the Brazilian Federation for the Advancement of Women

IN FORMER times, before rapid means of transportation, the discovery of new continents, the annexation and development of overseas dominions and other factors led to a redistribution of populations on a larger scale than before, the problem of nationality was not as complex as at the present day. Yet even from the time of Cicero, Roman law and subsequent legislation have admitted, as a basic principle, that nationality must not be imposed on persons but must rest on their free will.

This principle was not applied, however, to women, who were subject in this as in every other particular to man. Thus it was that, as late as 1880, the International Institute of Law, sitting at Oxford, ruled that *a woman acquires by marriage the nationality of her husband*. This was then the practice in many countries, in some even with extreme harshness as, for instance, in Imperial Russia where an ukase of March 6, 1864, not only deprived Russian women who married foreigners of their nationality rights, but obliged them to dispose of all landed property in their own country within six months.

Progressive inroads, however, early began to be made in the principle implied in the Oxford rule. They ranged from making the loss of a woman's nationality conditional on the acquisition of that of her husband, to the doctrine of the more progressive Latin-American Republics which *do not consider marriage the means of either acquiring or losing nationality* and which insure women's native nationality as a constitutional right.

PRESENT STATUS FROM THE NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

At present the marriage of a woman to a foreigner implies unconditional loss of her nationality only in a few countries.¹ Among these are:

Spain (Civil Code, art. 62); Holland (law of December 12, 1892, art. 5); Greece (Civil Code, art. 21); Hungary (law of December 24, 1897, art. 3); Montenegro (Common Law).

¹ The data on legislation in the different countries was graciously furnished by the diplomatic corps in Rio de Janeiro.

In many more, women lose their nationality only when they acquire that of their husband. This is the case in:

Switzerland (Ruling of the Federal Department of Justice and Police in Berne on June 6, 1924); Portugal (Civil Code, art. 22, No. 451); Poland (law of January 20, 1920); Sweden (Law 130 of May 23, 1924); Bulgaria (previously enacted law, modified by those of January 5, 1904, and January 10, 1908, arts. 4 and 8); Belgium (law of May 15, 1922); Japan (law of March 16, 1899); China (law of March 28, 1909); Siam (Common Law).

In other nations legislation on the subject is undergoing reform, many, especially on the American Continent, utterly rejecting the rules laid down at Oxford. These include, in addition to Russia, the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Uruguay. Considering these one by one, the following facts may be set forth.

United States.—By the Cable Act, of September 22, 1919, legislation on the nationality rights of married women was completely reformed, for which thanks are largely due to the active campaign of women's organizations under the leadership of the National League of Women Voters. By the present law, an American woman does not lose her nationality upon marriage with a foreigner, except under very special circumstances, unless she renounces it formally before a competent court. A foreign woman marrying an American, or whose foreign husband acquires American citizenship, does not thereby become an American. If she wishes to become naturalized, certain formalities may be dispensed with and the residence qualification abridged to one year. Moreover, a married woman of foreign nationality may be naturalized independently of her husband. The Cable Act begins with the following declaration:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the right of any woman to become a naturalized citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged because of her sex or because she is a married woman.

Argentina.—The nationality rights of Argentine women are assured by the Constitution of their country and are not affected by marriage with foreigners. There is some controversy as to whether foreign women marrying Argentines acquire the nationality of their husbands. In answer to numerous inquiries from consulates and legations during war time, two circulars were given out by the Argentine Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the first by Dr. J. L. Muratore in 1914, the second in 1918 by Dr. Honorio Pueyrredón. The first of these circulars declares that the protection of Argentine law is to be extended to foreign-born wives, mothers, or other family members of Argentine citizens, but not necessarily because such persons have become Argentines. These, when domiciled in Argentina, may receive passports from Argentine consular authorities and be registered at the respective Argentine consulates, mention being made that they are not Argentines.

Brazil.—In Brazil also, the subject of nationality is treated under the head of constitutional law. Brazilian women do not lose their nationality on marriage with foreigners. Bills proposing legislation contrary to this principle, presented on September 10, 1860 (Law 1096), and on June 7, 1899 (Law 596), were opposed as unconstitutional. Dr. Rodrigo Octavio, the general legal advisor for the Republic, quoting other authorities, has demonstrated the unconstitutionality of laws that would have made the loss of her nationality a consequence of a Brazilian woman's marriage to a foreigner. It may be added that this point of view was supported by a decision of the Supreme Court handed down on January 26, 1907.

To quote Clovis Bevilacqua, the eminent lawyer who drafted the Brazilian Civil Code:

With the new régime all doubts were dispelled before the unequivocal terms of article 69 of the Republican Constitution. Not only does the Brazilian woman who marries a foreigner keep her own nationality, but she even exerts an influence in favor of the acquisition of the same by her husband.

He also has it that "Reciprocally, the foreign woman married to a Brazilian retains her own nationality."

On the last point there has so far been no legislation. A bill is now before the Senate dealing with the question. The first report of the president of the Committee of Legislation and Justice before the Senate was in favor of foreign women always acquiring Brazilian nationality, except when they refused it. A memorial proposing an amendment was sent to the Senate by the Brazilian Federation for the Advancement of Women, suggesting that foreign women acquire our nationality, or rather the protection of our laws, *ipso facto* by marriage to a Brazilian only when, in accordance with the laws of their country, they lose their own nationality thereby; and in the other cases, not merely when they do not reject Brazilian nationality, but when they apply for it. This proposal was printed and distributed by the Committee on Legislation of the Senate and is at present under discussion.

Chile.—In Chile, also, nationality is dealt with by the Constitution (art. 6), and consequently Chilean women do not lose their nationality on marriage to foreigners. Conversely, foreign women do not acquire Chilean nationality on marriage with Chilean citizens. Naturalization conditions for these are not different from those in ordinary cases. According to Chilean doctrines, naturalization is an individual act and consequently the naturalization of a man subsequent to marriage does not affect the existing nationality of his wife and children.

The foreign married woman may, in accordance with this view, also be naturalized independently of and without the consent of her husband.

Uruguay.—This Republic also favors the independent nationality of women, as a part of its constitutional law.

Bolivia.—In Bolivia, contrary to the general view in Latin America that marriage does not affect nationality, foreign women who marry Bolivians thereby acquire the nationality of the husband.

Colombia.—The Colombian Constitution makes no distinction between men and women as regards nationality. Colombian women do not lose their nationality on marriage with foreigners and *vice versa*. The naturalization of a married man does not naturalize his wife.

Cuba.—The Civil Code of Cuba establishes that a married woman follows her husband's *condition*. This seems to be interpreted so as to serve as a basis for affirming that a Cuban woman loses her nationality by marriage with a foreigner. Also, that the naturalization of a married man implies the naturalization of his wife. There seems to be some discrepancy in the discrimination between nationality and condition.

Ecuador.—In Ecuador marriage to a foreigner changes the nationality of an Ecuadorean woman, who may reacquire her own nationality on the death of her husband. Foreign women also acquire Ecuadorean nationality by marriage with citizens of Ecuador. Strange to say, this is constitutional law. The naturalization of a foreigner does not, however, naturalize his wife, unless she also files a petition to the same effect; but on becoming a widow, if she does not refuse Ecuadorean nationality, she is considered to have acquired it.

Peru.—Up to the present moment women follow the nationality of their husbands in Peru. The Civil Code was under reform at the time of writing.

Mexico.—Mexican women lose their nationality on marriage with foreigners, except when they do not acquire their husband's nationality. On dissolution of marriage they may recover their own nationality, if they settle in Mexico and make a declaration to that effect before the local justice of the peace. The law of naturalization also applies to foreign women, the naturalization of whose husbands entails theirs. A naturalization and alien act is now before Congress and it is hoped that it will follow the legislation of the most advanced Republics on the American Continent.

THE INTERNATIONAL AND THE CONTINENTAL POINT OF VIEW: WHY NOT HOLD A PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON NATIONALITY RIGHTS?

So far we have dealt with the subject from the national point of view. There is, however, another that is even more important, namely, the international.

The different countries have, generally speaking, legislated on nationality questions with extreme disregard for each others' laws

For married women this has many times resulted, on the one hand, in double nationality and, on the other, in total loss of nationality rights in any country, with the attendant loss of legal protection and citizenship. This vexatious situation can only be remedied by joint action, leading to uniform legislation in all countries or at least, to an international agreement. Sooner or later this must come to pass.

In fact, there have already been several attempts on the part of both European and American nations in this direction, as indicated by Buzzatti in *Le Droit International Privé d'après les Conventions de la Haye*. Among other sources, he quotes a conference called in Lima in 1877 by the Government of Peru, on "several questions of international private law on which the Latin American nations might find it useful and timely to adopt common principles." In November the diplomatic representatives of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Costa Rica, and Venezuela signed a project for a convention covering, among other matters, marriage, succession, etc. This does not seem to have been ratified, which Buzzatti attributes to the War of the Pacific.

Ten years later—in 1887—Argentina and Uruguay, after a preliminary agreement, invited Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Venezuela to send representatives to a South American International Law Congress, assembled with a view to drafting a code on questions of international law.

At The Hague conventions of June 12, 1902, and July 17, 1905, the subject of marriage between natives of different countries was discussed, but questions relating to the nationality of the consorts or the naturalization and loss of nationality of the wife were not dealt with.

There are, as may be seen, precedents for international agreement on this question, even if it is true that the matter can not yet be considered as satisfactorily settled. It is still open, and only awaits a favorable opportunity to be discussed and the respective conventions framed.

As can easily be seen by comparing the legislation of the above-mentioned countries, there is a greater tendency to uniformity in the American Continent than in the Old World. The legislation of the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, etc., is already uniform. Moreover, in as much as conditions of origin, development and even of juridic traditions are very much the same in the other Republics of the Western Hemisphere, it would probably be easier to obtain the adoption of similar principles there than elsewhere.

As for the opportunity, it should be found at the Pan American Jurists' Congress to be held in Rio de Janeiro.

THE WOMEN'S POINT OF VIEW

It is held, in modern democracies, and rightly so, that the point of view of those chiefly affected by the nature of legislation should not be overlooked. This, in the present case, is the point of view of the women themselves.

But have they a point of view? They have indeed, and one clearly expressed by the representatives, many of them official, of the women of 43 nations in congress assembled, at the ninth meeting of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in Rome in May, 1923, which drew up and advocated the following rules:

I. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

(a) *Effect of marriage.*—A woman's nationality shall not be changed solely because of:

1. Marriage, or—
2. A change in the nationality of her husband during marriage.

(b) *Retention or change of nationality.*—The right of a woman to retain her nationality or to change it by naturalization, denationalization, or denaturalization shall not be denied or abridged because she is married.

(c) *Absence of consent.*—The nationality of a married woman shall not be changed without her consent except under conditions which would cause a change in the nationality of a man without his consent.

II. PARTICULAR APPLICATIONS

(a) *Retention of nationality.*—A woman shall not lose her nationality solely because:

1. She marries a foreigner, or—
2. During marriage her husband loses his nationality by naturalization in another country, or otherwise.

(b) *Loss of nationality.*—A married woman shall lose her nationality only:

1. Under conditions which cause a married man to lose his nationality, or—
2. If she, on marriage or during marriage, is deemed by the laws of the State of which her husband is a national to have acquired his nationality, and if she make a declaration of alienage.

(c) *Rights in acquisition of nationality.*—

1. A woman of foreign birth shall not by sole reason of marriage acquire the nationality of her husband.
2. A wife shall not solely by reason of her husband's naturalization be thereby naturalized.
3. A married woman shall be naturalized under the same conditions as apply to a married man.
4. Special facilities shall be given to a woman to acquire the nationality of her husband; and special facilities may be given to a man to acquire the nationality of his wife.

(d) *Reacquisition of nationality.*—A married woman who has lost her nationality in order to acquire that of her husband shall on the dissolution of the marriage by death or divorce be given special facilities to reacquire her own nationality should she return to her own country.

(e) Retrospective provisions.—

1. *Loss of nationality by or through marriage.*—In cases where, before the adoption of legislation based on this convention, a woman has lost her nationality by sole reason that (1) she married a foreigner, or (2) that during marriage her husband changed his nationality, she shall after the adoption of such legislation reacquire her nationality upon making a declaration to this effect.

