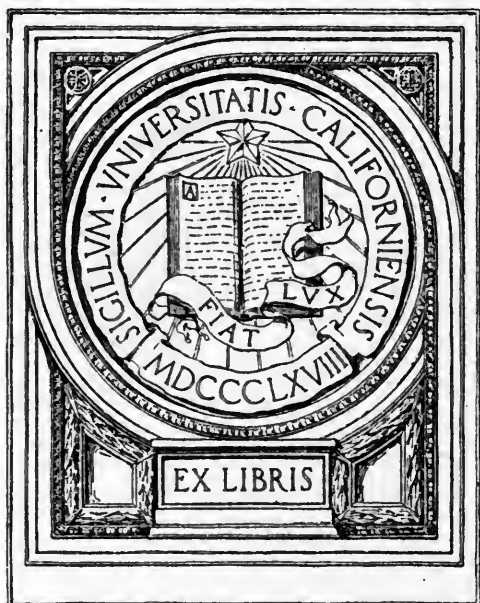




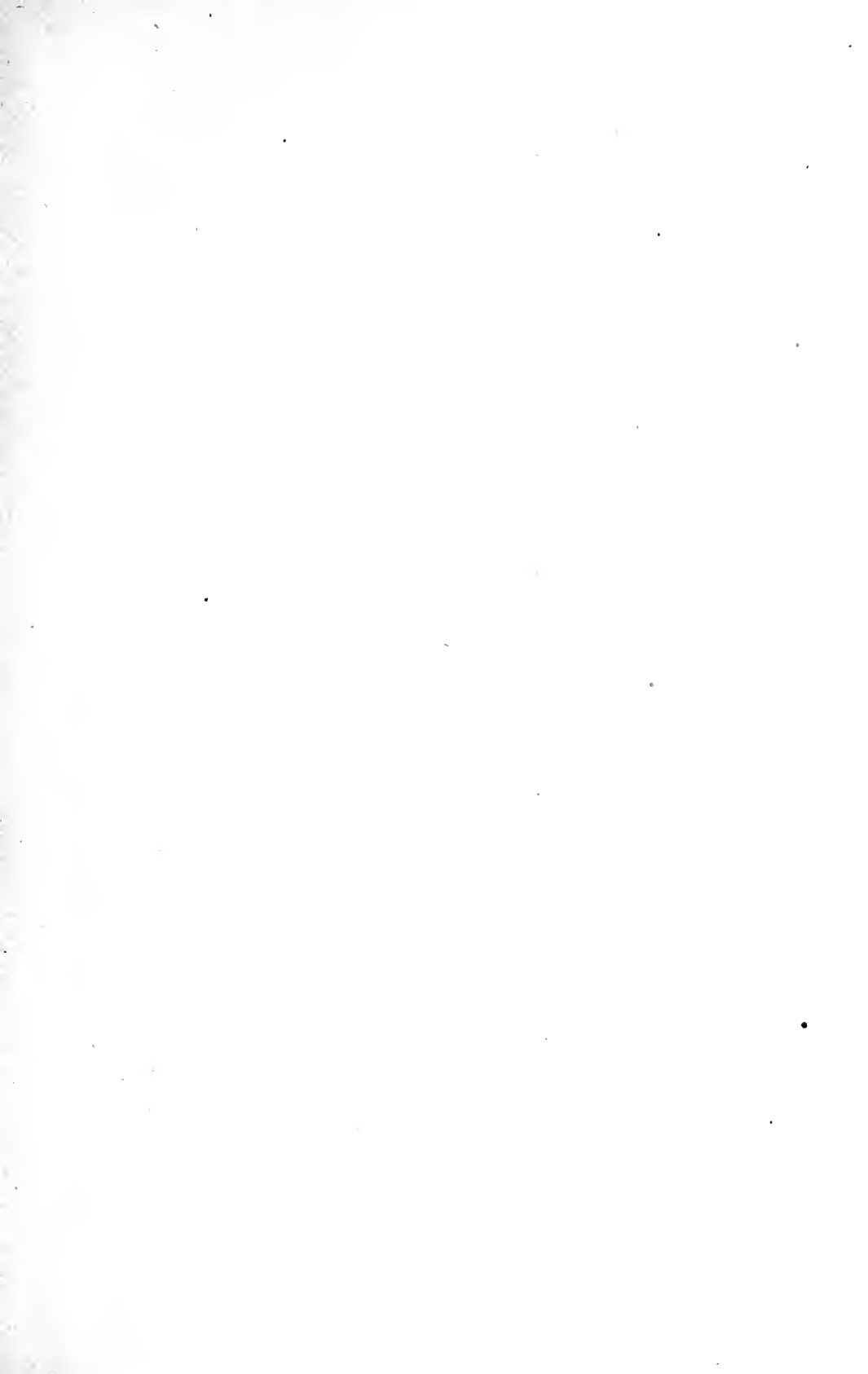
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**SECOND PAN AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS**

