

APPENDIX A

ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAROCT. 1, 1932 to SEPT. 30, 1933

(In Dollars)

PERSONAL ACCOUNT

	<u>Per Month</u>	<u>For Year</u>
Food	\$100.00	\$1,200.00
Taxi and Carfare	7.00	84.00
Drugs and Medicines	12.00	144.00
Personal Care	7.00	84.00
Amusement	5.00	60.00
Clothes	50.00	600.00
Laundry and Cleaning	6.00	72.00
Servants	31.00	372.00
Lights and Heat	14.00	168.00
Gardner and garden	7.00	84.00
Telephone	3.40	40.80
Automobile (Taxes, insurance, gasoline, etc.)	23.00	276.00
Household furnishings and supplies	33.00	396.00
Personal Clubs	8.00	96.00
Medical and Dental services	10.00	120.00
Incidental, unaccounted and unforeseen	<u>35.00</u>	<u>420.00</u>
	\$351.40	\$4,216.80

OPERATING ACCOUNTHouserent, Taxes and Insurance

Houserent	\$ 66.00	\$ 792.00
Taxes (U.S. income--estimated)	8.33	100.00
Insurance (household furnishings)	<u>1.00</u>	<u>12.00</u>
	\$ 75.33	\$ 904.00

Office Expenses

	<u>Per Month</u>	<u>For Year</u>
Office rent (1)	\$ 25.50	\$ 306.00
Stenographer (2)	65.00	715.00
Janitor (3)	2.50	30.00
Books, Magazines, Newspapers, etc.	20.00	240.00
Stamps	1.00	12.00
Telegrams	1.00	12.00
Telephone (4)	3.00	36.00
Miscellaneous supplies	4.00	48.00
Professional Clubs	5.00	60.00
Official entertainment	10.00	120.00
Incidental and unforeseen	<u>10.00</u>	<u>120.00</u>
	\$147.00	\$1,699.00

TRAVEL ACCOUNTIn Mexico

Sundry trips	\$ <u>100.00</u>
	\$ 100.00

Outside of Mexico

Transportation: Mexico City-Ft.Worth-	
San Francisco and return-ENS and KCS	\$ 550.00
Baggage	20.00
Tips	20.00
Hotel	250.00
Incidental	<u>50.00</u>
	\$ 890.00

- (1) Figured on basis of \$17.00 per month from Oct. 1, 1932 to March 31, 1933 and \$34.00 per month from April 1, 1933 to Sept. 30, 1933.
- (2) On basis of 11 months - i.e. during Oct. and Nov. of 1932 stenographer to be paid half time.
- (3) On basis of \$1.50 per month to March 31, 1933 and \$3.00 per month thereafter.
- (4) On basis of \$2.00 per month to March 31, 1933 and \$4.00 per month thereafter.

SUMMARY

	<u>Per Month</u>	<u>For Year</u>
PERSONAL ACCOUNT	\$351.40	\$4,216.80
OPERATING ACCOUNT		
Houserent, Taxes and Insurance	75.33	904.00
Office Expenses	<u>147.00</u>	<u>1,699.00</u>
	\$573.73	\$6,819.80
TRAVEL ACCOUNT		
In Mexico		100.00
Outside Mexico		<u>890.00</u>
		\$ 990.00

TOTAL APPROPRIATION FOR FISCAL YEAR

PERSONAL AND OPERATING ACCOUNTS	\$6,819.80
TRAVEL ACCOUNT	<u>990.00</u>
	\$7,809.80
	<u> </u>
	<u> </u>

APPENDIX B

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT ACCOUNT
Statment as of September 1, 1932

I Summary and balance of dollar account

Credits

Received from Institute, June 25, 1931	\$3,000.00
Interest on deposit of funds in bank	27.90
	\$3,027.90

Debits

Previously transferred to silver account	\$1,255.63
Transferred to silver account, Jan. 1, 1932.....	13.70
" " " " , " 19, "	72.50
" " " " , " 27, "	100.00
" " " " , April 8, "	17.85
" " " " , July 2, "	150.00
" " " " , " 18, "	173.00
Bank balance, September 1, 1932	1,245.22
	\$3,027.90

II Summary and balance of silver account

Credits

Previously received from dollar account	4,162.34
Received from dollar account, Jan. 1, \$13.70 at 2.53.	34.66
" " " " , " 19, \$72.50 at 2.53.	183.43
" " " " , " 27, \$100.00 at 2.53.	253.00
" " " " , April 8, \$17.85 at 2.97.	53.00
" " " " , July 2, \$150.00 at 3.78.	567.00
" " " " , July 18, \$173.00 at 3.40.	588.20
	5,841.63

Debits

Expenditures as previously noted	4,009.88
Expenditures - Household equipment (detail next sheet)	1,493.45
Cash on hand, September 1, 1932	338.30
	5,841.63

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT ACCOUNT
 Detail of Expenditures in Pesos
as of Sept. 1, 1932

Household

	Pesos	
1 green lounge chair - living room	126.05	
1 green lounge chair -pillow back- living room...	198.60	
2 small Kashmir rugs	34.66	
1 bed - servant's room	17.94	
1 child's bed and mattress	60.00	
1 dresser - bedroom No. 1	175.00	
1 child's wardrobe	53.00	
1 bookcase - red and black duco	80.00	
1 Hotpoint electric stove	588.20	
1 paneled Colonial screen	<u>160.00</u>	1,493.45

INVENTORY OF
FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT -- MEXICAN POST OF THE
INSTITUTE OF CURRENT WORLD AFFAIRS
as of September 1, 1932