2. *Acquisition of nationality by or during marriage.*—When a woman who by marriage or by the naturalization of her husband has acquired the nationality of the latter, before the adoption of legislation based on this convention, she shall retain that nationality except she make a formal declaration of her desire to the contrary.

(f) Protection for the woman without a country.—If a woman by the laws of her own State should by marriage lose her nationality, she shall be entitled to a passport and to protection from the State of which her husband is a national.

THE LEGAL POINT OF VIEW

This is not merely a theoretical view of the subject under discussion, for it is legally sound as a doctrine and has the approval of such eminent jurists as Prof. André Weiss, the representative of France in the Permanent Court of International Justice, and Sir Ernest Schuster, President of the Committee on Nationality of the International Law Association. Moreover, in Latin America, it has been proclaimed by such jurists as Alejandro Álvarez and Cruchaga Tocornal of Chile, Luiz Pereira Faro, Clovio Bevilacqua, and Rodrigo Octavio of Brazil, and by Zeballos, the great Argentine authority, who says:

The position of woman before the law which I have just analyzed is unfavorable and unjust. It can not by any means be considered the logical conclusion of the principle universally admitted since the time of Cicero, by which nationality must be a self-determined right. Therefore, the law may not impose a change of nationality on women by the mere fact of their marrying.

It is indispensable that the laws be amended so that they be made to respect the autonomy of women. If a woman desires to change her nationality so as to follow that of her husband, let her do so, but let it be a naturalization of the same kind as any other.

Zeballos further confirms these doctrines by the enumeration of the general juridic principles of nationality, which are:

1. Nationality is a self-determined right.
2. Every person should have a nationality.
3. No person should have more than one nationality.
4. Every person has the right to change his or her nationality.
5. The State has not the right to prevent persons from changing their nationality.
6. The State has not the right to oblige persons to change their nationality against their will.
7. Every person has the right to reacquire the nationality he or she gave up.
8. The State may not impose its nationality on those domiciled in its territory against their will.





9. Nationality, either by birth or acquisition, determines the application to persons of public and private law.

10. The State is obliged to determine as to public and private law the condition of persons that are without nationality—*heimatlos*.

Could there be a more logical or more legal sanction than these principles, especially Nos. 6 and 8, of the woman's point of view?

From the foregoing study it is easy to conclude that in spite of great divergence in the laws of different countries, the rule that makes a married woman follow the nationality of her husband is no longer absolute and that, on the contrary, the exceptions are fast becoming the rule. It is equally evident that the forward tendency is to confer independent citizenship on women, principally in the American Continent, where *Jus soli* is adopted, in preference to *Jus sanguinis*.

Encouraged by the fact that several of the Republics, and these by no means the least progressive, already insure the inviolability of the nationality rights of their women; that others are at present remodeling their codes and institutions, and that liberality and progress are essential features of the American Continent, we hope and feel assured that the day is not distant when the independent citizenship of married women will be a uniform and universally adopted principle in the whole of the Western Hemisphere.

THE WORLD PRESS CONGRESS ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

WITH respect to the Third Assembly of the Press Congress of the World to be held in the historic cities of Geneva and Lausanne, Switzerland, from September 14 to September 18, 1926, present indications would seem to assure one of the largest international gatherings of press men and women ever assembled.

Dr. Walter Williams, president of the special committee in charge of arrangements, is now with the other members busily engaged in framing the program for this important assembly, in which ample provision has been made for the discussion of international communications by cable, radiotelephone and telegraph; journalistic ethics and standards of practice; international exchange of journalists; the preparation of journalists; the present trends of journalism, and the freedom of the press.

It is interesting to note that, the first interchange of journalists between the United States and Mexico has already taken place. In January of the present year Doctor Williams, dean of the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri, delivered a series of lectures on journalism at the National University of Mexico and, a little later on, Dr. José Manuel Puig Casauranc, a distinguished journalist, now Secretary of Public Education for the Republic of Mexico, will deliver the return series of lectures on Latin American journalism and history at the University of Missouri.

During the week prior to sailing, the official delegates from the United States, Hawaii, and Canada will be the guests of the New York City publishers and allied trades, who have arranged a series of interesting expeditions and entertainments of various kinds. The entire party of delegates will make the voyage in the large and commodious Cunard steamer *Carmania* via Cherbourg or Havre. Arrangements have also been made for later sailings on optional steamers.

The journalists of England, Greece, Italy, Mexico, Canada, Ireland, and Hawaii have already indicated their purpose of being largely represented in this Third Press Congress, while the delegation from the United States, according to Mr. James W. Brown, secretary-treasurer at 1700 Times Building, New York City, bids fair to surpass all previous registrations.

On the return trip the official itinerary provides for stops of several days at Paris, Brussels, and London, in each of which interesting professional and social contacts will be made, in addition to the usual sightseeing and other trips, which can not fail to make the third meeting of the Press Congress of the World an event of great educational value and of pleasant and enduring memory.



AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

PETROLEUM REFINERY OPENED.—The new Government petroleum refinery at La Plata was officially opened on December 23, 1925, eight months after the signing of the contract. The refinery, with a capacity of 2,500 tons daily instead of the 2,000 tons stipulated in the contract, will be completed in all respects by April 30, 1926, at an approximate cost of 21,800,000 pesos. The refinery has 22 sections, including crude-oil pumps, storage tanks for crude and fuel oil, tanks for lighter products, a piping system, and sections for refining various products. The equipment cost 14,000,000 pesos. The combined production of the three refineries now existing in Government oil fields is expected to reduce considerably the importation of petroleum products.

At the opening the President of the Republic turned on a switch which set in motion the generators for the boilers, and tested the fire-extinguishing equipment. In the President's party were the Ministers of Agriculture, Foreign Relations, War, Treasury, and Marine, and Dr. Le Bretón, ex-Minister of Agriculture, who had the refinery built, as well as other officials.

MEAT EXPORTS.—On December 24, 1925, the Minister of Agriculture received statistics on Argentine meat exportation for the first 11 months of 1925 compared with the corresponding period of 1924, as follows:

January–November	1925	1924	Difference in 1925
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Frozen steers.....	262,344	344,544	-82,200
Chilled beef.....	345,613	363,096	-17,483
Frozen mutton.....	84,144	74,454	+9,690
Frozen pork.....	477	114	+363
Preserved meats.....	65,389	87,867	-22,478
Jerked beef and salted meat.....	12,493	13,678	-1,185
Total.....	770,460	883,753	-113,293

PRIZE PLAN FOR DELIBERATIVE COUNCIL BUILDING.—The first prize of 25,000 pesos in the architectural competition for the build-

ing to house the Deliberative Council of Buenos Aires was won by Hector Ayerza, jr., who will have charge of the construction. The plan is for a building similar to European municipal halls of the Louis XIV period. The building is to have a high clock tower, and is to cost about 4,200,000 pesos.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF HIGHWAYS, TRANSPORTATION, AND TRAVEL.—This exposition, which opened in February in Buenos Aires, under the auspices of the Argentine Touring Club, was attended by representatives of various foreign countries. Among other interesting features of the exposition was the construction of short stretches of several types of roads, these sections being used as approaches to the principal buildings. Automobile manufacturers from the United States and other manufacturers engaged stands for the exhibition of products related to highways or to travel. The program of entertainments given during the exposition included plays and local fiestas showing rural life, and a new motion picture prepared by order of the Touring Club showing the history of the highway, roads in primitive Indian populations, the city of Cuzco as the center of the Incan highway system, the methods of transportation in the period of the Conquest, the highway system in colonial days, the development of roads since independence, mechanical transportation, and the present Argentine highway system and other related matters.

BOLIVIA

BROADCASTING TO BE ESTABLISHED IN LA PAZ.—The Radio Club of La Paz, a recently organized institution, proposes to establish as soon as possible a broadcasting service in that city. The charter members of the club will pay a certain sum, designated by the board of directors, for the installation of the transmitting station. It is hoped that programs of music, speeches, and various subjects of general interest will soon be on the air.

BRAZIL

FOREIGN TRADE.—According to the *Brazil Ferro Carril* for January 7, 1926, Brazilian exports showed a notable increase in 1924 over those of 1913, when their value was 981,767 contos of reis paper, while in 1924 they amounted to 3,863,554 contos. Analysis of the exports by destination shows that the most important markets were North (including Central) America, Europe, and South America, in the order named.

The Bureau of Commercial Statistics of the Ministry of the Treasury gives a five-year comparison of the foreign trade of Brazil from January to September, inclusive, as follows:

Year	Imports		Exports	
	Metric tons	Contos of reis paper	Metric tons	Contos of reis paper
1921.....	1,964,310	1,369,187	1,430,039	1,214,226
1922.....	2,370,316	1,094,614	1,527,298	1,545,899
1923.....	2,599,282	1,606,121	1,612,037	2,195,577
1924.....	3,265,585	1,935,459	1,343,749	2,621,198
1925.....	3,579,124	2,704,198	1,369,130	2,994,072

BRAZIL-PARAGUAY RAILROAD.—The press of the capital quotes the *Correio Paulistano* of the State of São Paulo as stating that a railroad known as the São Paulo-Paraná Railroad is being built by private enterprise, 30 kilometers being already constructed from Ourinhos to the city of Cambará. Surveys are being made for the next stretch, which will run to the Laranjinha River and thence to the Paraguayan frontier near the Salto de Guahyra, a waterfall with approximately 40,000,000 horsepower.

BRAZILIAN TEXTILE EXHIBITS FOR ARGENTINE EXPOSITION.—The Director of the Service of Information of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Director General of the Department of Foreign Relations have consulted the president of the Association of Cotton Textile Manufacturers in regard to samples of Brazilian textile products for exhibition at the International Exposition soon to be held in Rosario, Argentina. The cotton manufacturers are eager to cooperate in making known to other countries the progress of the Brazilian textile industry, which has reached a high degree of importance.

CHILE

IRRIGATION CANALS.—Last December the Laja irrigation canal, which takes water from the river of the same name in southern Chile, was formally inaugurated. The main canal, 30 kilometers long, and the branch canals, totaling 380 kilometers in length, will provide sufficient water for irrigating approximately 60,000 hectares (148,000 acres). The construction of this canal, for which the engineering plans were drawn by Señor Urbano Mena, was carried out over a period of nine years.

The Government has appropriated 25,000,000 pesos for irrigation works on the Copiapó, Turbio, and Cogotí Rivers and the Aconcagua River or its affluents, this sum to be spent within five years. It will, however, be reimbursed to the Government by landholders benefited by the irrigation, their payments extending over a period of 36 years at 5 per cent interest and 1 per cent amortization.

VALPARAÍSO AS A FISHING PORT.—In the latter part of 1925 the Minister of Agriculture visited the city of Valparaíso, where he met representatives of the fishermen of that city and discussed with them

what measures should be taken to increase the importance of Valparaíso as a fishing port, especially in view of the recent decree-law granting premiums to fishermen for annual catches above a certain amount, the purpose of this law being to provide a plentiful supply of a cheap and nourishing food. A commission was appointed to decide where wharves for fishing boats might best be constructed, while the location of adequate houses for fishermen in the neighborhood of the docks was also taken into consideration.

FOREIGN TRADE.—The leading exports of Chile for the period January to July, 1925, inclusive, were as follows: Nitrate, 177,252,057 gold pesos of 18 d.; copper bars, 60,445,824 pesos; wheat, 21,275,126 pesos; wool, 19,133,854 pesos; and iodine, 11,711,697 pesos. The chief imports for the same period were: Sugar, 11,436,929 pesos; petroleum, 11,052,928 pesos; empty sacks of various kinds, 9,311,767 pesos; and rice, 3,880,945 pesos. The following were also imported to values between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000 pesos; Coffee, Osnaburg sacking, unglazed paper for printing, and tea.

