

COPY

Department of Commerce  
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce  
Washington

October 6, 1932

Mr. Walter S. Rogers  
Director, Institute of Current World Affairs  
522 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Rogers:

Pursuant to your letter of September 10, in which you spoke of a confidential report on Mexican money and banking developments, prepared by Mr. Myler N. Simpson, I read the report in toto and look on it as being decidedly worth while and very interesting. I turned it over to Mr. Shepherd, of this Division, who follows Mexican developments, and he has made marginal notes on several pages of the report as marked on the cover. Most of these notes raise questions of a theoretical nature, and some of them involve matters of fact which you might care to have looked into.

According to my own lights, studies of this nature should be made of nearly all Latin American countries, and I am heartily in favor of your distributing the subject report among such bankers and academic men as you think might be interested in Mexico. A good many industrial concerns bitten by the branch plant bug might do very well to familiarize themselves with the matter contained in Mr. Simpson's report.

Thank you very much for sending the report to me. I hope that the marginal notations will be of some value in the event of a possible revision prior to publication, and if I can ever be of assistance to you in your interesting work, please do not hesitate to call upon me.

Yours very truly,

Grosvenor M. Jones  
Chief, Finance and Investment  
Division

TRANSLATION

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL STATISTICS

Mexico, D.F.  
Jan. 24, 1933

Sr. Eyler N. Simpson  
Secretary of the Committee of  
Selection in Mexico,  
Mexico, D.F.

My dear sir and friend:

I have received your letter dated the 19th of this month together with the memorandum regarding certain changes which you deem would be of benefit to the organization and work of the Office under my charge and to the publications of this Office.

I have read the aforementioned memorandum carefully and find in it suggestions which are very pertinent and useful both as regards your analysis on what should be the field of activity of the Statistics Office as well as the part touching on the kind of publications and the form in which these should appear.

Fortunately, the Secretariat of National Economy has under consideration the publication of a magazine to cover the various activities of this Executive Branch and in which will be included part of the material now appearing in the Revista de Estadística. This publication will contain the data of immediate interest which would be included in the bulletin were the latter published, and it could also serve the purpose of having a wider public become acquainted with the work of the Secretariat in its diverse aspects.

The Anuario de Estadística will be published in a form similar to that of the 1930 edition, with which you are already acquainted, and will therefore contain only material summing up the statistical work of this Office.

I hope that the Revista as well as the Anuario will appear regularly, because I agree with you that for a publication of this kind to be useful, it must be opportune and periodic, since it is the sequence of facts and not only their sporadic presentation that is of interest in dealing with economic and social phenomena in order to discover tendencies and make predictions.

I am once more grateful to you for your kindness in taking the trouble to write me about the work in my charge, and remain, as always,

Faithfully yours,

Lic. Ramón Beteta  
Director

TRANSLATION

## SECRETARIAT OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

Sr. Eyler N. Simpson,  
Monte de Piedad 15,  
Despacho 402. Mexico

Dear Sir:

The Secretariat of National Economy, through its Department of Economic Studies, has undertaken the investigation of the most important economic problems of this country, with the dual aim of finding adequate solutions to these problems within the shortest time possible and of organizing the nation's economy to suit collective interests.

Because of your well known merits as a specialist in the investigation of economic matters, and the concrete studies which you have carried out in various branches of our national economy as the representative of the "World Institute of Economic Affairs", I am taking the liberty of asking for your cooperation in the work which this Secretariat has just begun.

For this purpose, and counting beforehand on your valuable personal collaboration to overcome those difficulties of a technical character which the abovementioned Department will have to face in the course of its investigations, I most respectfully beg you to give the investigators of this Secretariat all the data and reports which they may be authorized to request of you. Similarly, I request you to favor the said Department with reference works, magazines, pamphlets, etc., which belong to the Institute you represent.

With my sincerest thanks for the aforementioned services, I wish to assure you of my most distinguished consideration.

THE SUB-SECRETARY

Enrique Ortíz

# Party Responsibility Pattern Displayed in Mexico's Change Held Up Before United States

The Dallas News

9-29-32

The peaceful manner in which the recent transfer of supreme power in Mexico was made from Pascual Ortiz Rubio to President Rodriguez augurs well for the present and future of that country, Dr. Eyler N. Simpson, director in Mexico for the Institute of Current World Affairs, said Wednesday on his arrival from Mexico City.

Dr. Simpson, one of the best informed students of Mexican affairs, also professed to see in the peaceful transition a highly significant, first step south of the Rio Grande toward the English and continental system of party responsibility in a democracy. The same idea was advanced many years ago by Woodrow Wilson for this country and has recently been suggested again by Newton D. Baker.

"Mr. Ortiz Rubio's decision to resign as President," said Dr. Simpson, "was founded chiefly on the fact that he no longer commanded a majority support of the party in power in the Chamber of Deputies and in his official family. Like the Prime Minister in a European democracy, he, therefore, resigned."

In taking a line of action not contemplated in the Mexican Constitution, which, like that of the United States, does not require the chief executive to resign when he lacks the confidence of the Legislature, Mr. Or-

tiz Rubio performed a highly patriotic act, in the opinion of Dr. Simpson. He said Mexico benefited immeasurably by such a peaceful transition, compared with a possible violent one.

The new President of Mexico is a very able executive, who commands the respect and best wishes of all elements in the country, Dr. Simpson said. He predicted that President Rodriguez will lead his country to even greater achievements and prosperity.