OFFICE FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT

	<u>Pesos</u>
2 open bookcases of five shelves each	59.00
1 large oak stenographer's table	43.50
1 revolving stenographer's chair	38.00
1 small steel filing cabinet -- two drawers	29.00
1 chair -- red with woven fiber seat	12.00
1 cedar table -- two carved drawers and glass top	183.50
1 storage cabinet with carved doors	175.00
1 fiber doormat	4.00
1 wall display rack	105.60
1 "Berloy" steel filing cabinet -- 4 drawers	85.00
1 small stenographer's table	8.00
2 small bookcases of four shelves each	10.00
1 chair covered with red brocade	30.00
2 large chairs -- red leather cushions	160.00
1 desk lamp	8.50
1 postage scale	6.00
1 paper punch	5.00
1 stationery rack -- mahogany finish	10.00
1 "Leica" camera No. 31846 - lens F-3:5	200.00
1 wastebasket	4.00
sundry books and maps #	1,176.10

#Note: All books and maps belonging to the ICWA are marked as follows:

INSTITUTE OF CURRENT WORLD AFFAIRS

Note: The following articles in the Mexican office of the ICWA are the property of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation.

1 "Artmetal" filing cabinet -- four drawers	80.00
2 swivel desk chairs	80.00
1 large green rug	195.00
1 Underwood typewriter No. 356786-11	300.79
1 paper clip machine	12.00
1 steel storage cabinet	150.00

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENTLiving Room and Entrance Hall

	<u>Pesos</u>	
1 small oriental rug	80.00	
1 pine end-table -- red	2.00	
1 yellow brocade chair and slip cover	20.00	
1 yellow brocade armchair and slip cover	30.00	
1 gate-leg table	50.00	
1 combination victrola and radio, model RE57	951.20	
1 standing lamp	10.00	
1 sofa	75.00	
3 sofa pillows	5.00	
1 firescreen	20.00	
2 round reed tray tables	15.00	
1 floor lamp -- two lights	35.00	
1 bookcase -- duco finish	80.00	
1 small mahogany chair	12.00	
3 pairs cretonne curtains	65.00	
1 table runner	10.00	
1 carved cigarette box	8.00	
1 lacquer cigarette box	7.00	
2 copper ashtrays	7.50	
1 bookend	9.00	
1 Guadalajara jar	10.00	
1 end-table with drawer	20.00	
1 green lounge chair	126.05	
1 green lounge chair with pillow back	198.60	
1 rug No. 1346 "Koraran"	262.00	
1 Guadalajara jar	5.00	
1 paneled screen (wall board)	40.00	
1 sarape rug -- blue and yellow	32.00	
1 hall bench	125.00	
1 picture -- antique Virgin	30.00	
1 tin lamp	10.00	
1 paneled Colonial screen	160.00	2,510.35

Breakfast Room

1 bookcase	30.00	
2 Cuernavaca leather chairs	20.00	
1 dish and ornament rack	2.50	
2 pictures -- old prints of Mexican ports	25.00	
1 folding cardtable	10.00	
1 sarape rug	24.00	
1 lacquer cigarette box	14.00	
2 native fiber-bottom chairs	8.50	134.00

Dining Room

1	serving table, two carved drawers	80.00	
1	large gray rug	210.00	
1	diningroom table	125.00	
6	diningroom chairs, leather covered	240.00	
1	dish cabinet	90.00	
1	small pine end-table	3.00	
1	cretonne curtains	11.00	
1	silver plated serving tray	20.00	
1	copper tray	18.00	
	sundry breakfast dishes -- yellow	30.00	
	sundry gold leaf crystal glasses	37.00	
	sundry Mexican glassware	26.00	
	miscellaneous table china	65.00	
	sundry serving and salad plates	47.00	
	Dresden tea-set and coffee pot	36.00	
	sundry table linen	125.00	1,163.00

Kitchen

1	icebox	76.00	
1	electric waffleiron	25.00	
1	kitchen table	12.00	
2	kitchen chairs	3.00	
1	electric stove - Hotpoint	588.20	
	sundry pots and pans	75.00	
	sundry cleaning equipment	30.00	809.20

Bedroom I

1	armchair -- yellow brocade with slip cover	32.00	
1	round end-table -- dull cedar finish	12.00	
1	wastebasket	3.00	
1	desk -- dull cedar finish, spool legs	60.00	
1	mahogany framed mirror with drawer	35.00	
1	pine bed-table	7.00	
1	round mahogany table	30.00	
1	yellow bed lamp	8.00	
1	green brocade table cover	10.00	
1	rug -- No.1483 "Dozaran"	327.50	
2	small yellow rag rugs	10.00	
3	pairs pink chintz curtains	17.80	
1	window shade	14.00	
1	purple brocaded dresser scarf	7.00	
1	bed -- mahogany finish	90.00	
1	mattress	25.00	
1	bed springs	10.00	
1	white wool blanket	15.00	
2	sofa pillows	5.00	
1	mosquito net	14.00	
1	dresser	175.00	907.30

Bedroom II

1	wardrobe with carved doors	150.00	
1	desk -- imitation leather top -- 5-drawer	100.00	
1	gray sarape rug	50.00	
1	dark cedar drop leaf table	50.00	
1	pine bedframe	10.00	
1	bedsprings	15.00	
1	mattress	25.00	
1	white wool blanket	60.00	
1	pillow	6.00	
1	bedside bookcase	7.00	
1	gold wooden framed mirror	45.00	
2	sofa pillows	6.00	
1	plaid steamer rug blanket	10.00	
1	bedsprings and mattress	125.00	
3	pairs gray rep window curtains	40.00	699.00