COLOMBIA

SHIPPING DOCUMENTS.—A recent ruling issued by the Secretary of the Treasury determines the procedure for payment of the stamp tax at ports of origin on shipping documents and consular invoices for goods shipped to Colombia from ports where there is no Colombian consul. According to this regulation, when the duties of the Colombian consul are discharged by the consul of a friendly nation, in the event of this functionary not having the revenue stamps from Colombia, it is required that this shall be noted on the document presented for certification in order that the stamp tax may be collected by the customhouse at the place of destination.

CENTENNIAL OF STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE MAGDALENA RIVER.—The Government of Colombia has erected a statue in Barranquilla in honor of Señor Juan Bernardo Elbero, a German citizen, who was responsible for the organization of the first fleet of steamboats for navigation on the Magdalena River. The centennial of this notable event was celebrated on November 10, 1925.

WESTERN RAILROAD.—A decree was issued December last authorizing the construction of a railroad in the western section of the Republic to be known as the Bolombolo-Cañafistula road. This railroad, starting from the city of Cartago, where it will connect with the Valley (Valle) Railway, which has been completed up to that point, will continue to the Arquísa River, covering 110 kilometers in the Department of Caldas, thence proceeding 350 kilometers through the Department of Antioquia to Cañafistula. The total distance covered will be as follows:

	Kilometers
Cartago to Virginia.....	25
Virginia to Arqula.....	85
Arqula to Arma.....	32
Arma to Bolombolo.....	48
Bolombolo to Cañafistula.....	300
Cañafistula to Cartagena.....	350
Total.....	840

This railroad will follow the course of the Cauca River as far as Cañafistula; thence, leaving the river, it will traverse the plains of the Department of Bolívar to Cartagena. Thus the three Departments of Antioquia, Bolívar, and Caldas, having in all 1,708,474 inhabitants, will be served by this road. The principal characteristics of the railroad in question are essentially those of a trunk line, the maximum grades being 1 per cent and the minimum radius of curves 200 meters, with a gradient of 800 meters in a distance of 800 kilometers. The cost of construction will average 30,000 pesos per kilometer.

NEW HIGHWAY.—Considering the construction of a highway as an indispensable auxiliary to the aerial cable running from Cúcuta to the Magdalena River, Congress passed a law on November 4, 1925, authorizing the Administration to commence the building of a highway which, starting from the city of Ocaña, Department of Northern Santander, shall connect the towns of Río de Oro and Loma de Gonzáles in the Department of the Magdalena. The law also provides 300,000 pesos for the construction of this highway and states that the contract may be granted to a private or official body, either national or foreign.

LOAN FOR HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.—See page 417.

COSTA RICA

WIRELESS STATION IN COSTA RICA.—On January 4, 1926, the new wireless station of the International Radiographic Co. of Costa Rica, halfway between Cartago and Paraíso, was opened officially with the transmission of a message of greeting from the President of Costa Rica to the President of the United States and to the Presidents of the other Central American Republics. In 32 minutes after the San José station took the message for President Coolidge a wireless reply was received from him. A message was also transmitted to Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, from Señor Otilio Ulate, editor of *La Tribuna*, expressing his best wishes for the success of the Pan American Congress of Journalists, to which Dr. Rowe returned his cordial thanks.

The new station is erected on a plot of 123½ acres, on high, open ground. At the sending station there are three steel towers 440

feet high, resting upon cement foundations situated 1,050 feet apart. The receiving station is provided with two 140-foot towers, 183 feet apart. This station, which has its own electric plant, residence for employees, oil storage and other equipment, is capable of receiving messages for any part of the United States, Europe, South America, and other parts of the world, as well as for ships at sea.

CITRUS FRUIT.—The orange and lemon groves of the central plateau, damaged some time ago by volcanic action, have recovered during the last three years. Systematic exportation by two American companies has helped the cultivators, as has a winery, which buys large quantities of oranges as well as medlar plums. During the first half of January this winery purchased 195,000 oranges.

CUBA

INCREASED CREDIT PROTECTION.—A department of credit protection has been created by the Merchants Association of Habana for the protection of its members. Among the comprehensive regulations adopted provision was made for prompt information regarding changes in credit standing of persons and organizations with whom business is done by members. The association will assist its members in every possible and proper way when debtors suspend payments or go into bankruptcy. The department will exchange credit information with similar organizations in Cuba and foreign countries. It is expected to be a valuable agency for credit protection in Cuba. (*Commerce Reports*, January 18, 1926.)

WIRELESS STATION.—By decree No. 2462, of December 14, 1925, the Government authorized the Tropical Radio Telegraph Co. to erect and operate a telegraphic-telephonic wireless station on property of the United Fruit Co., located in the vicinity of Nipe Bay, Province of Oriente. This station shall be powerful enough to communicate directly or by relay with one or all the stations forming the wireless system operated by the United Fruit Co., and also connect with stations in North America as well as those of South and Central America and the West Indies. This new station must be completed and ready for use within five years from the date of this decree; that is to say, by December, 1930. The full text of this contract is published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of December 21, 1925.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HABANA AND NEW YORK.—Owing to the great increase of tourist travel to Habana and demand for passage the Ward Steamship Line inaugurated a weekly service between New York and Habana, commencing January 9, 1926.

NEW PUBLICATION.—The BULLETIN has been informed of the approaching appearance of a publication in Habana, entitled *Cuba Foodstuff Record*. The appearance of this review, which will cover

such subjects as the general foodstuff situation, amount and value of leading imports, market situation and sources of supply, is due to the increasing demand from many sources for information on Cuba's present and future requirements along these lines.

PLANS FOR NEW BUILDING.—The Minister of Public Works has submitted to the Municipal Council of Habana plans for the construction in that city of a building 20 stories high. If the plan is carried out the edifice will be not only the highest in Cuba but possibly in all Latin America, according to the Cuban press.

STREET-CLEANING EQUIPMENT.—The Secretary of Public Works has contracted with a firm in the United States for supplying the Department of Public Works of Cuba with 10 sprinkling tanks and 38 trucks for collecting refuse.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

TOBACCO CULTIVATION.—The agricultural expert commissioned by the Chamber of Commerce of Santiago to oversee the planting of tobacco nurseries has arranged for extensive sowings in various sections of the Province. Over half a million young plants have already been distributed among tobacco planters who have irrigated lands.

ECUADOR

COURSE IN CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.—The Minister of Agriculture has published full details of the course on tobacco culture recently instituted by the Government for preparing experts in this branch of agriculture. This course will cover both theoretical and practical instruction, including cultivation of tobacco, preparing the leaves, placing the tobacco on the market, operation of factories and similar phases of the industry. The first two months of theoretical teaching will be given in Quito and the practical instruction on some large tobacco plantation. The Government will give preference to students who have successfully completed this course for employment as inspectors to give practical instruction to planters in the cultivation and preparation of tobacco.

TAX EXEMPTION FOR NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.—In order to protect and develop national production of manufactured articles the Provisional Government has decreed that all national industries shall be exempt from either State or municipal taxes, with the exception of a sales tax, for a period of five years, effective from November 21, 1925. For the purpose of this decree the term "national industries" includes all manufacturing carried on in the Republic whether the firm is financed with either foreign or national capital. To receive the benefits of this decree, however, 33 per cent of the capital invested must belong to Ecuadorean citizens. This

decree furthermore exempts from taxation all machinery and accessories imported for the establishment of factories as well as raw materials and chemicals used in the manufacture of articles. All Government and municipal offices and institutions are obliged to give preference in the purchase of articles to those of domestic make.

AGRICULTURAL SANITATION CAMPAIGN.—The Agricultural Experiment Station of Ambato has been charged by the Government to develop and carry on a sanitary campaign in the province of Tungura to protect fruit-bearing trees against plant diseases. The Experiment Station will prepare a plan to be submitted to the Department of Agriculture for approval, which plan will regulate the work of inspecting and disinfecting the trees. Ten thousand sucres have been appropriated to start this campaign.

RULING ON IMPORTATION OF LIVESTOCK AND PLANTS.—A ruling dated November 17, 1925, effective from January, 1926, forbids the introduction into the Republic of Ecuador of all classes of livestock not accompanied by a health certificate duly legalized by the Ecuadorean consul at the place of origin. It is also forbidden to import plants, seeds, bulbs, or roots from regions where plant diseases are known to exist. All such products must be certified as free from infection by the agricultural bureau of plant diseases or, where this office does not exist, by a competent entomologist, at the place of origin. This certificate must also be indorsed by the Ecuadorean consul.

PRODUCTION OF CINCHONA BARK.—A very interesting statement by an expert from the Department of Agriculture on cinchona bark appeared recently in *El Telégrafo*, one of the daily newspapers of Guayaquil. According to this report there are found in Ecuador the greatest number of known species of cinchona, among them the *cinchona succiruba* (red bark), one of the most important, owing to the high percentage of bitter febrifuge alkaloids it contains. The cinchona tree is not cultivated in Ecuador, but the bark is taken from the trees growing naturally in the Andean plateau, between 1,000 and 2,900 meters above sea level. There are sections of the country, however, admirably suited for the cultivation of this tree. It is estimated that with proper regulation of the natural production 1,000,000 kilos of bark could be taken every year from the northern forests, 2,000,000 from the southern woodlands and 3,000,000 from the eastern section, making a total of 6,000,000 kilos, but owing to the present lack of transportation in these regions it is not possible to count on an annual output of more than approximately 2,000,000 kilos of bark.

GUATEMALA

TOURIST CLUB OF GUATEMALA.—The Tourist Club of Guatemala has recently been organized for the development and conservation of highways for commercial and touring purposes, and for the promotion of tourist travel of all kinds.

PLANS FOR GUATEMALA CITY SANITATION.—On December 4, 1925, the President approved with amendments the Government contract with an engineering corporation of New York for preparing plans for the sanitary and other public works in Guatemala City. The contract calls for a survey on the purification and collection of the water supply; the sewer system; paving; and an underground system of electric light, power, telephone and telegraph wires.

MEXICO-GUATEMALA RAILWAY SERVICE.—The Guatemalan consul in Mexico City on December 14 telegraphed the Guatemalan Minister of Foreign Relations that on December 15 passenger trains of the Mexican National Railway Lines would run between Mexico and Suchiate carrying a sleeper as far as Tapachula, and having through dining-car service. On December 15 trains from San Gerónimo, Guatemala, were put on a through schedule to Suchiate, the border town where the Mexican trains stop.

HAITI

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN PORT AU PRINCE.—With the dedication of the splendid new Palace of Finance on January 3 a notable addition was made to the group of Government buildings in Port-au-Prince. This new structure is equipped with electric wiring, both for lights and power. It is worthy of note that this building, whose cost was originally estimated at 500,000 gourdes, was completed well within the estimate in spite of the fact that a great many changes and additions were made after construction was started.

Another striking improvement in the city of Port au Prince is the beautification of the Place de l'Indépendance, formerly the Place Pétiou. This square, which with the mausoleum containing the remains of Dessalines and Pétiou was dedicated on January 3, 1926, forms a most attractive park. Photographs of the park and mausoleum were published in last month's issue of the BULLETIN.

SHIPMENT OF VEGETABLES TO THE UNITED STATES.—The chief of the horticulture department of Haiti made a trip to New York recently to arrange details for the shipment to that city of tomatoes and other vegetables and fruits. Consignments by private growers will also be included in these shipments and a close study will be made of the conditions requisite for shipment and the practicability of Haiti competing in these products in the markets of the United States.

PORTS FOR DEPARTURE OF EMIGRANTS.—By a decree of November 30, 1925, the ports of Port au Prince, Cayes, Port de Paix, and Petit Goâve have been designated as ports of embarkation for emigrants.

RADIO STATION.—On December 7, 1925, an extraordinary credit of 183,750 gourdes was allowed by the Department of Public Works for the purchase and installation, at some point to be designated, of a radio telegraphic station.

HONDURAS

COMMUNICATIONS.—The President, in his message read before Congress on January 1, 1926, stated that during the past year the highways in the northern and southern parts of the Republic had been cared for, and that the section from El Jaral to Potrerillos was repaired so that traffic was not interrupted during bad weather.

The telegraph lines have been repaired and are giving efficient service. A new telephone line is soon to be completed between Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula.