HELD IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DECEMBER 27, 1915-JANUARY 8, 1916

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**THE REPORT  
OF THE  
SECRETARY GENERAL**

PREPARED BY

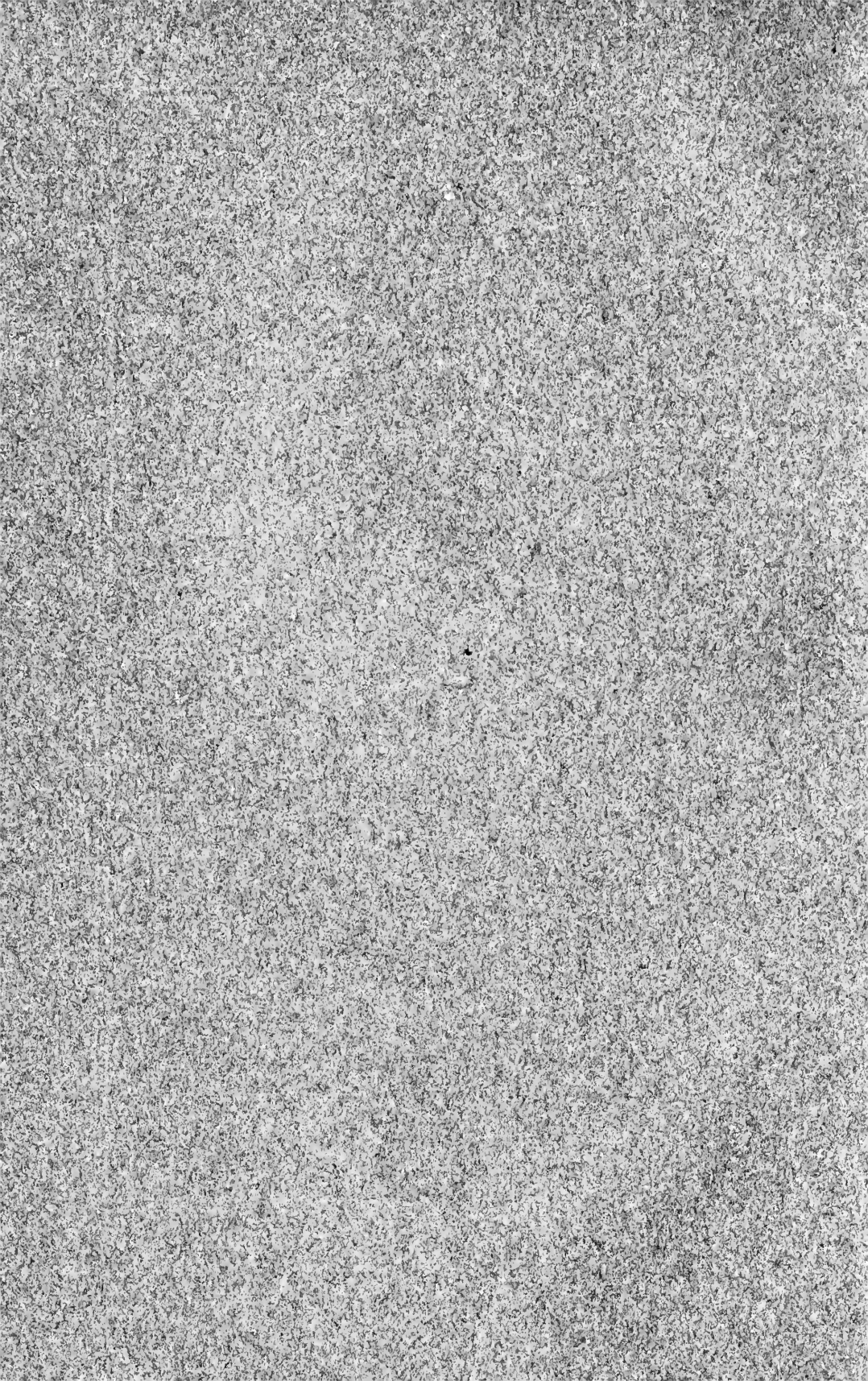
**JOHN BARRETT, Secretary General**

and

**GLEN LEVIN SWIGGETT, Assistant Secretary General**



WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1917





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**JOHN BARRETT, Secretary General**

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DEPARTMENT OF  
COMMERCE

WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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## INTRODUCTORY LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

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Hon. ROBERT LANSING,  
*Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report covering the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, held in Washington, December 27, 1915-January 8, 1916, of which, at the request of the Department of State and the executive committee of organization, and by permission of the governing board of the Pan American Union, I served as secretary general.

In the preparation of this report I have been greatly aided by the assistant secretary general, Dr. Glen Levin Swiggett, late professor of romance languages in the University of Tennessee, who resigned from that position to devote his time to this congress, and I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to express my appreciation of his faithful and efficient service.

I desire also to emphasize that the success of the congress was largely brought about by the excellent advice and unremitting cooperation which I constantly received from Hon. William Phillips, then Third Assistant Secretary of State and chairman of the executive committee; Dr. James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; and the other members of the executive committee, who were ex officio chairmen of the different sections of the congress, as follows: Dr. P. P. Claxton, Brig. Gen. W. H. Bixby, Surg. Gen. William C. Gorgas, Dr. William H. Holmes, Hennen Jennings, Dr. Leo S. Rowe, George M. Rommel, and Dr. Robert S. Woodward.

The particular interest which the President of the United States manifested in the congress from the time that he was first approached on the subject by the Secretary of State was a strong and permanent factor in making the congress an occasion of historical and international importance. He manifested his interest through advice to the committee, the selection of high-class delegates on behalf of the United States Government, and his own participation in the proceedings and in the social entertainment of the delegates. The address he delivered at a plenary session of the congress was epoch making in its significance, and the