"A very young man to hold such an exalted position," said Dr. Simpson, "the new President is not, however, a novice. He earned his title of General of division by heroic work for the revolution, and he has since had extended administrative experience as Governor of Lower California, as Secretary of War and in other important positions. He is a man of the highest integrity and with the support which he has of his party and of General Calles, whose notable influence for the good of Mexico is well known, he will undoubtedly prove one of Mexico's most distinguished chief executives."

Dr. Simpson, accompanied by Mrs. Simpson and their 10-month-old son, are in this country for a vacation. Dr. Simpson will continue to the West coast, where he will be joined later by his family.

A graduate and former member of the faculty of the University of Texas, Dr. Simpson also did graduate work and then became a faculty member at the University of Chicago before joining the Institute for Current World Affairs. He was for a time literary secretary to Clarence Darrow. He has been in Mexico for the last four years and has become recognized as an outstanding authority on the greatest of the Latin American nations. He is a sociologist by profession.

While not born in Dallas, Dr. Simpson spent his boyhood here and was in the first senior graduating class of Forest Avenue High School. He and his wife, the former Miss Keith Preston, have a wide circle of friends in Dallas and Texas.

## SUCCESS OF RODRIGUEZ IN MEXICO PREDICTED

L.A. Times

10-27-32

Indications point to a highly successful administration by Gen. Abelardo Rodriguez, newly chosen President of Mexico, according to Eyer N. Simpson, a student of Mexican affairs for the Institute of Current World Affairs of New York, who was a guest at the Clark Hotel yesterday.

"Gen. Rodriguez is a young man, and the importance of having a young, alert man in the Presidency is very great," said the visitor. "Then, he has the respect of the army in Mexico, having won his spurs as a general in the field.

"Further, unlike many of his predecessors, he has had a good deal of administrative experience, having been Governor of Lower California for almost seven years, Assistant Secretary of War under President Calles for about a year, and Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor for a year.

"Probably not without importance is the fact that he has the reputation of being an astute business man. His knowledge of financial opera-

tions will be of great assistance in the execution of Mexico's road-building program."

Simpson was impressed with the fact that Mexico has passed through five political crises in recent years without a revolution, except for one uprising. That represents, he said, a distinct moral advance in Mexican political procedure.

"Another thing which impressed me," he continued, "was that the former President Ortiz Rubio followed a procedure not unlike English parliamentary procedure. That is, he very frankly said that he had lost the confidence of the people and his party and, therefore, resigned."

Simpson has been in Mexico five years. He expects to live in Southern California for some time.

## **MEXICAN AID CONFERENCE ANNOUNCED**

L.A. Times — 11-9-32  
*Organization Will Hold  
 Session at Claremont on  
 December 3rd*

CLAREMONT, Nov. 8.—Plans for the California Conference of Friends of the Mexicans, which will be held in Claremont under auspices of the Inter-America Foundation, Saturday, December 3, were announced today by James H. Batten, director.

All sessions will be held in Bridges Hall and teachers and social workers throughout the Southland will gather here for the discussions and presentations to be made. The morning session will be devoted to addresses and discussions dealing with the condition of the repatriated Mexican.

The afternoon session will be devoted to a study of the effect of depression and retrenchment in educational expenses upon the immigrant education work, especially with reference to Mexican people.

Dr. Eyler N. Simpson, secretary in Mexico for the Institute of Current World Affairs, and representative of the Guggenheim Foundation in Mexico, has been obtained to give an address in the evening.

THE CHANCELLOR, THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
AND THE BOARD OF ADVISERS

CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO ATTEND THE

TENTH SESSION

INSTITUTE OF WORLD AFFAIRS



MISSION INN  
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA



DECEMBER 11 to 16, 1932

# SPECIAL EVENING LECTURES

8:00 P.M.



SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11

1. The Moral Foundations of an Ordered World.

Dr. Charles E. Martin, University of Washington, Director of the Institute.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12

1. Science in International Affairs.

Dr. Robert E. Swain, Acting President, Stanford University.

2. Intellectual Coöperation as a Constructive Factor in Our Civilization.

Mme. Dreyfus-Barney, Member, Sub-Committee of Experts of the Intellectual Coöperation, League of Nations.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13

1. Whither Hawaii?

President David L. Crawford, University of Hawaii.

2. Japan's Place in the Family of Nations.

Senator Inazo Nitobe, Imperial House of Peers, Japan.



WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14

1. Australia's Economic Crisis.

Mr. Frank A. Russell, Special Commissioner, The Melbourne Herald,  
Australia.

2. Present Day Forces in European Politics.

Dr. William B. Munro, California Institute of Technology.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15

1. Blending of the East and West in Japan.

Professor Inazo Nitobe, Imperial University of Tokyo.

2. American Foreign Relations in the Light of Recent  
Elections.

Dr. Chester H. Rowell, the San Francisco Chronicle.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16

1. Russia's Aims in Asia and the Pacific.

Prince A. Lobanov-Rostovsky, University of California at Los Angeles.

2. The Foreign Policies of the British Dominions.

Dr. Hugh McDowall Clokie, Stanford University.

# GENERAL CONFERENCES

2:00 P.M.



## MONDAY, DECEMBER 12

1. Economic Nationalism and the Paralysis of World Commerce.  
Dr. John R. Mez, University of Oregon.
2. World Economic Planning.  
Dean Henry F. Grady, University of California.
3. Readjustments in Oriental Immigration Legislation.  
Mr. Samuel J. Hume, Executive Secretary, California Council on Oriental Relations.

## TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13

1. Social and Cultural Elements of Pan Americanism.  
President J. F. Zimmerman, University of New Mexico.
2. Are Sanctions Essential to Our Peace Machinery?  
Dr. Graham H. Stuart, Stanford University.
3. American Treaties of Peaceful Adjustment.  
Dr. Cardinal Goodwin, Mills College.

## WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14

1. The Third Balkan Conference in Bucharest.  
Dr. Christine Galitzi, Scripps College.
2. Balance of Power or Pan-Europa?  
Baron F. von Reichenberg, Formerly Member Board of Presidents, North Atlantic Shipping Conference.
3. Monetary Standards of Modern Nations.  
Dr. V. G. Sorrell, University of New Mexico.

## THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15

1. The Film as a Factor in International Life.  
Dr. Martin Freudenthal, Counselor of Legation, Foreign Office, Berlin, Germany.
2. A Psychologist in the East.  
Dr. George M. Stratton, University of California.
3. Fascism as a Social Movement.  
Dr. Emory S. Bogardus, University of Southern California.

## FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16

1. The International Aspects of the Unemployment Crisis.  
Dr. Eliot G. Mears, Stanford University.
2. The Press in International Affairs.  
Dr. Chester H. Rowell, the San Francisco Chronicle.
3. Age of Chaos.  
Dr. Frank Bohn, New York City.

# ROUND TABLES



*Those indicated by "A" meet daily from 9:00 to 10:30; those indicated by "B" meet daily from 10:40 to 12:10.*

## A

### 1. WORLD ECONOMIC RECOVERY, REPARATIONS, AND WAR DEBTS.

Chairman: Professor Glenn E. Hoover, Mills College.

Associates: Dean Henry F. Grady, Dr. Eliot G. Mears, Dr. V. G. Sorrell, and Dr. John Parke Young.

### 2. PRESENT DAY POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

Chairman: Professor Ralph H. Lutz, Stanford University.

Associates: Mr. H. H. Fisher, Dr. Glenn E. Hoover, and Dr. Graham H. Stuart.

### 3. WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE AT GENEVA.

Chairman: Professor Ben M. Cherrington, University of Denver.

Associates: Mme. Dreyfus-Barney and Dr. J. Eugene Harley.

### 4. WORLD MISSIONARY MOVEMENTS WITH SPECIAL CONSIDERATION OF THE LAYMEN'S FOREIGN MISSION INQUIRY REPORTS.

Chairman: President Herman F. Swartz, Pacific School of Religion.

Associates: Dr. Allen C. Blaisdell, Dr. O. W. E. Cook, Mr. Harry L. Kingman, Dr. R. B. von KleinSmid, and Professor W. Edward Rafferty.

### 5. COÖRDINATING AND IMPLEMENTING OUR PEACE MACHINERY.

Chairman: Professor Graham H. Stuart, Stanford University.

Associates: Dr. O. W. E. Cook, Mme. Dreyfus-Barney, Dr. Cardinal Goodwin, Dr. J. Eugene Harley, and Dr. Charles E. Martin.

## B

### 1. THE MANCHURIAN TANGLE AND THE LYTTON REPORT.

Chairman: Professor Russell M. Story, Pomona College.

Associates: Dr. John B. Appleton, Mr. A. E. Holden, Dr. William F. Hummel, Dr. Harry L. Kingman, Mr. Ken Nakazawa, Mr. Yi-seng S. Kiang, Dr. Inazo Nitobe, and Dr. Chester H. Rowell.

### 2. RIVAL ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: CAPITALISM, COMMUNISM, AND SOCIALISM.

Chairman: Dean Rockwell D. Hunt, University of Southern California.

Associates: Professors Emory S. Bogardus, H. H. Fisher, Dudley Pegrum, V. G. Sorrell, and John Parke Young.

### 3. POLITICAL TRANSITIONS IN LATIN AMERICA.

Chairman: Professor Carol O. Sauer, University of California.

Associates: Professor A. Harvey Collins, Dr. George P. Hammond, Dr. Eyler N. Simpson, and President J. F. Zimmerman.

### 4. AMERICAN OUTPOSTS IN THE PACIFIC: HAWAII AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Chairman: Dean Henry F. Grady, University of California.

Associates: Dr. O. W. E. Cook, President David L. Crawford, Dr. Cardinal Goodwin, Dr. Charles E. Martin, and Dr. William B. Munro.

### 5. THE OTTAWA AGREEMENTS AND THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS.

Chairman: Professor Edward M. Sait, Pomona College.

Associates: Professors T. R. Adam, J. B. Appleton, George S. Burgess, Hugh McD. Clokie, W. H. Cooke, L. J. de Rycke, Henry F. Grady, John R. Mez, Dudley Pegrum, F. W. Pitman, Captain Dudley S. Corlett, and Mr. Frank A. Russell.

# SPECIAL FEATURES



*The following groups are sponsoring special dinners at 6:00 o'clock each evening:*

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12

The Foreign Consuls of Southern California.

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13

The California Publishers.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 14

Association of Colleges and Universities of the Pacific Southwest.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15

The San Geronio Pranch of the American Association of University Women.

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 16

International Executive Council, Junior Chamber of Commerce, and the National Business and Professional Women's Club of Riverside.



## BOOK EXHIBIT

Through the courtesy of the publishers recent books on International Affairs will be on display throughout the session.