WEEK-END WIRELESS LETTERS.—The Tropical Radio Telegraph Co. recently informed the press of Tegucigalpa that on January 6, 1926, a wireless week-end letter service would be opened between the United States, Canada, and all points in Honduras, via the wireless station in Tegucigalpa. The rate is 0.15 peso gold per word on a minimum of 20 words. Such letters will be accepted at the main office up to midnight on Saturdays and delivered at their destination in the United States or Canada, on the following Monday morning. The minimum price is 3 pesos whether the letters contain 20 words or not and the language must be that of either the country of origin or of destination, as code is not accepted. This service is later to be extended to the other countries having commercial relations with Honduras.

MEXICO

PETROLEUM STATISTICS.—Official figures give the production of crude petroleum in Mexico during the first seven months of 1925 as 73,849,600 barrels, or 11,740,795 cubic meters, valued at 185,409,222 pesos, while exports of crude petroleum and its derivatives for the same period were 65,985,472 barrels, or 10,490,536 cubic meters.

The following table gives the production of crude petroleum in Mexico from the bringing in of the first well which produced petroleum in commercial quantities to the end of June, 1925:

Years	Cubic meters	Commercial value in Mexican pesos	Years	Cubic meters	Commercial value in Mexican pesos
1901.....	1,643	2,069	1915.....	5,229,480	13,164,203
1902.....	6,388	8,040	1916.....	6,445,957	22,300,141
1903.....	11,977	15,075	1917.....	8,780,583	46,998,854
1904.....	19,962	25,125	1918.....	10,147,587	89,655,859
1905.....	39,924	50,250	1919.....	13,843,077	159,036,282
1906.....	79,847	100,300	1920.....	24,971,173	314,137,356
1907.....	159,694	201,000	1921.....	30,746,834	365,873,635
1908.....	624,968	786,580	1922.....	28,979,087	351,674,938
1909.....	431,175	542,700	1923.....	23,781,376	285,920,299
1910.....	577,455	728,816	1924.....	22,206,406	272,084,563
1911.....	1,994,640	2,510,559	1925 (January to June)	10,393,815	163,172,907
1912.....	2,631,100	4,139,554	Total.....	200,366,094	2,108,706,613
1913.....	4,083,141	7,708,887			
1914.....	4,168,805	7,870,621			

RURAL PROPERTY.—*El Universal*, of Mexico City, cites in its interesting issue of January 1, 1926, the following figures on rural property in the Republic, compiled by the National Bureau of Statistics, the figures on forest area being added from a July, 1924, *Bulletin of Information*, published by the Mexican Department of Foreign Affairs:

State or Territory	Number of holdings of rural property	Assessed valuation	Total area of holdings	Forest area
		<i>Peos</i>	<i>Hectares</i>	<i>Hectares</i>
Agascalientes.....	783	6,310,329	409,109	44,587
Campeche.....	1,288	15,192,977	2,927,040	491,695
Coahuila.....	3,935	63,660,733	13,615,392	931,202
Colima.....	820	6,138,662	747,987	85,393
Chiapas.....	15,718	44,099,157	3,690,306	1,010,478
Chihuahua.....	5,532	34,835,261	14,726,352	511,571
Durango.....	6,833	33,166,490	9,630,531	(¹)
Guanajuato.....	17,096	113,512,583	2,552,711	246,711
Guerrero.....	3,992	9,960,219	1,036,053	2,293,335
Hidalgo.....	15,579	29,984,523	117,386	176,841
Jalisco.....	144,590	100,604,126	5,272,423	1,708,344
Mexico.....	13,513	19,456,672	56,330	389,062
Michoacán.....	31,878	84,880,909	1,574,547	893,201
Morelos.....	4,670	4,407,995	28,207	14,728
Nayarit.....	2,594	11,408,717	1,487,438	243,745
Nuevo León.....	7,895	12,245,840	3,065,553	666,857
Oaxaca.....	19,174	16,970,512	408,388	99,215
Puebla.....	4,123	45,495,974	70,833	634,781
Querétaro.....	12,047	23,097,446	527,522	6,111
San Luis Potosí.....	3,566	45,396,055	33,893,132	529,104
Sinaloa.....	5,855	13,687,039	1,332,604	766,005
Sonora.....	3,700	46,394,506	4,403,963	493,138
Tabasco.....	5,311	9,999,960	657,973	2,138,762
Tamaulipas.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	1,043,399
Tlaxcala.....	1,125	36,012,529	290,409	(¹)
Veracruz.....	6,875	45,176,543	1,915,751	(¹)
Yucatan.....	14,696	2,017,751	2,017,751	145,503
Zacatecas.....	21,948	16,705,721	1,622,383	1,989,798
Northern district of lower California.....	1,012	32,637,503	2,723,647	185,300
Southern district of lower California.....	1,933	6,527,577	2,032,654	
Territory of Quintana Roo.....	20	183,095	44,842	(²)
Federal District.....	51,782	28,120,951	28,517	10,039

¹ No data.

² Included in Yucatan.

IRRIGATION.—Señor Luis León, Minister of Agriculture, informed the press that irrigation works would be undertaken in 1926 in the following States: Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, and possibly in Michoacán, for which the Government expects to expend 20,000,000 pesos in all. A contract has already been made with an American engineering firm to make plans and take charge of the execution of work amounting to about 30,000,000 pesos, this to be completed in three years. Five million acres will be placed under irrigation as a result.

PANAMA

CALIDONIA ROAD OPENED.—Calidonia road, the latest extension of Central Avenue, Panama City, was officially opened to traffic on January 5, the President attending the ceremony.

NEW TELEPHONE LINE.—A telephone line was recently opened between the interior towns of Los Pozos and Calobre.

PENONOMÉ ELECTRIC PLANT.—It was expected that the electric-light plant at Penonomé would be completed in March of this year. The company holding the electric-plant contract, which runs for 15 years, is studying means of establishing in near-by towns cold-storage rooms for fish, meats, fruits, and vegetables.

PINEAPPLE-CANNING INDUSTRY.—A 20-year contract between the Government and a concessionary for the right to operate a pineapple-canning industry was signed on December 31, 1925. By the terms of the contract the concessionary promises to have planted within one year 1,000,000 pineapple seedlings, and to establish within 18 months a canning factory with a minimum capacity of 2,000,000 cans annually. All equipment and materials for the industry, with the exception of sugar, are to be exempt from import taxes. The products will be free of taxes until three years after exportation starts, when 3 per cent of the gross receipts is to be paid to the Government.

PARAGUAY

COTTON PRODUCTION.—It is interesting to follow the development of the cotton industry, since cotton and tobacco are the most important agricultural exports of Paraguay. In the Paraguari district the 350 kilos of cottonseed sent to the agency of the Agricultural Bank for distribution having already been utilized, a request was recently made for an additional 1,500 kilos of seed. In Villa Hayes approximately 300 kilos of seeds were distributed, all having been planted in that department. From many other sections of the Republic requests have come to the agencies of the Agricultural Bank for free seeds.

AUTOMOBILE TOURS IN PARAGUAY.—In order to determine the possibility of motor transportation in Paraguay two automobile

agencies in Asunción organized trips which were recently carried out to a number of towns in the interior. The value of motor transportation as shown by these tours resulted in the sale of over 100 automotive vehicles, and the establishment of new bus lines in the interior, thus opening up additional opportunities for the farmer.

PATENT LAW.—See page 420.

OBLIGATORY HIGHWAY LABOR LAW.—See page 420.

PERU

CONCESSION FAVORING IMMIGRATION.—The Government has granted a concession under date of October 23, 1925, to three private citizens for 15,000 hectares of land located in the region between the Kanariaki, Satipo, Masamare, Sonomora and Pangoa Rivers. The grantees are bound, according to the terms of this concession, to bring 500 colonists to locate in this territory. These must be persons in good health, free from all contagious disease, and ranging in age from 17 to 45 years. Furthermore, the grantees are obliged to provide houses for the colonists and appportion to each of them 10 hectares of land.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.—Some time ago the Chief Executive, having in view the development and improvement of the national capital both as to sanitary conditions and the beauty of the city, requested Peruvian consuls stationed in European cities to look for a competent architect and engineer to plan this work. A choice has finally been made in favor of the German engineer Werner Benno Lange, who is now preparing plans for the improvement of Lima and neighboring watering places.

SALVADOR

AVIATION.—The Committee on Civil Aviation, founded on the suggestion of the Bureau of Salvadorean Aviation, was formally established when its statutes were approved by the President on November 24, 1925. The committee is to raise money for the operation of a civil aviation service for mails, passengers, and freight. Subcommittees are to be formed in the departments, with branch committees in the cities and districts.

AGRICULTURAL MAP.—To complete the details of the new map of Salvador which is being made, the Ministry of Promotion has requested the Ministry of Treasury to furnish from its Bureau of Statistics a chart showing the approximate area of the cultivation of coffee, sugar cane, cotton, cereals, and other products, pasture land, and unoccupied land. The Ministry of Promotion has also requested of the Registry Office of Real Property and Mortgages an alphabetical list of land owners in each department stating their holdings and what crops they raise.

URUGUAY

ANTI-ANTHRAX VACCINE FOR LIVESTOCK.—An interesting account was recently published in one of the daily newspapers of Montevideo regarding the work of Dr. Dionisio Mendy, dean of the faculty of Veterinary Medicine of the University, with an anti-anthrax vaccine he has been working on for the past 15 years. Doctor Mendy stated that during the past year 2,500,000 doses of this vaccine had been sold and the results from its use had proved most gratifying, this product comparing very favorably with similar products of foreign make.

NEW DRY DOCK FOR PORT OF MONTEVIDEO.—The National Administration Council of Uruguay has authorized the installation in the harbor of Montevideo of a floating dry dock, which should be placed in operation about May of the present year. The length of the dock is 80 meters, with a width over all of 25 meters, and capacity for vessels of 4,500 to 5,000 tons displacement.

PROPOSED EXPOSITION.—The committee on industries of the House of Representatives has under consideration a bill to authorize and appropriate funds for an exposition of national industries. The purposes of this proposed exposition are to enlighten Uruguayan citizens regarding the productive capacity of their own country, to demonstrate the superiority of national products and discourage the use of foreign marks on those products as well as to attract foreign capital for the establishment of new industries.

VENEZUELA

HIGHWAYS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.—In an article by Señor F. de P. Sarcía B., a Venezuelan engineer, published December 5, 1925, in *El Nuevo Diario*, a newspaper of Caracas, the following account was given of the roads now completed or under construction in the Republic of Venezuela:

Name of road	Length of road in kilometers	Towns united by these roads
Central	250	La Guaira, Caracas, La Victoria, Maracay, Valencia, Puerto Cabello.
Maracay-Ocumare de la Costa.....	80	
Miranda-Anzoátegui	80-100	Petare, Guarenas, Guatire, and Petare, Sta. Lucia, Ocumare.

Name of road	Length of road in kilometers	Towns united by these roads
Eastern Highway-----	830	Villa de Cura, San Juan, El Sombrero, running toward Aragua de Barcelona, Cantaura, Soledad on the Orinoco River.
Plains Highway-----	400	Same as Eastern Highway up to Dos Caminos, continuing to Puerto Miranda on the Apure River.
Western Trans-Andine Highway-----	1, 300	Valencia, Tinaquillo, Tinaco, San Carlos, Acarigua, Barquisimeto, Valera, Mérida, San Cristóbal, San Antonio, on the Colombian border.

The article also notes the four different types of country encountered in opening roads, as follows: (a) Dry flat land easy to drain, (b) flat forest land, (c) prairie lands, (d) mountainous districts. The cost of road building in these different sections varies considerably; in the first mentioned, when local conditions are favorable, the construction of 1 kilometer costs from 25,000 to 30,000 bolívares, while in the prairie country the cost per kilometer ranges between 40,000 and 60,000 bolívares, and in the mountainous districts, when conditions are normal and no particular difficulties are encountered the cost per kilometer varies between 150,000 and 200,000 bolívares. These estimates refer only to grading the roads, the cost of the gravel bed and macadamizing reaching 40,000 or 50,000 bolívares per kilometer, and that for concrete roads between 80,000 and 100,000 bolívares.



ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ARGENTINA

FIRST SERIES, ARGENTINE INTERNAL LOAN, 1926.—On December 29, 1925, authorization was given by the President of the Republic

for the issue of the first series of bonds for 36,000,000 pesos of the Argentine internal loan of 1926. The bonds bear 6 per cent interest with coupons due quarterly, the first being payable on February 1, 1926. Amortization is at the rate of 1 per cent. The bonds are issued to bearer in denominations of 100, 500, 1,000, and 5,000 pesos national currency.

BOLIVIA

LOAN FOR CONSTRUCTION OF RAILROAD FROM COCHABAMBA TO SANTA CRUZ.—By a decree of November 13, 1925, the Executive power was authorized to contract a series of loans or credits to finance the building of a railroad from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz in accordance with the plans drawn by the commission in charge of construction.

CENTENNIAL TAX LAW EXTENDED.—By virtue of a law passed by Congress the centennial tax decree of December 18, 1924, which imposed for purposes of the celebration of the Centennial of Independence an additional export tax of 0.50 boliviano per Spanish quintal (101.6 pounds) on tin concentrates and varying additional export taxes on other metal products, has been extended until December 31, 1926. This law imposes also an additional tax of from 5 to 15 per cent on all imported articles.

BRAZIL

BUDGET FOR 1926.—Approval was given by Congress to the legislative resolution budgeting the Federal revenues for 1926 at 121,646,000 milreis gold and 1,097,716,000 milreis paper. As the budget of expenditures was not approved by Congress the estimated expenditures for 1925 were extended by law to cover 1926. They amount to 84,412,953 milreis gold and 1,044,599,321 milreis paper, as follows:

Ministries	Milreis paper	Milreis gold
Justice.....	99,978,223	3,519,917
Foreign Relations.....	2,042,420	5,285,642
Navy.....	95,075,823	1,000,000
War.....	177,938,976	200,000
Agriculture.....	44,901,552	235,126
Communications.....	375,831,582	9,806,548
Treasury.....	248,830,745	64,385,720

CHILE

SAVINGS.—The Santiago Savings Bank, which has 25 branches and 2 subagencies, reports deposits of 162,144,868 pesos on November 30, 1925, against 129,196,688 pesos on January 2, 1925, or an increase of 22,948,179 pesos.

This bank is also active in fostering school savings, offering 10,000 pesos in annual prizes to the pupils in the Santiago schools who are

most constant in their deposits. This sum was distributed with due ceremony at the celebration of the annual *Fiesta del Ahorro*, or Thrift Day, on December 19, when 3,000 pupils gathered in one of the Santiago theaters. It was announced that school savings for the year amounted to 216,700 pesos.

A handsome new building for one of the Valparaíso branches of the National Savings Bank was opened last November.

STOCK EXCHANGE OPERATIONS.—The stock exchanges of Santiago and Valparaíso report the following totals for operations in stocks, bonds, gold, and drafts:

	Pesos		Pesos
November, 1924.....	51,692,672	May, 1925.....	47,413,561
December, 1924.....	77,754,481	June, 1925.....	49,076,442
January, 1925.....	62,472,197	July, 1925.....	116,256,739
February, 1925.....	66,026,415	August, 1925.....	143,450,914
March, 1925.....	57,004,963	September, 1925.....	157,742,497
April, 1925.....	57,038,306	October, 1925.....	122,671,025

COLOMBIA

LOAN FOR HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.—The Department of Antioquia has signed a contract with the Central Bank of Bogotá for the negotiation of a loan of not more than 2,000,000 pesos, to be used exclusively for the construction of new roads and repairing those already existing in the above-mentioned Department.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NEW SURTAXES ON IMPORTED GOODS.—In the *Gaceta Oficial* of November 25, 1925 is published the text of law No. 278, effective from that date, and supplemental to law No. 190, promulgated May 28, 1925. This new law subjects 102 imported articles to a special tax, which varies according to the nature of the article in question. The ad valorem taxes range from 5 per cent to 25 per cent. The existing tariff duties on imported goods are in no way affected by this new tax, which will be collected in addition to them.

BUDGET FOR 1926.—On December 22, 1925, the Senate passed the 1926 budget, expenditures, with certain suppressions, being the same as for 1925. Total revenues are estimated at \$11,968,110.00. After deducting from this amount the sums due for payments of interest on the national debt and other obligations there remains a balance of \$6,006,840. Among the appropriations made from this sum is \$900,000, which has been allotted for the construction of various roads and for the payment of salaries and wages of employees in the Department of Public Works. The distribution of this fund will be regulated by special legislation. The highways to be built include the Santiago-Puerto Plata road, the Moca-Samaná, the San

Juan-Comendador, the Macoris-Rincón highways and others. An appropriation of \$200,000 has also been made for irrigation works, \$60,000 for reconstructing the building of the Department of Justice, which was destroyed by fire, and \$125,000 for pensions. After these appropriations and various others were made there still remained a balance of \$952,381.71, which may be applied through special legislation to various uses.

GUATEMALA

CENTRAL BANK OF GUATEMALA.—The establishment of the Central Bank of Guatemala was authorized by the President of the Republic on December 23, 1925. The concession is to be granted to a stock company to run the bank for 30 years with the right of extension, the right of sole issue lasting 15 years only. The Central Bank, which will have its main office in Guatemala City and may open both national and foreign branches, is to act as a bank of issue, and handle deposits, discounts and rediscounts with the option of acting as Government financial agent in the deposit and movement of public funds. When at least 3,500,000 quetzales of the authorized capital of 10,000,000 quetzales is subscribed, the President of the Republic is to appoint 9 stockholders to write the statutes of the stock banking company, which statutes are to be submitted within 60 days for Government approval. The conditions for the establishment of the bank were published in *El Guatemalteco* for December 23, 1925.



LEGISLATION

CHILE

CIVIL SERVICE.—An important civil-service decree-law was promulgated in the latter part of 1925. Some of its provisions are as follows:

The Government service is divided into 12 grades, each of which is subdivided into three classes, the respective salary being fixed for each class and grade, ranging from 900 pesos to 36,000 pesos. Each branch of the service will have a council to decide upon admission, promotion, transfer, discipline, and similar matters, this council being composed, as a rule, of the director of the particular branch of the service, two Presidential appointees, and two members elected by the employees. Promotion from grade to grade will be by examination, while from class to class within the grade it will be on the basis of the record made by the employee. Admission to the civil service will be by examination, employees to be Chileans over 18 years of age, although foreigners may be employed for technical or other special reasons. Limits are placed upon the employment of rela-

tives within one office and of elective or other Government officials. The working day is seven hours. Fifteen days' annual leave is granted, while eight additional days may also be allowed under special circumstances. Three months' sick leave is permitted, with full salary for the first month, 75 per cent the second, and 50 per cent the third.

RECENT DECREE-LAWS.—In addition to the decree-law on civil service mentioned above, decree-laws on the following subjects were among those promulgated shortly before President Figueroa took office on December 23, 1925:

Municipal tax on real estate; reorganization of musical education, making the Conservatory of Music a school of university rank and providing for the establishment of secondary schools of music in at least Santiago, Valparaíso, Concepción, and Valdivia; import duties of 15 pesos a ton on foreign coal and briquets, except metallurgical coke, beginning April 22, 1926, and a duty of 3 pesos per ton on petroleum, beginning June 22, 1926. The last-mentioned law also provides for the appointment by the President of the Republic of a commission to prepare a definite bill on this subject, the present measure being considered only temporary.

COSTA RICA

REGULATIONS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.—Commercial travelers for firms located in Costa Rica who travel through countries with which Costa Rica has treaties on commercial travelers are required to fulfil the conditions laid down in the regulations given in Presidential Decree No. 33 of November 3, 1925, which was published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of November 13, 1925. Among other requirements the regulations provide for the issuance of a commercial traveler's certificate to be signed by the Secretaries of Government and State and to be visaed by the consuls in Costa Rica of the countries through which the holder is to travel.

REGULATION ON THE INTRODUCTION OF ARMS.—The introduction and sale of forbidden arms, such as rifles, shotguns, cartridges, and knives with blades over 3 inches long, are governed by the regulations of Legislative Decree No. 40, published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of January 19, 1926. The Department of Public Safety is the only authority qualified to issue permits for the manufacture, introduction, or sale of such arms.

MEXICO

PRIVATE CHARITIES.—On January 26, 1926, President Calles promulgated a law on private charity, which covers the administration of bequests, foundations, and private charitable organizations in general. It also provides for the appointment of a private charity board consisting of seven members, which shall exercise supervision over all private charitable organizations, see that bequests and donations are put to the uses for which they were intended, and otherwise aid and advise charitable persons and societies. The board just named will function under the Department of the Interior.

PANAMA

OFFICES OF INFORMATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—A decree of September 11, 1925, provides that in all Panaman consulates with income from the Government bureaus of information shall be established wherein the consul general is to act as agent of information, except in the Consulate General in New York, where the vice consul will act as agent.

PARAGUAY

PATENT LAW.—A law signed by the President of the Republic on September 3, 1925, and published in the *Diario Oficial* of September 5, 1925, creates a patent office in the Republic, subordinate to the Treasury Department. Patents will be issued for a period of 15 years computed from the date the application is sent to the patent office; an annual fee of 5 pesos gold must be paid for each patent. Applications for patents must be made in the Spanish language, accompanied by a description and drawing in duplicate of the article to be patented.

Foreigners shall enjoy equal privileges with nationals in regard to the patent law, provided the laws of the country where their establishments are located grant either direct or indirect reciprocity to Paraguayan patents, or if this reciprocity is accorded by means of diplomatic agreements or conventions.

OBLIGATORY HIGHWAY LABOR LAW.—Decree No. 22242, published in the *Diario Oficial* of November 16, 1925, regulates law No. 742 on obligatory personal labor on highways. Municipal councils and administrative boards in various sections of the country are intrusted with the enforcement of this law. In country districts the municipalities shall provide the tools and equipment necessary for accomplishing the required labor. In the agricultural zones citizens will not be called upon for personal labor, in accordance with this law, except during the period from December to May, inclusive.

SALVADOR

REGISTRATION OF CHINESE.—On November 28, 1925, the President issued a decree, in accordance with the provisions of article 52 of the law on aliens, providing for the registration of the Chinese residents of the Republic. The decree was published in the *Diario Oficial* of December 1, 1925.

TREASURY ADVISORY COMMISSION.—On November 25, 1925, the President issued a decree providing for a Treasury Advisory Commission, which is composed of Williams W. Renwick and Doctor Lucio Quiñónez, to draw up a general budget law, a general banking law, and a law of economic policy and public funds.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

CHILE—NICARAGUA—PERU—UNITED STATES—PAN AMERICAN RE-
PUBLICS

PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CODE.—The following ratifications of the Pan American Sanitary Code signed at the Seventh Pan American Sanitary Congress held in Habana in November, 1924, are noted, in addition to those of Costa Rica and Cuba, already mentioned in the BULLETIN. The Code was ratified by the United States Senate February 22, 1925, signed by the President March 28, 1925, and proclaimed April 28, 1925. It was ratified by the President of Peru on July 9, 1925 (*El Peruano*, Lima, December 12, 1925); by the Vice President and Council of Ministers of Chile on October 13, 1925, as an integral part of the new Chilean Sanitary Code (*Diario Oficial*, Santiago, October 20, 1925); and by the Government of Nicaragua on December 18, 1925 (Advices to the Pan American Sanitary Commission).

CUBA-MEXICO

EXTRADITION TREATY.—The extradition treaty between Cuba and Mexico, signed May 25, 1925, in Habana, was approved November 7, 1925, by President Calles of Mexico, having previously been ratified by the Mexican Senate. (*Diario Oficial*, Mexico, December 28, 1925.)

CUBA-UNITED STATES

POSTAL CONVENTION.—On December 16, 1925, the Cuban Senate approved the treaty on parcel-post packages signed in Washington, D. C., October 31, 1925, between the Republic of Cuba and the United States. President Machado published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of January 8 his ratification of this convention and approval of its effectiveness from January 1, 1926.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

RATIFICATION OF PAN AMERICAN CONVENTIONS.—The convention for the uniformity of nomenclature in the classification of merchandise and the convention for the protection of trade-marks and commercial names signed at the Fifth International Conference of American States at Santiago, Chile, in May, 1923, after ratification by the Dominican Congress were approved by the President of the Republic on November 20, 1925. The text of the ratification and the conventions appears in the *Gaceta Oficial* of December 5, 1925.