Bedroom III

1	standing lamp	12.00	
2	small mahogany chairs	24.00	
2	white sarape rugs	80.00	
1	stool -- red leather cover	8.00	
1	mattress	60.00	
1	white and lavender blanket	28.00	
3	pairs of organdy curtains	12.00	
1	wastebasket	4.00	228.00

Nursery

2	small Kashmir rugs	34.66	
1	large pine table	7.00	
1	child's bed and mattress	60.00	
1	electric stove	30.00	
1	child's wardrobe	53.00	184.66

Bathroom

1	bathstool	2.00	
2	bathrugs	10.00	
1	wastebasket	2.50	
2	towel racks	7.00	
1	toilet paper rack	2.00	
1	medicine chest	16.00	
1	metal clothes hamper	12.00	
	sundry towels and bedlinen	80.00	131.50

Maid's room

1	iron cot and mattress	20.00	
1	washstand	7.00	
1	chair	15.00	
1	iron cot	<u>17.94</u>	59.94

Miscellaneous

1	Ford car Model A. Motor No. 4227753 and Owner's Liscence	2,586.38	
1	white pine ironing table	4.00	
1	electric iron	15.00	
1	hall rug	40.00	
4	window shades	40.00	
1	telephone stool	10.00	
1	lawn mower	27.00	
1	henequen hammock	4.50	
	sundry curtain rods	65.00	
	sundry carpenter's tools	15.00	
	sundry garden tools	7.00	
2	camp chairs	<u>26.00</u>	2,839.88

SUMMARY

Office Furnishings and Equipment.....	1,176.10
Household Furnishings and Equipment	<u>9,666.83</u>
	10,842.93

PERSONAL PROPERTY OF E.N.S.

1

Acquired with Institute Funds

	<u>Pesos</u>
1 small copper jug	1.50
1 small picture -- Degas Dancing Girls	11.50
1 Oaxaca sarape, black and gray	10.00
1 picture -- pencil drawing of Indian girl	18.50
3 small copper pots	20.00
1 iron stirrup bookholder	5.00
1 large copper pot	15.00
1 large picture -- Degas Dancing Girls	45.00
1 double-headed eagle mirror	10.00
1 picture -- water color Carlos Mérida	10.00
1 carved cedar chest	18.00
1 silver flower bowl	23.00
1 silver bonbon dish	18.00
6 silver butter plates	74.00
6 silver ashtrays	20.00
1 silver pitcher	20.00
8 silver butter knives	15.85
1 silver serving spoon and fork	14.00
6 silver coffee spoons	26.00
6 silver soup spoons	30.00
6 silver desert forks	36.00
sundry Victrola records	
sundry books	

Acquired with Other Funds, Gifts, etc.

1 pair small brass candlesticks	
2 olive drab army blankets	
1 student flexible desk lamp	
1 cobra candlestick	
1 desk picture frame	
1 carved stone bear	
1 etching -- Yucatecan scene	
1 etching -- tree	
1 large brass candlestick	
1 iron wall ornament -- holy water container	
1 sahumador	
1 electric toaster	
1 round serving dish -- silver plated with top	
1 oval serving dish -- silver plated with top	
1 round silver serving tray	
1 oriental rug - No. 828 "Atchar"	
1 oriental rug X	
1 set of flat table silver	
1 silver meat tray	
1 silver coffee set -- pot, pitcher and bowl	
1 wrought iron wall ornament	
1 carved wardrobe	
1 oil painting (of flowers)	
sundry Victrola records	
sundry personal photographs and pictures	

1. See paragraph 4 of Memorandum of Agreement between the Institute of Current World Affairs and Eyler N. Simpson, October 1, 1931.

APPENDIX C

**SIMPSON GIVES THREE
COOPER FOUNDATION
LECTURES ON MEXICO**

**To be Presented in Friends
Meeting House on October
15, 16, 18**

IS AUTHORITY ON SUBJECT

Dr. N. Eyler Simpson will give the first of his three lectures on Mexico which are to be delivered the 15, 16, and 18 of October in the Friends Meeting House at 8:15 o'clock Thursday evening, October 15th. These three lectures on Mexico are part of the program for the current year of the Cooper Foundation which sponsors annually the bringing of prominent lecturers to Swarthmore. Later on in the season, Dr. John Livingston Lowes of Harvard will give a series of five lectures on the general subject of Chaucer.

Subjects of Lectures

Dr. Simpson's first lecture will be "Mexico; The Land, the People, and the Culture". In his second lecture on the following evening he will dwell on the subject of "Americanism Crosses the Rio Grande." His last lecture on the country will deal with Mexico's future and the problems which it needs to solve. This he calls, "Mexico: Where Headed?" Dr. Simpson is well qualified to give talks on Mexico, for he has had many contacts with the people and has lived there for many years. At the present time, he is the representative in Mexico of the Institute of Current World Affairs as well as acting as Mexican secretary to the Guggenheim Foundation. In 1926 he was sent to Mexico by the Institute to study the political and social problems peculiar to that country. This gave him an excellent opportunity to learn about their business and social structure at first hand. While he was there he investigated the Mexican cattle industry for the late Ambassador Morrow, who was interested in the possibilities in this field in Mexico. He has written special reports of varied aspects of Mexican affairs, including both elementary and higher education, industry conditions, and upon some of the most pressing social problems. It has been said that due to his connection with high Mexican officials he probably knows as much of the recent Mexican revolutions as any American.

Dr. Eyler N. Simpson is a graduate of the University of Texas, and received a Ph.D., in Political Science at the University of Chicago. He taught Political Science at University of Chicago, and became Assistant Dean.