# Conference of the Association of Colleges and Universities of the Pacific Southwest



*On Wednesday, December 14, from 3:00 to 5:00 o'clock, the Association of Colleges and Universities of the Pacific Southwest will hold their regular mid-year meeting at the Mission Inn, Riverside, California, in connection with the Institute of World Affairs, R. B. von KleinSmid, President of the Association, presiding.*

SUBJECT: "THE EFFECTS OF THE PRESENT WORLD  
SITUATION ON HIGHER EDUCATION."

(a) The Effect on Academic Departments.

President David L. Crawford, University of Hawaii.

(b) The Effect on the Professional Schools.

Acting-President Robert E. Swain, Stanford University.

(c) The Effect on Sources of Support.

President J. F. Zimmerman, University of New Mexico.

## DISCUSSION LEADERS:

President Remsen D. Bird, Occidental College.

President Walter F. Dexter, Whittier College.

Principal John Harbeson, Pasadena Junior College.



*At six o'clock the Association members will join with the Institute of World Affairs in a special dinner.*

## SPECIAL EVENING LECTURES

The Special Lectures are open to the public in general without admission charge. First consideration as to seats, however, will be given to members and regularly appointed delegates.

## GENERAL AFTERNOON CONFERENCES

The General Conferences will be held each afternoon, at which time selected speakers will cover some of the outstanding items of discussion growing out of the work of the Round Tables. The General Conferences are open to the public upon the payment of the registration fee. Members of the Institute and delegates will be admitted by registration card. Visitors who desire to attend the afternoon lectures of a single day may do so with the payment of one dollar.

## MORNING ROUND TABLES

Round Table Conferences will meet each morning from Monday to Friday, inclusive. Attendance at these discussions is limited to members and delegates. Upon registration each person will be assigned to the Round Tables of his choice, to the work of which he will be expected to be prepared to make some contribution.

## MEMBERSHIP

Membership is by invitation extended to those whose interest and experience have fitted them to take a constructive part in some of the Round Table discussions. Universities, Colleges, Learned Societies, and other selected organizations are invited to send such delegates as will in the opinion of the organizations best represent them and make the largest contribution to the work of the Institute.

The invitation list is controlled by the character of the Round Table discussions. An invitation can be accepted for that year only in which it is received. Friends of the Institute who desire that invitations be extended to certain persons known by them to be qualified to participate in the program will confer a favor by sending names to the Executive Office, Los Angeles University of International Relations, University Park, Los Angeles.

A registration fee of \$10.00 is charged each member and delegate, which entitles him to attend all sessions of the conference. College and University student membership is \$5.00.

## HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

All Riverside sessions of the Institute will be held at the famous Mission Inn, and its owner, Mr. Frank A. Miller, a member of the Advisory Board of the Institute, has graciously offered to provide accommodations for members, delegates, and guests at reduced rates for the period. Ample reservations for all will be made as early as possible through the Executive Office of the Institute, Los Angeles University of International Relations, University Park, Los Angeles.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Members and delegates are expected to arrive not later than Sunday, December 11, for the first evening program of special lectures at 8:00 p.m. The Round Table and Conference leaders will meet with the Chancellor and Director of the Institute at dinner Sunday evening at 6:00 p.m. Registration at 8:30 a.m. Monday will be followed immediately by the organization of Round Tables for their first daily session. The first general session of the Institute will convene at 2:00 p.m.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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<i>Professor of Political Science, University of Washington</i>	
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<i>Dean of the College of Commerce, University of California</i>	
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<i>Professor of Geography and International Trade, Stanford University</i>	
DR. WILLIAM B. MUNRO	MEMBER
<i>Member of the Executive Council, California Institute of Technology</i>	
MISS LILLIAN B. GETTY	EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
<i>Los Angeles University of International Relations</i>	

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<i>Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America</i>	



# NEW AID URGED FOR MEXICANS

L.A. Times—12-3-32  
Claremont Conferees Hear  
Commission Proposal

Pay Plan to Tide Laborers  
Over Idle Time Sought

Many Speakers Give Views  
on Alien Problems

CLAREMONT, Dec. 3. — Mex-  
icans should be protected by an  
established commission if a de-



JAMES H.  
BATTEN

mand for sea-  
sonal labor  
brings them into  
this country,  
Rex H. Thom-  
son, Los An-  
geles county  
charitable offi-  
cer, said here  
today in ad-  
dressing the  
twelfth annual  
conference of  
Friends of  
Mexicans.

"I would make  
such a recom-  
mendation," he  
declared, "in case the need for such  
labor causes the return of thou-  
sands now in their native country.  
They need protection from super-  
salesmen who are willing to ex-  
ploit their unfamiliarity with this  
country."

The conference, an all-day gath-  
ering, was attended by more than  
260 persons.

## BOARD ELECTED

The advisory board elected this  
afternoon include James H. Bat-  
ten, executive secretary; members,  
Senor F. A. Pesqueira, Los Angeles;  
Senor Inez Campos, Claremont;  
Archie R. Clifton, Monrovia; Miss  
Ethel Swain, Los Angeles; Dr. Her-  
bert Ide, Redlands; Mrs. Kathar-  
ine Murray, Ontario; James B.  
Reese, Los Angeles; Mrs. Golden  
Weston, Santa Ana, and Miss Edith  
Hansen, Riverside.

Speakers at the afternoon ses-  
sion urged delegates to increase  
their familiarity with conditions  
in Mexico by direct communi-  
cation with residents there.  
Methods of nation-wide financ-  
ing of the conference also were  
proposed.