GERMANY-MEXICO

CLAIMS CONVENTION.—The claims convention signed by Germany and Mexico March 17, 1925, was approved by President Calles of Mexico December 14, 1925, after previous ratification by the Mexican Senate. (*Diario Oficial*, Mexico, January 12, 1926.)

GUATEMALA-MEXICO

MONEY-ORDER CONVENTION.—The convention on postal money orders signed by the Directors General of the Post Office Departments of Mexico and Guatemala in the City of Mexico on February 28, 1925, was approved by the President of Guatemala on November 17, 1925; was published in *El Guatemalteco* of December 5, 1925; and became effective on January 1, 1926.

MEXICO-UNITED STATES

EXTRADITION TREATY.—The extradition treaty between Mexico and the United States, an outline of which was given in the March issue of the BULLETIN, was approved by President Calles of Mexico on December 30, 1925, after previous ratification by the Mexican Senate. The treaty was signed in Washington December 23, 1925. (*Diario Oficial*, Mexico, February 2, 1926.)



PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
AND EDUCATION

ARGENTINA

RICARDO ROJAS MADE RECTOR OF UNIVERSITY.—The faculty of the University of Buenos Aires have recently elected their colleague Ricardo Rojas rector (president) of the university for the period 1926-1930. Professor Rojas is a writer and thinker well known throughout Latin America, his greatest work being perhaps *La Historia de la Literatura Argentina*. Others of his well-known works are *La Victoria del Hombre* and *El Alma Española*.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.—On December 31, 1925, the cornerstone of the large new building of the National Museum of Natural History was laid in Buenos Aires in the presence of the President of the Republic and the Ministers of the Cabinet. An address was made by the Minister of Public Instruction, who said that the building had been provided for by a decree in 1923 at the time of the

centenary of the founding of the museum. Among others making addresses were the Curator of the Museum and the president of the Association of Friends of the Museum of Natural History.

BOLIVIA

DOMESTIC-SCIENCE SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.—The Government has decreed the establishment of a domestic-science school for women in the city of La Paz. Pupils from 12 to 30 years of age will be admitted to this school. Courses will include designing and dress-making, embroidery, lace making, knitting by hand and by machine, basket making, upholstery, and cooking. A complete course of specialized work in any particular branch will cover three years. A shop will be opened in connection with the school where articles made by the pupils will be sold.

DONATION OF A SCHOOL BUILDING.—A valuable gift has been made to the township of Obrajes, a suburb of La Paz, by Señor Juan Herschel, who has donated a building destined for a school with accommodations for 300 children. In recognition of this gift a number of residents of Obrajes have presented a medal to Señor Herschel.

GIFT OF SEÑOR MACARIO PINILLA.—On the eve of leaving his native country for a trip abroad Señor Macario Pinilla, showing a fine spirit of patriotism, transferred to the Government a valuable piece of property, consisting of a house and extensive grounds on the outskirts of La Paz, for the sum of 150,000 bolivianos. This estate is well known in La Paz under the name of San Jorge. According to Señor Pinilla's wishes, 50,000 bolivianos of the purchase price are to be used for the benefit of the War College and its installation in a building on the San Jorge property. The remaining 100,000 bolivianos are deposited in a bank in La Paz, to be utilized on the return of Señor Pinilla in purchasing a site and establishing thereon a normal school for women. Señor Pinilla has furthermore presented his private library to the municipality of La Paz.

BRAZIL

MOTION PICTURES IN SCHOOLS.—The use of motion pictures as part of the course of instruction for children in primary schools of Rio de Janeiro was begun with the inauguration of the service in the Prudente de Moraes Municipal School on December 12, 1925, when pictures of national scenery, a health education fairy story, and a Department of Public Health film on the fly, and a film on the porcelain industry were shown. Dr. Carneiro Leão, Director of Public Education of the Federal District, made an address in which he stated that the educational motion picture should be of great service

in the teaching of children, as they learned while they were being entertained.

MOTHERS' CLUB.—A Mothers' Club was established in the General Mitre School of Rio de Janeiro on December 17, 1925. The organization, which is to include also the mothers of pupils in the Prefeito Alvim School, will follow a program similar to that of other Parent-Teacher associations.

CHILE

WOMAN ON UNIVERSITY FACULTY.—On December 1 of last year Señora Inés Echeverría de Larraín was formally received into the faculty of the School of Philosophy, Humanities and Letters of the University of Chile in Santiago, succeeding Señor Enrique Matta Vial in the department of Humanities. Señora de Larraín, who is well known both for her delightful books and her contributions to the press, signed with the pen name "Iris," is the first woman member of a university faculty proper, although several years have passed since Señora Amanda de Labarca entered the faculty of the Pedagogical Institute, which is connected with the university.

VALUABLE GIFT TO NATIONAL LIBRARY.—In the latter part of 1925 Señor José Toribio Medina, internationally famous as a historian and bibliographer, presented to the National Library in Santiago his magnificent collection of books, consisting of 22,000 printed volumes and 500 volumes of manuscript documents on American history, considered as one of the most valuable in the world for the study of the origins of culture in the Western Hemisphere. The only condition made by Señor Medina was that his donation should be kept together in a separate section of the library.

It should be mentioned here that the handsome new edifice of the National Library was practically ready for general use last December, the children's room being already so popular that it was overcrowded. This large building also houses the Museum of Ethnology, the historical archives, and the Copyright Bureau.

HISTORICAL ARCHIVES RECEIVE ACCESSION.—Señor don Domingo Amunátegui Solar, formerly rector of the University of Chile, has recently given to the historical archives of the nation two volumes of documents and a number of rare manuscripts of great historical value.

INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION.—An interesting article on *Chilean International Cooperation*, by Señor Carlos Castro Ruiz, which appears in the first number of *Chile*, published in New York City, describes the efforts of Chile to spread the gospel of good-will among nations through the medium of universities and colleges. For the past 30 years, during which the Chilean Government has maintained scholarships, including living expenses, for students from Bolivia,

Ecuador, Paraguay, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, the Central American Republics, and Mexico, 100 students a year have been received in the University of Chile, the Normal School, Mining and Engineering colleges, Military and Naval Schools, and other institutions.

REORGANIZATION OF MUSICAL EDUCATION.—See note on "Recent decree laws," p. 419.

COLOMBIA

GEOGRAPHY OF COLOMBIA.—An excellent new textbook on Colombian geography was published lately in Bogotá by Señor Luis Martínez Delgado.

COSTA RICA

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL GARDENS.—This department, which has six agricultural inspectors, is well equipped and enjoys the support and good will of a great many individuals and of the higher educational authorities. The work of the department has been confined so far to the Provinces of Cartago, Heredia, and Alajuela, but this year it will be extended to include San José and Guanacaste. The results for the year 1925 were as follows:

Province	Land cultivated	Kitchen gardens registered	Value of produce
	<i>Square meters</i>		<i>Colones</i>
Cartago.....	130, 529	551	8, 020. 00
Heredia.....	85, 084	487	4, 083. 85
Alajuela.....	242, 997	794	8, 174. 25

ECUADOR

SECONDARY SCHOOL REFORM.—In accordance with the new organic law for secondary education, the latter will "comprise seven years of study, divided into two periods; the first five years of the course will consist of a general cultural education, and the last two years will be devoted to preparation for higher education." Students finishing satisfactorily studies in the first five years will be granted the "bachelor's" diploma; and students completing in addition the last two years are entitled to the degree of "bachelor of physical-mathematical sciences," of physical-natural sciences, or of philosophy and letters, as the case may be.

A Technical Council of Secondary Education has been created, "composed of the Minister of Public Instruction, as chairman, a

technical specialist, and a secondary school principal or teacher." This council will draw up the general regulations and courses of study and perform other important duties.

HAITI

INCREASE OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.—During the month of December last three educational institutions were completed in the Republic, providing for 750 additional students. One was the Sisters' school at Cape Haitien, providing classroom space for 300 students. The second was the addition to the Sisters' school at Port de Paix, making available additional space for 200 students, while the third was an addition to the Brothers' school at Jérémie, providing space for 250 students. At the Central School of Arts and Trades new equipment for the sheet-metal shop and forge shop was installed during the month of December and classes started in both these courses.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.—Following instructions issued to local officials by the central Government, all children playing in the streets or parks during school hours are to be taken before the justice of the peace and their parents summoned and warned. Fines and commitment to the correctional school are provided for repeated offenses.

HONDURAS

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—The President in his message read before Congress on January 1, 1926, gave the following facts on public instruction in 1925:

In spite of the disturbed condition of the country 987 schools were open, of which 577 were city and 410 rural schools. The school census showed 78,857 children, of whom 43,296 were boys and 35,561 girls.

The practical and scientific teaching of agriculture has been entrusted by the Government to Señor Manuel M. García, who has accepted in the Birichiche School 17 young Indians of the Department of Gracias, the complement of 40 to be made up from candidates from the Departments of Intibucá and La Paz.

SCHOOL FOR ILLITERATES.—The press reports that an evening school for illiterates is now open in Comayagüela under the auspices of the Renovación Society. There are 28 pupils, of whom 20 were completely illiterate, the remaining 8 having a very scant knowledge of primary subjects.

MEXICO

UNIVERSITY INTERCHANGE.—On January 8 Dr. Walter Williams, dean of the school of journalism of the University of Missouri, began a course of 12 lectures on journalism in the University of Mexico, Mexico City. Much favorable comment was given to these lectures, which covered many aspects of the subject, one being devoted, by

request, to the topic of women as journalists. At a dinner given in honor of Doctor Williams by Dr. Alfonso Pruneda, rector (president) of the university, the host proposed that the university and the journalists of Mexico should unite to found a school of journalism.

After the return of Doctor Williams, Dr. José Manuel Puig Casauranc, Secretary of Public Education and formerly a journalist, will give a series of addresses at the University of Missouri, afterwards visiting other universities and lecturing on various aspects of present-day Mexican life.

Doctor Adler and Doctor Dewey, of Columbia University, have also been invited to give brief courses at the University of Mexico.

COURSE FOR MEXICAN TEACHERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—A group of distinguished teachers from the secondary and normal schools of Mexico came to the United States in January for the purpose of studying American methods of secondary education. They took a six-weeks course of study, specially arranged for them at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, consulted leading secondary school specialists, and visited many important schools. Some members of the party visited the Pan American Union and other points of interest in Washington. Upon their return to Mexico these teachers will assist in reorganizing the secondary school system of their country.

NICARAGUA

WESTERN INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.—A contract between the Government and Señor Abraham Paguaga for the management of the Western Institute for Boys is published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of November 14, 1925. This contract, approved by President Solórzano May 1, 1925, provides that the Government shall pay a subsidy of 750 córdobas monthly for 20 day and 40 boarding scholarships for poor boys under 14 years of age selected by the Minister of Public Instruction, who have completed the primary grades. Señor Paguaga is to engage and pay the staff of teachers, and pay the maintenance and service costs, but will receive the registration, examination, and tuition fees of boarding and day pupils.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A KINDERGARTEN.—A model Montessori school has been established in the city of Managua in accordance with the most progressive ideas. The teacher in charge of this kindergarten is Señora Josefa T. de Aguirre, who will also undertake to train 15 kindergarten teachers every two years, with a view to extending this branch of education throughout the country.

PARAGUAY

SCHOOL OF MECHANICS.—A school workshop has been created for mechanics annexed to the Arsenal and under the dependency of that

institution. Instruction in mechanics and carpentry will be given free in this school.

SCHOOL FOR ORPHANS.—On January 6 a philanthropic society called *Juventud Antonina* opened a school for orphan children in Asunción. Although it commenced in a very modest way, this school has at present accommodations for 200 children. The program of studies will be the same as in the public schools. In view of the fact that the children admitted to this school are orphans and therefore lack home care, special attention will be given to their moral training.