Dr. Simpson expects to give lectures in various universities, but his talks at Swarthmore are his first public lectures on Mexico in the United States.

SIMPSON GIVES THREE COOPER FOUNDATION LECTURES ON MEXICO

Swan Mirror Press, Inc. Oct. 20, 1931.

**Shows that Diversity is
Greatest Characteristic
of Mexico**

STRESSES ECONOMIC FORCES

Dr. N. Eyer Simpson last Sunday night completed his series of three lectures on Mexico with his talk, "Mexico, Where Headed?" The lectures were held on Thursday, Friday and Sunday evenings in the Friends' Meeting House and were under the auspices of the Cooper Foundation. His lectures were the first of two series being brought here this year by the Foundation. The other is to be given by Dr. Lowes who will speak on the general subject of Chaucer early next year.

LECTURER



Dr. N. Eyer Simpson

In his first lecture on Thursday night he laid the foundation for the following talks by discussing the geographical and ethnological characteristics of the country. His topic was "Mexico, The Land, the People, and the Culture". The dominating note of Mexican topography and climate is its great variation and sudden changes. Large mountain ranges dominate the land. The central plateau which

(Continued on Page Three)

SIMPSON GIVES THIRD COOPER FOUNDATION LECTURE ON MEXICO

(Continued from Page One)

is the third highest in the world occupies an area of two-thirds of the republic. They average about 9,000 feet in altitude above sea level and afford a cool and delightful retreat at a distance of only thirty miles from the coastal plains which are very hot and possess a climate not unlike most semi-tropical countries. Mexico City, Dr. Simpson said, has the climate that California boasts of having. By an hour or two ride from Mexico City it is possible to have nearly any climate desired.

There are very slight variations in the seasons, the two principal changes being not in heat as here but in rain fall. In parts of the country there is an annual rainfall of 150 inches or nearly four times that of Illinois.

Composition of Peoples

Out of a population of 17,000,000 people, more than one third live in one twentieth of the total area. Contrary to the general belief that there is a large amount of Spanish blood in Mexicans nine tenths of the population is of Indian or aboriginal origin. The Spanish influx in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries has been completely absorbed and the Spanish strains have been spread so thin that they play only a minute part in the geneological background of the average Mexican.

Although Mexico is biologically of Indian blood its state of culture and homogeneity is very dissimilar. There are very industrious Indians residing in Yucatan and some of the least civilized and most warlike ones living in Sonora. Sueaking in chemical terms, Mexico's culture background may be compared to a solution, which upon being held up to the light reveals a thick murky Indian sediment on the bottom, followed by a lighter colored middle layer of Indo-Hispanic, and on the top a slight Spanish smudge.

Second Lecture

In the second lecture given last Friday night, he stressed the informal relationship between Mexico and the United States both economically and culturally. He said that Mexico was being contaminated by Americanism and its mechanical invasion was tending to destroy the civilization and beauty of old Mexico. The American invasion is constantly proceeding into Mexico and at the present time over one and a half billions of dollars have been invested by American interests below the Rio Grande. The American penetration into Mexico is reflected in the movies, in the newspapers and in advertising, to say nothing of the way a poor grade of English is making its inroads into Spanish as a national language with the result that neither are well spoken by many groups. Penetration on the part of the United States has aroused suspicion, fear, jealousy, and a new ballyhooing of national patriotism. Mexico's salvation lies in the hands of the engineers and economists who realize that Mexico must adapt machine civilization with the least amount of friction and upset.

Third Lecture

On Sunday night he lectured on the theme of "Mexico, Where Headed"? Mexico has two major problems to solve, the one social and the other economic. The first is the attempt to culturally integrate a vast diversity of peoples and tribes. The second is to make the man economic unit. In a trip to the interior he found people living in such poor condition that his party had to try for hours to get food to eat. The sanitary conditions and the mechanical progress were lower than found anywhere else in the world. Mechanical power and the wheel, two of the backbones of all industry were lacking in this region, all goods being transported by back. To make a unified Mexico out of what is in reality many different countries with different thoughts, habits, and traditions is a task of the greatest magnitude. Dr. Simpson went on to say that minimum sustenance wage for a family of five laborers is at least \$1.40 per day. Actually according to a survey the average laborer received in some sections of country as low as 60 cents a day.

In its agriculture Mexico falls far below standards of other nations.

Machines Invade Land Of Revolts

Mexico Becoming American-
ised Claims Dr. E. Simpson

INFLUENCE POWERFUL
Mexico Daily 12/5/31

**United States Monopolizes
Exports—Country Being
Economically Blighted**

"Mexico stands in the presence of a profound and far-reaching change,—a change which a large part of the western world has already undergone. Mexico is being americanized, industrialized, inevitably it is being caught up and drawn into the system of industrial civilization and both the irresistible attractive force and the unopposable propulsive force is the United States." The above statement is the theme upon which Dr. E. Simpson based his address to the Sociological society, yesterday afternoon in the Arts Building.

Important Fact

Dr. Simpson believes that the most important, the most significant, the most transcendent fact about Mexico is the United States. The meaning of this, he explained, was that Mexico lives next door to the most powerful economic and industrial machine in the world—the importance of which cannot be overemphasized.

A Mexican writer, Jose Juan Tablada, states, "The vast majority of Mexico is contaminated with Americanization—telephones, radios, victrolas, the lizzies typewriters." The American cultural penetration applies mainly to the large urban centres.

Influenced U.S.A.