reception which he gave, graciously assisted by Mrs. Wilson, at the White House was the most brilliant function of the entire social side of the congress.

The Latin American diplomatic representatives in Washington were always willing to take any consistent step that would lead to the success of the congress, and they played a part in working it out which was important and effective.

It is not possible in this brief introduction to go into detailed reference to all those who were in some way associated with the making of this extraordinary gathering one to be long remembered, but due mention has been made in some part of the general text of the report of all those connected with it. There are, however, a few additional references which I desire to include. The first is the help which the congress and the executive committee received in the active and practical cooperation of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in inviting a large number of Latin American statesmen, scientists and scholars to attend the congress as its guests. Credit is due to Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mrs. Charles R. Crane, Mrs. Louis F. Post, Mrs. Glen Levin Swiggett, and a considerable group of women from Washington and elsewhere, who either took a deep interest in the Women's Auxiliary Conference, of which a special report has been made by Mrs. Swiggett, or assisted in the entertainment of the Latin American guests during their stay in Washington.

The secretary general will always feel indebted to the public-spirited group of young women and men who acted as social aides to the Latin American delegates. They were untiring in their efforts to care for the foreign guests and had much to do with the success of the social entertainment.

The Washington newspapers and the press associations showed a helpful and practical interest in the congress, which was proved by the large amount of space which they daily gave to its sessions and by the number of men they detailed to cover the various meetings. The interest manifested not only in Washington but throughout the country in the Congress and the desire to show hospitality to the Latin American delegates was most gratifying.

The Latin American delegates to the congress were nearly all quartered at the New Willard Hotel, where were also the chief offices of the congress. During this occupation of the hotel, the manager, F. S. Hight, and the members of his staff were unremitting in their efforts to make both the delegates and the staff thoroughly comfortable.