PERU

SHOWER BATHS IN SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—Congress passed a law on October 9, 1925, making it obligatory to install shower baths in all buildings destined for school uses, as part of the regular school equipment.

NEW BUILDING FOR SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.—In accordance with an Executive order of November 20, 1925, a committee has been created, composed of the Director of Promotion, the Director of Public Works and the Director of the School of Engineering, to select a site for the new building for that school in Lima. This committee will also draft plans for the construction of the school building.

URUGUAY

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY.—The following extracts are taken from the regulations governing the practice of dentistry in Uruguay by graduates of foreign universities as promulgated by the National Administration Council on January 2, 1926:

In order that diplomas issued by foreign schools and universities be valid in Uruguay they must be indorsed by the council of the School of Dentistry. It is required that diplomas presented for indorsement be legalized by the Uruguayan consul or diplomatic representative resident in the country in which the diploma is issued. The applicant must furthermore furnish a certificate of good professional conduct issued by competent authorities of his own country, also submitting to a general examination. All diplomas written in a foreign language must be presented with a Spanish translation made by a licensed national translator. Every applicant shall pay the University Treasury the sum of 500 pesos Uruguayan gold. Diplomas of foreign universities shall not be admitted in cases where such universities do not reciprocate in respect to diplomas issued by the universities of Uruguay, except in the case of diplomas issued to Uruguayan citizens.

ESPERANTO CONGRESS.—On January 2, 1926, the first South American Congress of Esperanto was opened in Montevideo. A large number of delegates from various countries, representing in all 60 organizations, were present.

VENEZUELA

NEW SCHOOLS TO BE OPENED.—In accordance with a decree of December 18, 1925, two graded primary schools will be established in the city of Pregonero, State of Táchira, one for boys and the other for girls. Another decree of the same date provides for the organization of 10 public schools to be located in various sections of the districts of Jáuregui and Uribante in the above-mentioned State.



CHILE

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF LABOR CONGRESS.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Social Labor Congress was celebrated in Santiago last December, delegations from almost all the labor organizations of the country being present. The occasion was important, says *El Mercurio*, because the Congress has had to do with all the chief events in the cultural progress of Chilean labor.

CHILEAN LABOR FEDERATION.—At a recent convention of the Chilean Labor Federation, Señor Luis V. Cruz, who is secretary general of the executive committee, reported that the Federation at present consists of seven provincial branches with a total of 109 federated councils and nine unions not attached to councils.

CUBA

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.—An Executive decree published in the *Gaceta Oficial* of November 19, 1925, and effective 60 days after its publication, regulates the employment of women in the following manner:

Owners and proprietors of establishments dealing exclusively in articles of feminine apparel or use are obliged to employ women in all positions where there is direct contact with the public; this ruling applies also to general stores, in the sections where women's apparel is sold. It is further provided that in such establishments as drug stores, flower shops, candy and stationery stores, theaters, and moving-picture places where there are positions that could be occupied by women 50 per cent of the employees shall be women. All establishments employing women are obliged to provide chairs for their use when their duties permit them to rest. A dressing and rest room must also be provided for the exclusive use of women employees. Where married women are employed those having nursing infants shall be accorded half an hour twice a day to attend to their babies, besides the regular rest period.

ECUADOR

LABOR CONGRESS.—Last December the organizing committee of the Labor Congress, which will hold its opening session in the city of Quito on May 24, 1926, appointed the following officers: President of the congress, Señor Segundo Cisneros; vice president, Señor Carlos Mosquera; secretary, Señor Manuel Rumazo; and treasurer, Señor Luis Molina.

GUATEMALA

LABOR BUREAU MEDIATES IN BAKERS' CONTROVERSY.—One of the first tasks undertaken by the Bureau of Labor created by a presidential decree of December 5, 1925, was mediation in the controversy between proprietors of bakeries and the bakers' union. The Labor Bureau invited representatives of both organizations to attend a meeting held December 28 for the discussion of the report of conditions presented by the bakers' union to the Ministry of Promotion on October 28, 1925.



ARGENTINA

VACATION CAMPS.—By the first of the year two additional vacation colonies or day camps had been opened by the Bureau of Playgrounds in Palermo Gardens and Parque Saavedra for the children of Buenos Aires. The March issue of the BULLETIN mentioned the reopening of the first two vacation colonies which since 1920 have provided supervised play, study, and nutritious meals during 3 months to large groups of children below normal in health. The Palermo Gardens colony is equipped to care for a group of 800 children, three such groups being cared for in a season.

The National Council of Education has resolved to open a seaside vacation camp for which Provincial School No. 1, of Mar del Plata, will probably be used to house 200 children, including girls from 8 to 12 and boys from 8 to 10, who will be taken from the Buenos Aires schools for children below normal in health.

MODIFIED MILK LABORATORY.—The modified milk laboratory in the Children's Hospital of Buenos Aires was formally opened last December. The director of the hospital and the expert of the Department of Agriculture explained the processes of milk modification and the necessity of the proper preparation of milk to save the lives of babies.

REVIEW OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.—The Pan American Union has received with much pleasure the *Review* of the National Council of Women of Buenos Aires, which gives reports of the activities of this organization and the minutes of meetings of the council and its committees. The reports show the wide activity of this organization, which accomplishes much for peace, education, and the betterment of social conditions.

BRAZIL

RED CROSS NOTES.—On December 19, 1925, the Junior Red Cross founded a branch in Coeducational School No. 2 of the fifteenth district of Rio de Janeiro. Among those present were Dr. Carneiro Leão, Director of Public Instruction of the Federal District; Dr. A. Ferreira do Amaral, president of the Brazilian Red Cross, and other officers of that association. The program was opened with the National Red Cross hymn, followed by addresses by the president of the Red Cross and others, including Dr. Carneiro Leão, who presented a flag to the new chapter.

A class of nurses from the Red Cross School of Nursing in Rio de Janeiro was graduated the middle of December and thereafter registration was opened for candidates for the nursing course of the present year.

At the general meeting of the Red Cross on December 14, 1925, new officers of the National association were elected for the period 1926-28 as follows: President, Marechal Dr. A. Ferreiro do Amaral; first vice president, Commendador Carlos Pereira Leal; second vice president, Conde de Affonso Celso; third vice president, Conde de Paulo Frontin; fourth vice president, Dr. de Paiva; fifth vice president, Dr. Carlos Sampaio; and secretary general, Dr. Getulio dos Ramos.

The officers of the women's committee are: President, Isabel Chermont; vice president, Condessa Souza Danna; second vice president, Blanca Caldeira de Barros; first secretary, Maria Eugenia Celso Carneira de Mendonça; second secretary, Antoinietta Faustino; first treasurer, Idalia de Araujo Porto Alegre; second treasurer, Julia G. Magalhães, and secretary of the junior section, Alice Sarthou.

MELLO MATTOS CHILDREN'S HOME.—The Mello Mattos Children's Home celebrated the first anniversary of its foundation on December 26, 1925. This institution was created for the care of abandoned children in Rio de Janeiro. When the anniversary exercises were over the guests attended the opening of the Clarisse Indio do Brasil Day Nursery.

CHILE

CITY PLANNING.—A commission, consisting of the architect attached to the General Health Bureau, the chief architect of the Superior Council of Social Welfare, and an engineer or architect designated by the municipal intendant, has been appointed by the Minister of Hygiene, Assistance, and Social Welfare to present a project for zoning the city of Santiago as to sites for cheap but sanitary dwellings and the suburban location of housing developments for workers. The commission was also to list vacant city lots, insanitary tenements, and unutilized Government or municipal property. All these facts will later be made use of in forming a complete plan for the sanitation and beautification of the city.

COLOMBIA

OBLIGATORY MEDICAL EXAMINATION FOR DOMESTICS.—The mayor of the city of Bogotá has issued an ordinance requiring domestics seeking employment in private homes to submit to a medical examination in order to ascertain if they are free from all contagious diseases.

ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE SCHOLARSHIPS.—In accord with the contract between the Colombian Government and the Rockefeller Institute extending the service of this organization to the Colombian nation in the campaign against hookworm for five more years, the Rockefeller Institute has offered to pay for three fellowships for Colombian students in two universities of the United States. These students, once they have completed the course, will return to Colombia and serve the Government for two years as directors of the new sanitary divisions, which are to be organized under the direction of the National Board of Health. The Government has designated the following to receive these fellowships: Dr. Luis Patiño Camargo, who will study epidemiology; Dr. Vicente Medina, engineer, who will study sanitary engineering; and Dr. Luis Concha, attorney, who will specialize in vital statistics.

COSTA RICA

ANIMAL DAY.—The San José Society for the Protection of Animals held a competition on December 25, 1925, for the best-kept draught animals. Señor Tomás Povedano gave a short address on the development of regard for the well-being of animals as an evidence of civilization.

BUREAU OF HEALTH.—The Bureau of Health of San José recently advertised in the press its desire for the cooperation of citizens in the reporting of insanitary conditions. For this purpose it has placed in drug stores postal cards which may be sent free to the bureau to report poor ventilation, sale of insanitary food, unrepaired

houses, faulty toilets, breeding places for mosquitoes and flies, improperly covered garbage and other insanitary conditions.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

HEALTH CAMPAIGN.—The Assistant Secretary of Sanitation, accompanied by the Director of the Medical Police Corps of the Dominican Republic, returned recently to Santo Domingo from a trip in the mountainous region of the Cibao on work connected with extending the sanitary campaign to the eastern and northern sections of the Republic. Sanitary corps have been organized in the communes of Bonao, Moca, and Pimentel. These make in all ten sanitary corps established through the Republic, while three more will soon be organized. All these sanitary corps are provided with equipment and materials necessary for combating hookworm, as well as typhus in sections where this latter disease is endemic.

ECUADOR

MEDICAL SERVICE FOR CHILDREN.—A free medical service for children has been established in Quito. In order that as many children as possible may profit by this important health measure the Department of Public Health has asked the civil authorities and the parish priests to use their influence among the working classes to persuade parents to take advantage of the benefits offered by this service, which it is hoped will do much toward decreasing infant mortality.

GUATEMALA

CHILDREN'S DAY IN THE NATIONAL ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Children's Day celebration was held on Christmas in the National Orphan Asylum of Guatemala City. After a program, which included the reading of the decree establishing the annual observance of Children's Day on Christmas, songs and recitations by the children and selections played by the army and the asylum bands, the director of the asylum led the guests on a trip of inspection over the building, where they viewed the new vocational training shops, the gymnasium, baths, swimming pool and recent general improvements. Announcement was also made of the awards to the 200 contestants given in the better-baby contest for children from 6 months to 3 years of age, judged according to age classes. The prize fund of 16,000 pesos provided by governmental decree of October 22, 1925, was increased by the gift of 3,000 pesos by President Orellana, who is deeply interested in the reduction of infant mortality. A sum of money was presented by the American Minister to the orphans in memory of his wife, who died last year in Guatemala, where she had made many friends.

MEXICO

EDUCATION AND TRADES FOR WOMEN SUFFERING FROM VENEREAL DISEASE.—Of all the many beneficent initiatives of the Mexican Bureau of Public Health perhaps none is more laudable than the change in the régime of Morelos Hospital in Mexico City, devoted to the treatment of women suffering from venereal disease. While formerly the 600 patients were given excellent treatment and care, they were allowed to remain idle. Last year, however, workshops were equipped at a cost of 20,000 pesos and classes started. Machinery for knitting hosiery and other articles was installed, while dressmaking, machine embroidery, toy making, and other trades are taught. Classes are also given in elementary subjects, and in painting, not the least interesting feature of the plan. By the time she leaves the hospital each patient is expected to have learned a trade adequate for her support, and she is allowed to take with her the clothing she has made while in the hospital. It is stated that the patients are now loath to be dismissed. It should also be mentioned that extensive repairs and improvements have been made in the hospital. The writer of this brief note recalls the spotless neatness of the building, and the evident devotion of Dr. Alfonso Ortiz, the director. Señorita Luz Vera, a well-known educator, has charge of the classes.

RED CROSS RELIEF.—Under the direction of Señor Bernardo Cobos four Red Cross brigades of doctors, nurses, and assistants left Mexico City on January 13 to aid the sufferers from the disastrous floods in the State of Nayarit, which were reported to have made 10,000 persons homeless, while several hundreds perished.