Mexico has to some extent influenced the United States, but on the other hand the cultural influences of the latter are incomparably greater. The speaker referred first of all to the advertisements typically American, the same as those found in any paper or magazine published in the States. Comic strips of the day and popular movie stars are special features, and it is difficult to find anything really Mexican. As a result of these influences, one finds bobbed hair, shortened skirts and collegiate trousers. So as a result the people are beginning to think that they are losing their souls.

U. S. Monopoly

The United States monopolizes the exports of Mexico by buying from 60 per cent to 85 per cent yearly. The latter buys what she needs from her neighbour across the border.

The Mexican naturally resents this change in his family life from American influences, he sees his countryside being blighted by violent billboards, hot-dog stands and other monstrosities. Because he sees his land Americanized, he is afraid. On the other hand this has created a feeling of nationalism protesting against this menace.

Mexicans Thinking

Mexicans are now beginning to think, to plan some way to overcome the impending evil, and if they are to progress it is to be on their own terms. They believe that it is up to them to administer to their own needs as they find them.

Miss Young, the president, introduced the guest speaker. Dr. Dawson of the Sociology department was present.

Mexican Economic Problems Outlined

Mexican Daily 12/5/31

Dr. E. Simpson Speaker At
Commercial Luncheon

RACES MUST UNITE

Exports Should Prove Of
More Benefit To Country
Than Previously

"Whatever may be Mexico's present difficulties, they will not, I believe, permanently obstruct the progress or curtail the dogged and patient persistence of a race which had produced civilizations and forgotten them when many of the nations of the Western world were howling wildernesses and blank spaces on the face of the earth", concluded Dr. Eyer N. Simpson guest speaker at the luncheon of the Commercial Society held yesterday in the Grill Room of the Union.

Outlined Conditions

Dr. Simpson outlined the economic and social conditions of Mexico laying particular stress upon the work of the present government in education, agricultural land reforms, and highway construction. The problem which confronts the Mexicans at present, the speaker said, is how they will shape and mold a number of geographically racially and culturally disparate groups into a homogeneous, self-conscious community working for common ends and aspiring to common ideals. In addition to this they must find methods to increase the economic efficiency of the nation which is primarily an agricultural one.

Industrial Conditions

In speaking of the industrial conditions of the country, Dr. Simpson said that although the exports of minerals and of oil which are in themselves one of the most important exports of the country are not as valuable to Mexico as they might be. The reason for this was that even though some 335,400,000 pesos worth of mineral products and around 87,300,000 pesos worth of oil was exported in 1929, the country did not profit from those exports as much as she would have done had these industries been owned and controlled entirely in the country.

Dr. Simpson, who is secretary of the Guggenheim Foundation for Mexico and representative of the institute of World Affairs has spent more than four years in Mexico.

MEXICO'S RECENT ADVANCE SHOWN

Montreal Star - 12/4/31

Guggenheim Official Says Educational Facilities Expanded

Mexico's great strides forward in providing educational facilities for its growing citizens and the progress being made in building up an adequate highway system, were outlined by Dr. E. N. Simpson, secretary of the Guggenheim Foundation for Mexico, before a large audience of McGill students today at a luncheon of the McGill Commercial Society in the McGill Union.

One of the two sons, Fernando Ortiz Rubio, of the Mexican president now pursuing their studies at McGill, was among those present as guests. Others included Col. Wilfrid Bovey, Profs. R. M. Sugars, R. R. Thompson, J. P. Day, Paul Villard and John Culliton.

MANY SCHOOLS OPENED.

Since the revolutionary days of 1910-1921 some 6,400 rural schools have been opened by the Mexican Government while thousands of miles of gravelled and hard-surfaced have been constructed, Dr. Simpson stated. Some 13,000,000 acres of land have also been distributed to individual owners, following the expropriation of many large estates.

Two of the great problems still to be solved, however, were the breaking down of "cultural lumps" or "social isolation" brought about by the mountainous topography of Mexico and the building up of a more independent economic system so that Mexico, which was essentially an agricultural country, would not have to import each year millions of dollars worth of agricultural products.

MEXICAN STUDENT DEFENDS COUNTRY

Montreal Gazette 2/11/31.

Son of President Rubio, McGill Man, Replies to Dr. Simpson

Though enrolled at a university in a foreign land, Guillermo Ortiz Rubio, son of President Ortiz Rubio of Mexico, and first year Arts student at McGill, evidently does not intend to let statements about his country pass by unnoticed if he does not agree with them. Last week Dr. E. N. Simpson, secretary of the Guggenheim Foundation for Mexico, addressed a student meeting at McGill, and Mr. Rubio takes issue with him on his general attitude in a letter which he has composed, with a view to addressing it to Dr. Simpson.

He says, in part: "Mexico has been the target for criticism and the subject of many false insinuations for many years, either by direct, absurd and careless statements, or through the press circulation of sensational and detrimental news items about Mexico which are later authentically disproved, but in the meantime have gone the rounds of the press of the world.

"One does not need to be a seer to perceive in this shameful and detrimental campaign against Mexico by well-organized groups (with which Dr. Simpson seems to agree) a sole aim to meddle in our home affairs and ridicule our laws for reasons best known to themselves and to suit their own interests.

"I attribute Dr. Simpson's statements to lack of understanding of the Mexican people, their psychology, customs and habits, and hence to ignorance regarding the real economic condition of the country."

After referring to several points raised in the address, Mr. Rubio continues: "The direction of government affairs is in the hands of a strong group of patriotic men, highly trained, well versed in internal as well as foreign affairs, and they are working faithfully and honorably to readjust the nation's internal and external affairs so that Mexico will stand high in the family of nations."