In studying the record of this congress, it is well to bear in mind that *it was the most numerously attended official international conference ever held upon the Western Hemisphere and the largest Pan American Conference that has assembled in any American Republic.* Over two hundred and ten delegates came to Washington from the twenty Latin American Republics, while over a thousand delegates attended from the United States. The membership was indeed of a high grade and represented the best in the scientific, educational, professional, and political circles of the countries represented. The scope of the congress was so broad and it was characterized by so many sections that the published proceedings will give to the world a most useful and valuable collection of up-to-date information, which will be prized by libraries and individuals alike. In other words, this congress was a notable milestone in the history of modern progress and civilization.

As to the benefits of this congress, national and international, there can be no question. It undoubtedly was a most powerful and fortunate influence in promoting that kind of practical Pan Americanism which appeals to the representative men of every American Republic. The free discussion, the frank expressions of opinion, the suggestions of new ideas, and the sincere spirit of friendly interest and cooperation which featured the congress undoubtedly were most productive of lasting Pan American acquaintance and mutual understanding. The coming together, moreover, and the intimate association of a large group of the best men of the Latin American Republics with men of similar kind from the United States resulted in all the delegates returning to their respective homes imbued with a new and truer spirit of international amity and intercourse.

Since the congress adjourned in January, 1916, the Pan American Union, the official international organization of all the American Republics devoted to good understanding, friendship, intercourse, and commerce among them, of which I have the honor to be the executive officer, has had constant evidence of the interest which the congress aroused and of the good which it accomplished. The correspondence daily pouring into the Pan American Union from educators, scholars, scientists, financiers, commercial leaders, and statesmen, who were inspired to greater interest in Pan Americanism by the congress, has proved that its labors were not in vain. There has been, moreover, a remarkable demand from every part of the Western Hemisphere for the detailed record or report of the proceedings of its many sections, which, at this writing, are being edited under the supervision of the assistant secretary general, Dr. Glen Levin Swiggett.

In this Report of the Secretary General the chief effort has been to make a simple and accurate record of what took place from the first organization of the executive committee, following the first Pan American Scientific Congress, held in Santiago in 1908, until the adjournment of this second congress in January, 1916. The delay in the actual publication of this report and of the proceedings has been due to the necessity of carefully comparing and editing all the data. It has been necessary to send speeches and papers to delegates in far-off Latin American countries and to have them corrected before they could be published. Even with these precautions, however, some errors, mistakes, and oversights have been unavoidable. For these the secretary general and the assistant secretary general ask the indulgence of persons who may discover them or feel that they have been overlooked or in the least degree slighted. Omissions, mistakes, and errors, if found, are entirely accidental and unintentional. When it is considered that the preparation of the proceedings has required the reading in different languages of several millions of words, the difficulties confronting the executive officers can be appreciated.

The delay, however, in the publication of this report and the proceedings has been compensated in a measure by the distribution of the volume, entitled *The Final Act and Interpretative Commentary Thereon*, which was prepared under the direction of Dr. James Brown Scott, reporter general of the congress. This is a discussion of practical value and should be read and studied by all those who wish to fully understand and appreciate the work of the congress. It also contains useful and valuable appendices and other data prepared under the direction of Assistant Secretary General Swiggett. Copies of it can be obtained by addressing the Director General of the Pan American Union.

The full report of the proceedings, covering all nine sections of the congress, is now being printed at the United States Government Printing Office. It will probably occupy eleven volumes, with all the papers presented at the congress in the language in which they were delivered. Many of these papers will be appropriately illustrated. These proceedings will be distributed, under certain restrictions, to the actual readers and senders of papers, to a selected list of libraries, and to high Government officials. They will be obtainable in due time and under certain conditions from the Director General of the Pan American Union.

The report of the Women's Auxiliary Conference, carefully prepared by Mrs. Glen Levin Swiggett, is a comprehensive review of the proceedings and papers of that conference which was organized under the initiative of the executive committee in order to interest the women who



were in attendance at the congress, and also to prepare the way for greater interest among the women of all the American countries in Pan American matters. Copies of this can also be obtained from the Director General of the Pan American Union or from the executive secretary of the Women's Auxiliary Committee, Mrs. Glen Levin Swiggett.

Mrs. Charles R. Crane generously contributed \$2,000, and Mrs. J. C. Breckenridge \$100 for expenses connected with the Women's Auxiliary Conference, which could not be covered by the official appropriation.