PARAGUAY

NEW DISPENSARY TO BE ESTABLISHED.—The National Association of Womens' Charities proposes to establish and maintain in Asunción a dispensary for the treatment of tubercular patients, and with this purpose in view has purchased a house in that city. Full details are not yet available, but it is hoped that the plan will soon be put into effect.

PERU

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.—In order to assist employers of labor to comply with the terms of law No. 1378, which is the employers' liability act, the International Insurance Co. of Peru has opened a labor accident insurance section. To meet further requirements with respect to labor accidents the company has under organization a medical department which will be conducted by a group of well-known physicians, dentists, and pharmacists.

NATIONAL ANTIVENEREAL CONFERENCE.—A decree of December 9, 1925, provides for the appointment of a committee to organize a

national antivenereal conference to study the problem of social diseases and prepare a campaign against this menace to the public welfare. This committee will prepare the program and regulations for the above-mentioned conference.

SALVADOR

CAPITAL'S STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT.—Due to the efforts of the Salvadorean Minister to Belgium, Dr. Arturo Arguello Loucel, a new public street-cleaning department has been put into operation in San Salvador with equipment ordered from Antwerp. The equipment includes 2 garbage and waste carts to be drawn either by tractors or animals, 2 tractors, and 2 sprinklers.

REGULATIONS FOR THE BETTER-BABY COMPETITION.—The regulations for the annual better-baby competition held in Salvador on December 25 of each year are given in the *Diario Oficial* of October 17, 1925. A permanent commission is established to manage the competitions, organize local branch committees and maintain the interest of Salvadorean inhabitants in these competitions, which tend to spread knowledge of health standards and infant welfare to the benefit of the rising generations.

URUGUAY

POLICE PENSION LAW.—A law published in the *Diario Oficial* of November 5, 1925, establishes the conditions under which members of the police force shall be retired and pensioned. According to this law members of the police force who are incapacitated for service or who have attained the age of 55 years may retire and receive a pension. The amount of the pension will be regulated according to the length of service and reason for retirement, but no pension will be less than 120 pesos a year.

POSTAGE EXEMPTION FOR PROHIBITION LITERATURE.—All official correspondence of the National League Against Alcoholism, as also the printed matter and the bulletin of this organization, entitled *El Lazo Blanco*, sent by mail for propaganda purposes, have been declared exempt from postage through the territory of the Republic.

VENEZUELA

PUBLICATION ON HYGIENE.—Under the title of *The Health Book* (*El Libro de Sanidad*) a publication has been put out by the Department of Public Health containing various official regulations on hygiene and articles on the prevention of disease. This book should be of great practical benefit to the public because of its instructions on hygienic and healthful living.

SANITARY REGULATIONS.—In order to promote and improve public health by checking diseases transmitted by mosquitoes, the Government issued a decree on December 22, 1925, requiring all industries having pools or deposits of water to have them covered or closed in some way so as to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes therein. Another decree of the same date obliges all proprietors of bathing places where suits are rented to the public to have these bathing suits disinfected every time they are used.

GENERAL NOTES

COLOMBIA

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—Congress has declared May 28, 1927, to be a national holiday in honor of the first centennial of the birth of Dr. Pedro Justo Berrío, patriot and statesman. An appropriation of 30,000 pesos has been made by Congress to erect monuments in the cities of Medellín and Santa Rosa de Osos to commemorate this important event.

CUBA

ENGLISH-SPEAKING POLICEMEN IN HABANA.—Of particular interest to visitors from the United States to Cuba is the organization of a special squad of English-speaking policemen in the city of Habana. The members of this squad are on duty at various points of the city, especially the wharves, and are easily identified by their blue uniforms and white and blue helmets. It is the duty of these policemen to regulate the prices of automobile fares, give information about hotel rates and theaters, and render all possible assistance to visitors.

DELEGATE TO INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE.—Dr. Antonio Sánchez de Bustamante, a judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice, has been appointed chief of the Cuban delegation to the Sixth International Conference of American States which will meet in Habana in January, 1928.

GUATEMALA

GUATEMALAN ARTIST EXHIBITS IN PARIS.—Word has been received from Paris that the exhibition of paintings of Guatemalan subjects by the Guatemalan artist Humberto Garavito has met with much favorable comment by the French art critics.

PANAMA

FUND FOR BOLÍVAR MONUMENT.—Last January word was received in Panama City that the Cuban Congress has passed favorably on a request by President Machado for the appropriation of \$20,000 toward the erection of the monument to Simón Bolívar in Panama City.

HONORS IN MEMORY OF DR. PABLO AROSEMENA.—In recognition of the services of the late Dr. Pablo Arosemena, the Government of Panama has recently appointed a committee of six, as provided in the decree of September 30, 1920, to collect and publish the works of this distinguished author, jurist, magistrate, and patriot, and to hold a competition for the painting of his portrait, which is to be hung in the hall of the National Assembly. Doctor Arosemena's works are to be printed in time for the Centenary of the Congress of Bolívar, forming part of the library of national authors issued by the Department of Public Instruction.

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO FEBRUARY 15, 1926

Subject	Date	Author
BOLIVIA		
Financing of the Cochabamba-Santa Cruz Railway, law of Nov. 18, 1925.	1924 Dec. 4	Stewart E. McMillin, consul at La Paz.
Exportation of Bolivian vegetable products.....	Dec. 7	Do.
The importation of merchandise by parcels post subject to new regulations, decree of Dec. 11, 1925.	Dec. 16	Do.
BRAZIL		
Second National Congress of Oils, will be held in Sao Paulo, September, 1925.	Dec. 11	Walter C. Thurston, consul at Sao Paulo.
October imports at Bahia.....	Dec. 14	Howard Donovan, consul in charge, at Bahia.
Coal imports at Rio de Janeiro, during August and September, 1925.	Dec. 15	Rudolf Cahn, vice consul at Rio de Janeiro.
The 1924-25 Brazilian cotton crop.....	Dec. 16	Do.
Coal imports for October, 1925.....	Dec. 19	Do.
The market for American apples at Bahia.....	Dec. 22	Howard Donovan.
1926 budget for Rio Grande do Sul approved.....	do.	E. Kitchel Farrand, vice consul in charge, Porto Alegre.
Market for American fruit in Porto Alegre.....	Dec. 23	Do.
Erection of immigrant receiving station at Bahia.....	do.	Howard Donovan.
November imports at Bahia.....	Dec. 27	Do.
New mining operations in the State of Bahia.....	Dec. 30	Do.
Declared exports to the United States from the consular district of Rio de Janeiro, calendar year 1925.	1926 Jan. 1	A. Gaulin, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Bahia commerce during December, 1925.....	Jan. 4	Howard Donovan.
The Pernambuco census of 1925.....	Jan. 7	Nathaniel P. Davis, consul at Pernambuco.
Review of Brazilian commerce and industries for the month of December, 1925.	Jan. 15	A. Gaulin.
The Rio de Janeiro financial and commercial market during November, 1925.	do.	Do.
Crop prospects and weather conditions in Brazil during the first 10 days of January.	Jan. 20	Allan Dawson, vice consul at Rio de Janeiro.
CHILE		
Résumé of the imports and exports at Valparaiso for November, 1925.	1925 Dec. 16	C. F. Deichman, consul general at Valparaiso.
Chile's deficit for 1926.....	Dec. 21	Do.
On Dec. 21, 1925 the Minister of Finance issued a decree-law making an addition to article 38 of the general banking law.	Dec. 22	Do.
COLOMBIA		
Purchase of the Banco Industrial de Cartagena by the Royal Bank of Canada.	Dec. 16	Lester L. Schnare, consul at Cartagena.
New regulations regarding importation of transformed milk into Colombia.	Dec. 24	Alfred Theo. Burri, consul at Barranquilla.
1926		
Colombian budget for 1926.....	Jan. 2	Alfred Theo. Burri.
Declared exports to the United States from Cartagena, during the year 1925.	Jan. 7	Lester L. Schnare.
Crop and product movements for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1925	Jan. 8	Do.
Review of commerce and industries of Barranquilla, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1925.	do.	Alfred Theo. Burri.
Declared exports to the United States during the years 1924 and 1925.	Jan. 11	Do.
Review of general business conditions in Santa Marta for the year 1925.	Jan. 16	Lawrence F. Cotic, vice consul at Santa Marta.
Review of commerce and industries of Cartagena, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1925.	Jan. 18	Lester L. Schnare.
Proposed highway construction in Colombia.....	Jan. 20	Alfred Theo. Burri.
COSTA RICA		
Review of commerce and industries for the Port Limon district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1925.	Jan. 28	John James Meily, consul at Port Limon.

Reports received to February 15, 1926—Continued

Subject	Date	Author
CUBA		
Establishment of modern bread-making plant at Holguin.....	1925 Dec. 29	Horace J. Dickinson, consul at Antilla.
Coal trade of Santiago de Cuba in 1925.....	Dec. 31	Francis R. Stewart, consul at Santiago de Cuba.
Annual report on commerce and industries for 1925.....	.....do.....	Do.
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended Dec. 31, 1925.....	.....do.....	Do.
Crop and product movement at ports of Nuevitas and Puerto Tarafa, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1925.....	.....do.....	Lawrence P. Briggs, consul at Nuevitas.
1926		
Report on commerce and industries of Matanzas, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1925, with particular reference to the sugar industry.....	Jan. 2	Augustus Ostertag, vice consul at Matanzas.
Economic conditions of Isle of Pines, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1925.....	Jan. 11	Sheridan Talbott, vice consul at Nueva Gerona.
Parcel post imports into Cuba, fiscal year 1922-23 and 1923-24.....	Jan. 13	Carlton Bailey Hurst, consul general at Habana.
Declared export return from Antilla for 1924 and 1925.....	Jan. 18	Horace J. Dickinson.
Review of the commerce and industries of Cuba.....	Jan. 19	Carlton Bailey Hurst.
Consolidated statement of declared exports from the Republic of Cuba for 1925.....	Jan. 21	Do.
Marble of the Isle of Pines.....	Jan. 24	Sheridan Talbott.
December, 1925 report on commerce and industries.....	Jan. 27	Carlton Bailey Hurst.
Bids for construction of Cuban Congressional Palace.....	Jan. 30	Do.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Declared exports of Santo Domingo consular district, for calendar year 1925.....	Jan. 2	James J. Murphy, Jr., consul at Santo Domingo.
Crop and product movements, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1925.....	.....do.....	Do.
Commerce and industries, last quarter of 1925.....	Jan. 5	Do.
Review of commerce and industries of Puerto Plata district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1925.....	Jan. 15	W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata.
HAITI		
1925		
Review of commerce and industries, Cape Haitien district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1925.....	Dec. 31	Winthrop R. Scott, consul at Cape Haitien.
1926		
Economic and commercial summary for Haiti.....	Jan. 25	Maurice P. Dunlap, consul at Port au Prince.
PANAMA		
December report on general conditions.....	Jan. 14	H. D. Myers, consul at Panama City.
Review of commerce and industries of Colon district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1925.....	Jan. 16	William F. Robertson, vice consul at Colon.
URUGUAY		
Regulations governing the admission to the practice of dentistry in Uruguay of graduates of foreign universities.....	Jan. 4	O. Gaylord Marsh, consul at Montevideo.
Charges on merchandise in transit through Montevideo.....	Jan. 5	Do.
Mean annual temperature and rainfall in Montevideo in 1925, as compared with the averages for 1901 to 1920.....	.....do.....	Do.
New floating dry dock for Montevideo.....	Jan. 11	Do.
Proposed national road congress in Montevideo.....	Jan. 14	Do.
VENEZUELA		
1925		
The dairy industry of the Maracaibo consular district.....	Dec. 29	Alexander K. Sloan, consul at Maracaibo.
Review of commerce and industries of Puerto Cabello consular district, quarter ended Dec. 31, 1925.....	Jan. 16	George R. Phelan, vice consul at Puerto Cabello.
Venezuelan cacao outlook for 1926.....	Jan. 27	Daniel J. Driscoll, vice consul at La Guaira.