EL "CASO" DE MEXICO SEGUN MR. SIMPSON

Universal
Mexico City 12/12/21.

Cuál fue, en resumen, la conferencia de aquel universitario, que refutó el joven Ortiz Rubio

Para Simpson, nuestro país está americanizándose.-- Los anuncios y los sandwiches

United Press
MONTREAL, diciembre 11.—La "Gazette" publica en su edición de hoy una carta del joven Guillermo Ortiz Rubio en la que refuta algunas partes de la conferencia sustentada por el Secretario de la Fundación Guggenheim en México, doctor Eyler Simpson, en la Universidad de McGill, donde se encuentra estudiando el hijo del Presidente de México; publicando tan sólo la Gazette, un breve resumen de la conferencia del doctor Simpson sustentada el último sábado ante la Sociedad Comercial de Estudiantes de la Universidad mencionada.

Un resumen de la carta del joven Ortiz Rubio, comprendiendo lo más importante, fue incluida en la información telegráfica enviada por la United Press anoche desde esta ciudad. En cuanto a lo más saliente de la conferencia, que motivó la carta del joven Ortiz Rubio, se da a continuación: "Después de esbozar las condiciones económicas de México, haciendo hincapié en la labor del actual Gobierno, especialmente en lo que respecta a las reformas llevadas a cabo en cuestión de educación, y en lo referente a la repartición de tierras, así como en lo que se refiere a construcción de carreteras, dijo que el actual problema de México está en la forma en que deberá amoldar a los diversos grupos disímiles entre sí, debido por características originadas por la situación geográfica de la zona, en que residen y por sus características raciales y culturales, para formar un grupo homogéneo y lograr una comunidad consciente de sí misma que trabaje por un fin común y aspire a unos mismos ideales.

Agrego, que las exportaciones de los productos minerales y petroleros de México no son de tanta importancia como debieran, porque las industrias no son plenamente propiedad de mexicanos y por lo mismo no están por completo controladas en el interior del país. "México se encuentra, dijo, en presencia de un cambio profundo y trascendental que ya ha sufrido en gran parte el mundo Occidental y México está americanizándose e industrializándose. Es inevitable que quede cogido en un sistema industrial y de civilización, pues ambos sistemas están dotados de irresistible fuerza de atracción, y de otro sistema de fuerza propulsora a la que no podrá oponerse siendo esa fuerza los Estados Unidos".

México, hasta cierto punto ha estado influenciado por los Estados Unidos; pero es de notarse que las influencias culturales de ese país han sido incomparablemente más grandes, y el mexicano naturalmente resiente los cambios en su vida familiar ocasionados por la influencia americana, y ve a su país cubierto de chillantes anuncios a los lados de los caminos, de puestos de sandwiches a la americana y por otras monstruosidades. Esta situación ha sido también causa de que se hayan expresado temores de que el nacionalismo proteste en contra de esa situación.

EN DEFENSA DE NUESTRO PAIS

Nacional 12/11/31

MONTREAL, Canadá, diciembre 10. (U. P.).—Guillermo Ortiz Rubio, hijo del Presidente de México, acaba de publicar una carta dirigida al doctor Eyler N. Simpson, Secretario de la Fundación Guggenheim, en México, en la que se refiere a algunas partes de una conferencia recientemente sustentada por Mr. Simpson en la Universidad McGill, en la que Guillermo Ortiz Rubio está haciendo sus estudios.

La carta mencionada dice en parte lo siguiente: "Atribuyo lo que ha declarado Mr. Simpson a falta de comprensión de su parte con respecto a cuanto se

relaciona al pueblo mexicano, su psicología, sus costumbres, sus hábitos, y por lo mismo, a ignorancia de lo que se relaciona a las verdaderas condiciones económicas del país."

Asegura el hijo del Presidente que con frecuencia se presenta a México en la prensa del extranjero, en forma nada apegada a la verdad, y agregó que el Gobierno de su país "se encuentra en manos de un grupo fuerte de patriotas bien entrenados y versados en cuestiones interiores y exteriores, que trabaja fiel y honorablemente, para amoldar a México en forma que ocupe un lugar elevado en la familia de las naciones."

OPINION RESPECTO A LOS MALES QUE AQUEJAN A MEXICO

Por Hilo Directo

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania, diciembre 10. (AP).—Durante la asamblea que tuvo anoche aquí la Asociación de Política Exterior, se atribuyeron los males de México a la falta de maquinaria agrícola moderna y a la mala inteligencia de ese país respecto de su vecino.

El doctor Eyler N. Simpson, miembro del Instituto de Asuntos Mundiales, manifestó que aunque México es un país agrícola, está atrasado en su progreso por causa de la maquinaria y los métodos anticuados. Anadió que ese país tiene que importar muchos productos agrícolas.

El juez Florence E. Allen, de la Suprema Corte de Ohio, y Presidente de la Comisión de Relaciones Culturales con la América Latina, aseguró que no puede haber acuerdo entre los Estados Unidos y México mientras no sea derrocada la barrera que forman los prejuicios entre los dos países.

Ex. 12-11-31

OPINION ON MEXICO

PITTSBURGH, ec. 10. (AP)—Mexico's ills were attributed to lack of modern agricultural machinery and misunderstanding with its neighbor at a meeting of the Foreign Policy Association last night.

Dr. Eyer N. Simpson of the Institute of Current World Affairs, said that although an agriculture country, Mexico is retarded in its progress because of antiquated methods and machinery. He added many agriculture products must be imported.