## PAY PLAN PROPOSED

Mr. Thomson, who is deputy su-  
perintendent of the county depart-  
ment of charities, was a principal  
speaker on the morning program:  
He declared in their own country  
Mexicans have been accustomed to  
look to their employers for help in  
the case of need. Without this  
privilege in the United States, they  
are willing to trust the first kind-  
hearted person they meet, he said.

"I should recommend that a  
commission operate to see that  
employers hold back a certain  
amount of money until the  
Mexicans are ready to leave for  
their country," he said. This,  
he added, would prevent the  
selling of products on time to  
Mexicans who eventually find  
themselves both unable to pay  
for the article and unable to  
support themselves between sea-  
sonal employment.

## MANY RETURN

More than 100,000 Mexicans have  
returned to their native land dur-  
ing the current hard times, Mr.  
Thomson said. Of this number it  
is estimated 35,000 have returned  
through their own transportation.  
The speaker emphasized that no  
attempt has been made by the  
county to discriminate against Mex-  
icans. It has been necessary to en-  
courage the emigration of all aliens,  
he said.

James B. Reese, executive secre-  
tary of the Catholic Big Brothers,  
also spoke in the morning, discuss-  
ing the numerous family problems  
of Mexican immigrants.

Afternoon addresses were given  
by Mrs. Katherine K. Murray, prin-  
cipal of Cucamonga school, and  
Mrs. Golden Weston, director of  
adult education in Santa Ana.

## GRADUATE PROBLEM

An informal discussion centering  
around the problem of adjustment  
of Mexican youths following their  
graduation from school interested  
two speakers and Dr. E. S. Bogar-  
dus of the University of Southern  
California faculty.

Dr. Eyer M. Simpson of  
Mexico City, senior associate in  
that country for the Institute  
of Current World Affairs, was  
the chief speaker at the eve-  
ning gathering, with a discus-  
sion of "Americanism Crosses  
the Rio Grande." Dr. Margaret  
Farr Hara of Los Angeles also  
spoke of experiences "En Route  
with Mexican Repatriates."

A program of Mexican music  
was given at night by the Tipica  
Orchestra of Los Angeles, directed  
by Prof. J. Cruz Castro.

Twelfth Annual Conference  
OF  
"Friends of the Mexicans"

HELD AT  
Pomona College  
UNDER AUSPICES OF  
The Inter-American Foundation



CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA  
DECEMBER 3  
1932

## Athenaeum Announcements



ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, at eight:

An address "Americanism Crosses the Rio Grande," by Dr. Eyler N. Simpson, Senior Associate in Mexico for the Institute of Current World Affairs.

ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, at eight-thirty:

A Masqued Ball. Grand March and awarding of prizes for most original costumes at ten P. M. It is requested that those expecting to attend notify the Athenaeum office not later than Wednesday, December 14. The price of admission is one dollar and fifty cents for each couple. The hostesses for the evening are: Mrs. A. O. Beckman, Mrs. Jesse DuMond, Mrs. Robert Lehman, Mrs. R. W. Sorensen.

ON CHRISTMAS DAY:

A special dinner will be served from one to two o'clock, for which the charge will be one dollar per person, with the usual twenty-five cents extra charge for guests. Reservations should be made by Friday, December 23.

ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, at eight:

Mrs. Max Farrand will talk about gardens. Further announcement will be made on the January calendar.

THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.



Tea will be served in the lounge Wednesday and Sunday afternoons from four to five o'clock. Members and their guests are cordially invited to be present.

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA  
DECEMBER 1, 1932

## WORLD AFFAIRS DELVING NEARS

*Institute Prepares for Its  
Riverside Session  
L.A. Times—11-20-32  
Notable Speakers Will Give  
Insight Into Problems*

*Several Foreign Countries to  
Be Well Represented*

RIVERSIDE, Nov. 19.—Hawaii, Australia, Mexico, Japan, Germany and France will be represented by participants in the program of the Annual Institute of World Affairs at its tenth session at Riverside Mission Inn December 11-16, with President R. B. von Klein-Smid of the University of Southern California as chancellor and Dr. Charles E. Martin, professor of political science at the University of Washington, as director.

Fifteen institutions of higher learning also are to be represented by members of their administration or faculty who will lead conferences or deliver lectures.

### NOTABLE SPEAKERS

Plans are being completed at the Los Angeles University of International Relations, affiliated with the University of Southern California, for a program of widespread scope and far-flung interest, some of the high lights of which are:

President David L. Crawford of the University of Hawaii will give an evening lecture, open to the public, on "Whither Hawaii?"

Frank A. Russell, special commissioner, the Melbourne Herald, Australia, will analyze "Australia's Economic Crises."

Dr. Eyler Simpson of Mexico City, senior associate in Mexico for the Institute of Current World Affairs (New York City), will co-operate with Prof. Carl O. Sauer of the University of California in a round-table discussion of "Political Transitions in Latin America."



SENATOR  
INAZO NITOBÉ

### JAPANESE TO TALK

Senator Inazo Nitobe of Japan, professor of history at the University of Tokio and a member of the Japanese House of Peers, will lecture two evenings, first on "Japan's Place in the Family of Nations" and later on "Blending of the East and West in Japan."

Dr. Martin Frudenthal, counselor of legation, Foreign Office, Berlin, Germany, will give an address on "The Film as a Factor in International Life."