Judge Florence E. Allen, of the Ohio Supreme Court, chairman of the committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America, asserted that there can be no agreement between the United States and Mexico until the barrier of prejudice is broken.

mon cause. *Cornell Daily Sun*
12/15/11
**Lecturer on Mexico
To Speak Here Today**

Eyler N. Simpson will deliver a lecture on the Schiff Foundation in Baker Laboratory at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon. The title of his address is "Americanism crosses the Rio Grande." Mr. Simpson who has been in Mexico for seven years and knows many of its prominent men, in both politics and industry, is representing the Institute of Current World Affairs.

The institute places expert observers in danger-spots throughout the world to furnish accurate information about their respective regions. Mr. Simpson is one of these experts whom the Institute of Current World Affairs has made available to American universities this semester that he may answer all questions and give all types on information about Mexico.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS

TOPIC OF TALK

Cornell Daily Sun 12/16/31.

**Latin-American Country Being
Rapidly Americanized, De-
clares Observer**

"If I were asked to state the most significant fact about Mexico at the present time, I would probably say the United States," said Dr. Eyler N. Simpson in a lecture on "Americanism Crosses the Rio Grande" in Baker Laboratory yesterday afternoon.

"I do not wish to minimize the importance of documental relations between the United States and Mexico," said Dr. Simpson, "but it is not the relations of the countries as states but as economic and cultural entities which count. The Mexicans feel that Americanization complicates life rather than simplifying it."

Machine's Influence

Mexico, according to Dr. Simpson, is being Americanized rapidly in the urban areas, and more slowly in the rural districts, by films, machines, radios, and investments from the United States. Some of the Mexicans are overcome by fear of the "machine way of life", and are making vain gestures of patriotism and sentimentalism. There are a few, however, who realize that it is foolish and useless to talk of keeping the machine out of Mexico. Mexicans who know their country are aware of the necessity of modern science, but they want the machine to come on their own terms.

Dr. Simpson has lived in Mexico for seven years as an expert observer for the Institute of Current World Affairs.

MEXICO IS WELL ON WAY TO SUCCESS

Univ. 12-17-31

Representative of Guggenheim Foundation praises sincere effort on part of leading statesmen

Declares that this country might forge ahead while U. S. remains in state of disorganization

United Press

NEW YORK, December 16.—Byler Simpson, representative of the Guggenheim Foundation in Mexico, in a radio address over the National Broadcasting Company's chain, said "Mexico's national plan constitutes an honest and sincere effort which is rapidly becoming a reality".

Simpson pointed out that while the United States is discussing a variety of national plans as a means of ending the economic crisis, Mexico has already development and organized a scheme initiated by Engineer Contreras Sanchez Mejorada and other leaders more than one year ago. Simpson was of the opinion that two causes might delay the fulfilment of the Mexican plan, the first being the practical difficulties of changing governments and changing personnel and the second being that it is debatable whether the Mexicans are psychologically willing to settle the problem on the basis of cold facts in view of the difficulties which human nature imposes on such plans everywhere.

Simpson also outlined two reasons to believe that the plan will succeed, the first being because it is backed by the strongest leaders, including the cabinet of President Ortiz Rubio and the second being the fact that the work is already under way at Veracruz, Mexico City, Acapulco and elsewhere. He said "While it falls short of Russia's vast economic scheme, Mexico's plan is becoming a reality."

In view of Mexico's progressive planning, Simpson predicted that the country might forge ahead and make important strides while the United States continued in a state of disorganization and without a plan.

ACLARACION AL MARGEN DEL DISCURSO DEL DR. E. N. SIMPSON, EN N. YORK

Nac 12/12/34
**El C. Diputado Filiberto Mora y Ochoa Rectifica
que el Verdadero Iniciador de la "Campaña
Nacionalista" fue el Gral. Rafael E. Melgar**

El señor diputado Filiberto Mora y Ochoa, Presidente del Bloque Nacional Revolucionario de la Cámara de Diputados, hizo ayer declaraciones rectificando algunos de los conceptos vertidos por el doctor Eyer N. Simpson, conocido intelectual y representante de la John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, acerca de la Campaña Nacionalista. Las declaraciones del señor Mora y Ochoa son, textualmente, las que siguen:

En el Diario EL NACIONAL de hoy, así como en los demás que se publican en esta Capital, apareció con esta misma fecha un telegrama que la United Press transmite desde Nueva York dando a conocer el interesante discurso que el doctor Eyer Simpson pronunció por radio en aquella ciudad refiriéndose a "El Plan Nacionalista de México". El doctor Simpson manifestó entre otras cosas que ese plan ha constituido "un esfuerzo honrado y sincero que rápidamente se está convirtiendo en realidad" y dice que México ya ha estado desarrollando ese programa, presentando como organizadores e iniciadores a los señores Arquitecto Carlos Contreras e Ing. Javier Sánchez Mejorada, actual Director General de los Ferrocarriles Nacionales.

Efectivamente, "El plan nacionalista de México" se ha estado desarrollando en la forma asombrosa que el doctor Simpson señaló en su discurso pronunciado en Nueva York y los efectos del programa nacionalista en cuestión se han sentido ya en toda la República y los Estados todos han correspondido magníficamente a los esfuerzos y anhelos nacionales.

Al referirse el Bloque Nacional Revolucionario de la Cámara de Diputados que tengo el honor de presidir, al discurso del doctor

Simpson, lo hace agradeciéndole los buenos conceptos que se sirvió expresar sobre esta Campaña y sólo se permite ratificarle que el iniciador y organizador de la Campaña Nacionalista en nuestra República lo fue el señor general Rafael E. Melgar, durante su ejercicio como Presidente de este Bloque, quien ha contado desde un principio y seguirá contando con la cooperación y es-

(A la vuelta, Col. 2a.)