Mme. Laura Dreyfus-Barney of Paris, a member of the subcommittee on intellectual co-operation of the League of Nations, will speak on "Intellectual Co-operation as a Constructive Factor in Our Civilization."

### UNIVERSITY HEADS

At least four university presidents will speak. In addition to Dr. Crawford of the University of Hawaii, Dr. Robert E. Swain, acting president of Stanford University, will give an address on "Science in International Affairs;" President J. E. Zimmerman of the University of New Mexico, will conduct an afternoon conference on "Social and Cultural Elements in Pan-Americanism," and President von Klein-Smid of U.S.C. will preside.

California Institute of Technology will be represented by Dr. William B. Munro, who will give a lecture on "Present Day Forces in European Politics."



DR. CHARLES  
E. MARTIN

## MEXICAN FRIEND SESSIONS NEAR

L.A. Times—11-27-32  
*Annual Meeting Planned in  
Claremont December 3*

*Family and Relief Issues to  
Be Topics of Speakers*

*Musical Program Arranged  
for All-Day Parley*

CLAREMONT, Nov. 26.—With advance reservations indicating a large attendance, program for the annual Friends of the Mexican conference to be held at Bridges Hall, Pomona College, December 3, has been announced by James H. Batten, director of the conference and of the Inter-America Foundation, under the auspices of which the conference is held.

At the morning session, beginning at 10 o'clock, James B. Reese, executive secretary of the Catholic Big Brothers, will speak on "Family Problems of Mexican Immigrants," and Rex H. Thompson, district superintendent of the Los Angeles County Department of Charities, will give an address on "County Relief and the Mexican." Discussion will be led by James H. Batten.

Addresses at the afternoon session will be presented by Mrs. Kathryn K. Murray, principal of Cucamonga school, on "Mexican Community Service," and by Mrs. Golden Weston, director of adult education, Santa Ana, on "Immigrant's Adult Education for the Immigrant's Child."

Miss Ethel Swain of the Americanization department, Los Angeles city schools, will lead the discussion. Anaheim department of adult education, directed by Mrs. Rennie C. Romoff, will provide Mexican music.

The evening session will be opened with a program of music given by the Tipica Orchestra of Los Angeles, which has been obtained through the courtesy of Inez J. Campos of Claremont.

An address of greeting will be given by Senor Joaquin Terrazas, Consul of Mexico in Los Angeles. Dr. Margaret Farr Hara of Los Angeles, who recently accompanied a group of Mexicans to their native land, will speak on "En Route With Mexican Repatriates."

Dr. Eyer N. Simpson of Mexico City, senior associate in Mexico for the Institute of Current World Affairs, will speak on "Americanism Crosses the Rio Grande."

# HAY EN EL PAIS UN 65 POR CIENTO DE ANALFABETOS

Universal 4-28-33  
**Datos que  
 Entristecen**

**Muy poco se ha  
 hecho por redimir al indio de  
 la ignorancia**

El señor doctor Eyler D. Simpson, de origen norteamericano y que reside actualmente en México, ha presentado a la Secretaría de Educación Pública un trabajo referente al estado que guarda la educación de los indios en México. El trabajo del señor Simpson alcanza hasta el año de 1932, y por tanto, es el más reciente de que se tenga noticia, teniendo sobre cualquier otro la ventaja de haber sido traducido al alemán, al inglés y al francés en las principales revistas de pedagogía internacional. Sobre el trabajo del sabio americano, que más adelante transcribiremos en extracto, la Secretaría de Educación ha hecho el siguiente comentario textual:

"Estamos seguros de que la lectura del estudio hecho por el doctor Simpson habrá de reforzar la idea central que mueve los actuales esfuerzos de la Secretaría de Educación: convencer al país de que se ha hecho muy poco, de que apenas se ha empezado, en la obra de redención del indio, que es lo mismo que decir la obra de salvación de la nacionalidad, ya que sin exageración podemos decir que México se salvará o se perderá, con el indio".

Según los cálculos del doctor Simpson, el presupuesto de educación pública en México, para el año de 1930, fué de \$63,800,000, de los cuales \$40,100,000 se gastaron por el Gobierno Federal, y \$23,700,000 por los Gobiernos de los Estados y Municipios. Tratándose del Gobierno Federal, la cantidad que gastó en educación pública es casi el 12% del presupuesto nacional. El porcentaje medio de los presupuestos de los Estados y Municipios destinados para propósitos de educación, fué poco menos de 36%. En otras palabras, expresando estos números en dólares, México gasta actualmente en educación pública cerca de treinta millones.

Con treinta millones de dólares, bastantes cantidades de cal y piedra, pueden ser llevados a un número respetable para construir sus escuelas. El México moderno ha puesto toda su fe en la educación. La nación mexicana actualmente está llevando a cabo un experimento de educación pública, sin precedente en la historia del país.

El doctor Simpson se propone estudiar y estudiar el carácter del problema educacional de México, los cambios que se ponen en México, como base de la estructura del nuevo sistema educacional. En el sentido limitado, el problema de la educación en México es un problema de analfabetismo.

El censo de 1921 reveló como total de la población de México el número de 14,334,780 habitantes. De este número, 6,879,348, o sea el 65.27% de la población en la edad mayor de diez años, no sabía leer ni escribir. En algunos de los Estados el porcentaje del analfabetismo de la población, en la edad mayor de diez años, se eleva hasta el 80%. Aun en el Distrito Federal, el porcentaje de analfabetismo de la población, llegó al 24.09%, o sea, un poco más de la tercera parte, sabía leer y escribir.

No cabe duda de que al ser publicados los datos del censo del año de 1930, éstos revelarán cierta disminución en el porcentaje del analfabetismo. Pero considerando los datos arriba mencionados, tales como son, reflejan desde el punto de vista de los "standards" modernos en materia de educación, un pésimo estado de cosas. Con todo, los números y porcentajes citados no ofrecen aún la verdadera clave para la comprensión del verdadero problema educacional con que tiene que enfrentarse el Gobierno de México. La verdad es que en los países eminentemente agrícolas, el analfabetismo de un gran porcentaje de la población puede no tener la tremenda importancia que aparece a primera vista. La principal razón por qué el alto porcentaje del actual analfabetismo en México es objeto de tan seria preocupación, está en que éste no sólo indica la incapacidad de la gente para leer y escribir, sino algo que es de mucha mayor trascendencia. El alto porcentaje del analfabetismo es, al mismo tiempo, un índice y síntoma del nivel de la vida que lleva abrumadora mayoría de la población.

En otras palabras, el hecho de que el 65% de la población de México no sepa leer ni escribir, coincide con el de que por lo menos 65%, y probablemente más aún, de la población tiene un nivel de vida en el que, por grande que sea el esfuerzo, apenas se logra medio ganar el sustento diario.

# UN ENTUSIASTA DE LA TECNOCRACIA SE HALLA EN MEXICO

Nov. 3-17-23

## Una Interesante Entrevista con el Sr. Stuart Chase, Conocido Escritor y Economista

**"Gran Parte de la Hostilidad en Contra de la  
Tecnocracia - Sostiene - se Debe a que no se  
Prescinde del signo al ser Criticada"**

Por Agustín Aragón Leiva

Quien guiado por un afán de investigación se ha metido hasta la médula en la vida norteamericana, que se caracteriza esencialmente por el símbolo a la vez fatídico y redentor de la máquina, y de esa experiencia sale aún con alguna sensibilidad, tiene que encontrar en México un panorama extraordinario en belleza y sedante panacea para todos sus males y desencantos.

Stuart Chase bajó al Infierno del mundo industrial moderno y como un nuevo profeta, sin ser marxista, fulminó en crítica resonante sus opiniones, las cuales en mucho han influido en el pensamiento social de su patria después, lleno de llagas, partida en dos el alma, cruzó accidentalmente la línea divisoria; no precisamente con propósitos de echar una cana al aire, y encontró su Paraíso: México. Nombre que es en sus oídos un embeleso y la mejor invitación al descanso.

Esto fue hacia 1930. En seguida, por seis meses viajó de costa a costa y del Bravo al Suchiate con la pretensión de ser el Alejandro Humboldt del siglo XX. Los resultados se dejaron ver pronto en su libro titulado MEXICO—A study of two Americas. Una obra de simpatía a nuestro país y a nuestras costumbres que ha sido de beneficios óptimos para su turismo y para mostrar cómo Mr. Chase, tan objetivo en la ciencia económica, no pudo librarse del prejuicio de ingenuidad y del horror que le inspiraba la MÁQUINA o el verdadero Frankenstein.

Ahora, una intensa jira por los

Estados del Oeste, dando conferencias, le dejó en San Diego, ese lindo puerto que fue tierra mexicana; el agotamiento de su mente y de su cuerpo, había perdido doce libras en el curso de su viaje, le pidió otra vez con insistencia el regreso al Paraíso.

Está aquí, hospedado en una casa-quinta de un viejo amigo, en plena estación de las flores, y encantado, después de un viaje con deliciosas jornadas en Manzanillo, Colima y Chapala. Recobró ya sus doce libras y un ánimo excelente, que, sin embargo, no se deja arrastrar por el optimismo del momento:

"La repentina reanimación que ha tenido la Bolsa con el alza de algunos valores, no es síntoma de retorno a los buenos tiempos idos; es sólo una racha de confianza. Es imposible que en un instante se resuelvan problemas complicados si no se atacan de raíz"—nos dice, arrellanado en un magnífico sillón, en el despacho de Eyer Simpson, un simpático gringo aplatanado que ya no quiere ni hablar en inglés.

A su vista, se presenta, desde el mirador de un quinto piso, el soberbio espectáculo de la Plaza de la Constitución, Catedral y Palacio se bañan en la claridad de las últimas tintas del cielo.

—Se necesitan remedios radicales, ¿no es así, Mr. Chase?

—"Radicales....sí.... pero no en el sentido que le dan a esta palabra los socialistas. El sistema es anticuado, hay que modificarlo. Esto es un grave problema".

Entonces se agita en el aire suave,

# MEXICAN VILLAGES AWAKEN AS NEW HARD ROADS BRING CONTACT WITH CIVILIZATION

EYLER N. SIMPSON WRITES IN THE SURVEY  
OF DRAMATIC EFFECT ON MEXICAN RURAL  
LIFE OF GIGANTIC ROAD PROGRAM

Mexico News Bulletin 12/ 32.

(From Providence, R. I., Bulletin.)

There is a revolution in the making in Mexico! Bond-holders, goodwillers, bankers, and other friends of peace need not take alarm, however, nor should newspapers and armament-makers lick their chops in anticipation of good fishing in troubled waters. For this time, generals, machine guns, executions at dawn and the other customary appurtenances of what we have been led to believe is Mexico's favorite outdoor sport, will be conspicuous by their absence. In their places as instruments and incidents of warfare will be the lowly Fordcito, the ubiquitous estacionde gasolina, and even, it is to be feared, that international nuisance, the dispensary of perros calientes (yes, "hot dogs"); the battlefield will be the long shining miles of Mexico's new highways—completed, almost completed, and to be completed manana.