(over)

ESTA POR LLEGAR A ESTA CAPITAL HENRI BARBUSSE

**El Notable Pensador Francés
es Esperado Aquí Para los
Primeros Días de Enero**

Henri Barbusse, el notable pensador francés, está próximo a venir a México. Sin que pueda exactamente precisarse la fecha en que el famoso escritor llegue a esta Capital, puede asegurarse que será en los primeros días del mes de enero del año próximo.

Tal noticia nos fue transmitida por nuestro amigo y colaborador Guillermo Dellhora, quien mantiene desde hace tiempo nutrida correspondencia con Barbusse, y quien acaba de recibir una carta de éste, manifestándole su propósito de visitar México en fecha próxima.

Esta noticia causará seguramente revuelo en los círculos literarios del país, ya que el autor de "El Infierno", es no solamente admirado por su amplia labor literaria, sino también por su actuación en las luchas del proletariado francés.

Barbusse edita, en la actualidad "Monde", revista de panoramas

(A la vuelta, Col. 1a.)

SOBRE EL PLAN NACIONALISTA

México ha estado desarrollando un programa para terminar con la crisis económica.— Proyecto que se está convirtiendo en realidad

United Press

NUEVA YORK, diciembre 16.—El Dr. Eyer Simpson, representante de la Fundación Guggenheim en México, pronunció un discurso por radio utilizando la serie de estaciones de la National Broadcasting Co. y tomando como tema "El Plan Nacionalista de México". Manifestó, entre otras cosas, que ese plan ha constituido "un esfuerzo honrado y sincero que rápidamente se está convirtiendo en realidad".

Simpson hizo notar que mientras los Estados Unidos han estado discutiendo una gran variedad de planes como medio de acabar con la crisis económica, México ha estado desarrollando ya un programa organizado e iniciado por el arquitecto Carlos Contreras y por el ingeniero Javier Sánchez Mejorada, actualmente Director General de los Ferrocarriles Nacionales, así como por otros líderes.

Simpson expresó la opinión de que dos causas podrían demorar la realización del plan nacionalista de México, siendo la primera, las dificultades que naturalmente habrá de encontrar en la práctica, así como cualquier cambio de Gobierno o del personal encargado de la realización de dicho plan. Otra causa de esa demora podría ser la cuestión discutible acerca de si los mexicanos estarán psicológicamente dispuestos a resolver el problema a base de hechos exactos, tomando en cuenta las dificultades que la naturaleza humana impone a esa clase de planes en todas partes.

Esbozó también dos razones por las que considera que ese plan va a tener un completo éxito, siendo la primera, el hecho de que esté apoyado por los líderes de más influencia en la actual Administración, contándose entre ellos los miembros del Gabinete, lo mismo que el Presidente Ortiz Rubio y algunos otros. Otra de las razones que cita en favor de ese plan, es que se han iniciado ya trabajos encaminados a la realización de ese programa en Veracruz, en la ciudad de México, en Acapulco y otros lugares. "Si bien no tiene las proporciones, dice, del vasto plan económico de Rusia, el plan nacionalista de México se está convirtiendo en realidad." Y en vista de los adelantos obtenidos en ese plan nacionalista de México, Simpson augura que podría adelantar en forma importante, en tanto que los Estados Unidos seguirán sin plan alguno y desorganizados.

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED

Luncheon Discussion on IS PEACE POSSIBLE UNDER THE COMPETITIVE SYSTEM?

HOTEL ASTOR, DECEMBER 19, 1931

SPEAKERS' TABLE

(from left to right facing table)

ROBERT K. STRAUS—*Of the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration; member of the Board of Directors of the American Council of the Geneva School of International Studies*

NATHANIEL PEFFER—*Author, "China, the Collapse of a Civilization"*

DR. BORIS M. SCHOENFELDT—*Instructor in Economics, Columbia University*

DR. EYLER N. SIMPSON—*Senior Associate in Mexico for the Institute of Current World Affairs*

FREDERIC R. KELLOGG—*Lawyer, of Kellogg, Emery & Inness-Brown*

MRS. HENRY GODDARD LEACH—*Member, New York State Commission on Administration of Justice; formerly Chairman, New York State League of Women Voters; member of F. P. A. Board of Directors*

J. Anton de Haas

Professor of International Relationships, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University

James G. McDonald

Chairman

Norman Thomas

Director, League for Industrial Democracy; Socialist Candidate for President of the United States, 1928

DR. JOHN DEWEY—*Professor of Philosophy, Columbia University; author, "Democracy and Education," "The Public and Its Problems," etc.*

DR. ROBERT MORSS LOVETT—*Professor of English, University of Chicago; one of the editors of "The New Republic"*

MISS ANNE GUTHRIE—*Continental Executive of the Y. W. C. A. in South America*

ROBERT ALFRED SHAW—*President, North Dorset Land Company; trustee, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences*

HENRY KITTREDGE NORTON—*Author, "Occidental Interpretations of the Far Eastern Problem," etc.; recently returned from several months in South America under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace*

JOHN BAKELESS—*Assistant professor of journalism, New York University; formerly editor, "The Living Age"; author, "The Economic Causes of Modern War," "The Origin of the Next War," "Magazine Making," etc.*

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MR. EYLER N. SIMPSON
*Mexican Representative of the Institute of Current
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"THE UNITED STATES AND
MEXICO"

JUDGE FLORENCE E. ALLEN
*Supreme Court of Ohio,
Member of Committee on Cultural Relations of
Latin America, attended Annual Seminar in
Mexico in 1930.*

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