But let's begin this story at the beginning. When the Mexican National Highway Commission was established in 1925, it was faced with a tremendous problem. During the 400 years of Spanish rule, Mexico enjoyed what, with few exceptions, were perhaps, the worst roads on record. The failure of the colon-

ial government to deal adequately with the problem of highways was followed by 100 years of cumulative neglect by the national government, and to all this, as if the cup of bad roads in Mexico were not already full and overflowing, had been added ten years and more of political revolution and general social and economic upheaval.

According to Ing. Leon Salinas, "at the beginning of the year 1925 the only roads in existence in Mexico passable in all seasons were those from Mexico City to Toluca, from Mexico City to Cuernavaca, and certain sections of the road between Cuernavaca and Acapulco—in all hardly more than 150 kilometers (90 miles) on which, due to the lack of pavement, steep grades and other bad conditions, traffic could be maintained only with the greatest difficulty." For a country with an area of 762,000 square miles and a population of some 16,000,000 certainly, from the modern point of view in such matters, it would be hard to imagine a more deplorable state of affairs in what Aldous Huxley would call the Era of Our Ford.

#### Mileage Built in Five Years

In the five years from 1925 to 1930 (the latest year for which figures

are available), the National Highway Commission spent over 58,500,000 pesos with the result that some 634 kilometers (380.4 miles) of highways were surfaced and about 631 kilometers (372.6 miles) were paved. In addition several thousand kilometers were reported as being "provisionally" opened to traffic.

The construction program of the National Highway Commission has been concentrated on the building of four principal highways. Two of these major highways cut the country transversely from coast to coast, while the other two run longitudinally, roughly paralleling each coast, from the border of the United States to Mexico City, and thence in a single line to the frontier of Guatemala.

What will these new highways, plus the many other shorter ones of less importance, now under construction, mean for Mexico? "Revolution" was the catchword used at the beginning of this article and, in the opinion of the present writer, revolution it will be, if by that word is meant "a profound and radical change" in the life of the Mexican people.

#### Pack Trail Means of Communication

Not long ago the author of this article made a three weeks' horseback trip through what is known as the Mixteca Alta.

Last night was the first time since we left Chilpancingo almost three weeks ago that we have seen a wheeled vehicle of any sort or description—and that was an old Chevrolet truck which wouldn't run! Throughout this area, every single object which must be moved from one place to another must perforce be transported either by muleback, horseback or the back of some human being. There are not even any wheelbarrows. The wheel and mechanical power—the bases of modern industrial civilization—do not yet exist for the Mixteca Alta.

... But already the modern world is knocking at the gates . . . The network of roads which the government is slowly spreading over the republic is beginning to have its effect. This morning we actually encountered a truck bumping along in some miraculous fashion over unbelievable roads—and it was loaded with machinery!

Revolution? No, the word is not too strong to indicate the forces for change which Mexico is letting loose in the innocent looking busi-



ness of blasting rocks, filling up mud holes, digging ditches and all the other back-breaking work which finally results in a long thin ribbon of black macadam road.

Already on every side one sees life transformed at the magic touch of the highway. Dozens of villages living to all intents and purposes in the Middle Ages or even earlier, find themselves precipitated overnight into the year 1932. Self-dependent villages, isolated and with no other recourse but hunger when the stick-and-hoe system of agriculture breaks down, awaken to a world of markets and interchange of products. Villages whose "mental horizon tends to correspond with their actual physical horizon," whose neighbors a league away are strange people from a strange land, suddenly discover that the miles have melted and they are not only in touch with each other but with the world.

One only hopes that Mexico by taking thought now, by achieving the vision which some of the leaders of the national planning movement have already obtained, will avoid the worst features of the motor age as it has developed in some parts of the United States.

Mexico has made most commendable progress in a few short years in the business of opening up the country, but the progress which has been made is as nothing compared with what remains to be done. Mexico, as has already been noted, now has some 372 miles of paved and around 380 of surfaced highways, but the State of Texas, for example, with one third the population and area of Mexico, has over 20,000 miles of surfaced roads and more than 6,000 miles of paved highways. Or, to take another index, Mexico now has registered 84,741 automobiles, or one to every 193 persons; but the little State of New Jersey boasts a car to every 4.7 persons, or ten times as many automobiles as in the whole of Mexico.

#### National Desire for Good Roads

However, Mexico will not long remain in the unenviable (or is it enviable?) position which such invidious comparisons as those just made suggest. The country has undoubtedly become "good-roads conscious" with a vengeance and there is an interest on the part of the people and a determination on the part of the government unusual with reference to public works of the type in question. Along with land for the people and rural schools, "good roads" has been adopted as one of the fundamental planks in the revolutionary doctrine. In view of the fact that the whole burden of the highway program up to the present time has been carried by the proceeds from a tax on gasoline (now about twelve cents a gallon), the amount of money available has been in comparison to the needs of the situation, relatively small. For the past year, however, persistent rumors have been current that the government is in the process of arranging a loan for some \$50,000,000 expressly for highway construction. The experience of other countries would seem to indicate that loans of this type are fully justified and would permit a type of development far superior to the present pay-as-you-go policy.