It is now my hope that the Women's Auxiliary Conference may be enlarged into a more important gathering for the Lima congress in 1921. There is some suggestion that then there might be held there a real Pan American conference of women, which would undoubtedly be of great cooperative benefit in making the Second Pan American Scientific Congress a notable occasion in the history of Pan Americanism.

Finally, I feel it my duty to urge preparation by the United States Government, in cooperation with the scientists, educators, scholars, and engineers of the United States, for the Third Pan American Scientific Congress, which will be held in Lima, the capital of Peru, in 1921. In view of the large number of Latin Americans who came to the United States for the Washington congress, there should be a large official and unofficial delegation from the United States at Lima. The papers presented there from the United States, moreover, should represent the very best thought of the day and be a credit to this land. The Government and people of the United States can not show too much interest in that congress in return for the interest shown by Latin America in the last congress; and in order to promote practical Pan Americanism.

The total expense of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress to the United States Government was approximately \$127,000, of which a summarized statement is given in the concluding part of the following report. Considering the extraordinary attendance, not only from Latin America but from the United States, the success of every feature of the congress, and the good results for Pan Americanism which have resulted, this sum can certainly be considered as having been most advantageously utilized.

In the Appendix of the Report of the Secretary General will be found three most interesting records. These give a list of the members of the congress from the Latin American countries, a list of all the papers read or submitted to the congress, classified alphabetically according to sections, and an alphabetical list of all the societies which participated or sent delegates. The alphabetical list of delegates is not given because it is included in the "Final Act."

In conclusion, I beg to take advantage of this opportunity to thank you, Mr. Secretary, for the great interest which you and your predecessor, Hon. William J. Bryan, showed in the congress and for the advice and cooperation which you always gladly gave the executive committee and myself.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN BARRETT.

JUNE 1, 1917.

# THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL.

## PRELIMINARY ORGANIZATION.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress, held in the city of Washington under the auspices of the Government of the United States with the official sanction and direction of the Department of State, convened in solemn plenary session in Memorial Continental Hall Monday, December 27, 1915, at 10.30 a. m. The plenary session of adjournment was held in the same place Saturday morning, January 8, 1916, at 11 o'clock.

The Congress of the United States appropriated money for the conduct of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, as follows:

1. Diplomatic and Consular appropriation act for 1915. .... \$35,000
2. Diplomatic and Consular appropriation act for 1916. .... 15,000
3. Public Resolution No. 3—Sixty-fourth Congress (urgent deficiency bill), approved Dec. 17, 1915. .... 35,000

Acting on behalf of, and in cooperation with, the permanent executive committee of organization, the executive officers of that committee, the secretary general and the assistant secretary general, organized the congress, arranged and carried out its program, social and deliberative, published the reports of the reporter general and the secretary general of the congress, and assisted in the publication of the report of the Women's Auxiliary Conference.

The report of the reporter general, Dr. James Brown Scott, is called the Final Act and Interpretative Commentary Thereon, with appendices. These seven appendices contain the following chapters:

1. Organization and rules.
2. Topics for Pan American conferences.
3. The three plenary sessions.
4. Program of the nine sections of the congress.
5. List of learned societies, educational institutions, private organizations, and governmental bureaus.
6. List of the members of the executive committee and other committees of organization, and the cooperating committees in Republics other than the United States.
7. List of the honorary members, members of societies, institutions, and committees, and writers of papers.

This report has been printed in two editions, in English and in Spanish, at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Eight

thousand copies of the English edition have been printed, 2,000 of which were ordered for private distribution by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Three thousand copies of the Spanish edition have been printed. A copy of the Final Act has been mailed in the appropriate language to all high officials of Government, to all members of the congress, and to the libraries of the leading commercial, learned, and scientific organizations and educational institutions in the 21 participating countries. The report of the Women's Auxiliary Conference, prepared by the organizing secretary, Mrs. Glen Levin Swiggett, has been likewise printed in two editions, English and Spanish, and is being distributed throughout the different countries of the Pan American Union by an international committee that is now being appointed for that purpose.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress had its origin in a series of anterior scientific congresses held in South America. The first of these, called the First Latin American Scientific Congress, was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, April 10-20, 1898, in commemoration of the silver jubilee of the Argentine Scientific Congress. The second and third were held, respectively, in Montevideo, March 20-31, 1901, and Rio de Janeiro, August 6-16, 1905. Through the generous action of the executive committee of organization of the Fourth Latin American Scientific Congress, held in Santiago de Chile, December 25, 1908, to January 5, 1909, the Government of the United States was invited to participate and the name of the congress was changed to the First Pan American Scientific Congress. The Government of the United States accepted this invitation and named the following official delegates:

LEO S. ROWE, <i>Chairman</i> .	WILLIAM H. HOLMES.
PAUL S. REINSCH, <i>Vice Chairman</i> .	BERNARD MOSES.
HIRAM BINGHAM.	GEORGE M. ROMMEL.
ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE.	WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD.
WILLIAM C. GORGAS.	W. B. SMITH.

*Secretaries:*

CLARENCE L. HAY.  
 CHARLES G. NEUMANN.  
 HUNTINGTON SMITH.

The official report of this delegation was presented to the Secretary of State, April 23, 1909. This report was printed at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1909, under the title Report of the Delegates of the United States to the Pan American Scientific Congress held at Santiago, Chile.

The growth in these scientific congresses is indicative of the scientific progress and the increasing mutual good will of the Republics of the Western Hemisphere. Eight hundred and sixty-eight papers were presented to the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, the total membership of which was 2,566. The Reseña General of the First Pan American Scientific Congress contains the following statistics for the four anterior congresses:

	Member- ship.	Papers presented.
First Latin American Scientific Congress .....	552	121
Second Latin American Scientific Congress.....	839	202
Third Latin American Scientific Congress.....	863	120
Fourth Latin American Scientific Congress .....	2,238	742

Immediately on the adjournment of the congress at Santiago de Chile, which had selected the capital of the United States as the place of meeting for the next congress in 1912, the provisional committee of the United States, appointed by the scientific congress, endeavored to secure an appropriation from the Congress of the United States necessary to the work of organization, and rendered further such services as could be performed in anticipation of this appropriation. The members of this provisional committee were:

LEO S. ROWE, Head Professor of Political Science, University of Pennsylvania.

JOHN BARRETT, Director General of the Pan American Union.

P. P. CLAXTON, the Commissioner of Education of the United States.

WILLIAM H. HOLMES, Head Curator National Museum, Smithsonian Institution.

GEORGE W. ROMMEL, Chief Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture.

Through no lack of interest on the part of its members nor failure on the part of the Government or people of the United States to realize fully the importance of holding the Second Pan American Scientific Congress at the time designated and approved by a resolution of the preceding congress, the provisional committee was unable to perfect plans for 1912. Many insurmountable difficulties confronted this committee and it became necessary to postpone the inauguration of the congress from 1912 to 1914. The following circular letter from the honorable Secretary of State was sent, under date of May 23, 1911, to the diplomatic representatives of the United States accredited to the Latin American countries:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

*Washington, May 23, 1911.**To the Diplomatic Officers of the United States in Latin America.*

GENTLEMEN: At its session of January 4, 1909, the Pan American Scientific Congress at Santiago, Chile, designated the city of Washington as the next place of meeting and recommended that the meeting be held during the year 1912.

The American managers of the proposed congress at Washington have requested this department to inform the Governments of Latin America in their behalf that it has not been found possible to make suitable arrangements for the holding of the congress in Washington in 1912, and that the time of meeting has consequently been postponed until the year 1914.

You may inform the Government to which you are accredited in the above sense.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

P. C. KNOX.

It became necessary in the course of arrangements to postpone again the opening of the congress to December 27, 1915, at which time the Congress convened in Washington, as has been stated. In accordance with the wishes of the provisional committee on organization expressed at the time of its appointment by the congress in Santiago, the Secretary of State of the United States appointed, June 17, 1914, a permanent executive committee of organization in the United States. A copy of the official letter of appointment follows:

#### APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

*Washington, June 17, 1914.*

SIR: Being aware of your interest in the cultivation of closer relations between the United States and the Latin American Republics, it gives me pleasure to inform you that I shall be glad to have you serve on an executive committee of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, which is to meet in Washington in October, 1915. This committee is purely advisory in character and is created for the purpose of formulating preliminary plans for the congress, to be submitted to the Department of State before they are communicated to the various nations interested in the congress.

There is no remuneration in connection with the service of this committee, and it is understood that the members of the committee, as such, are not delegates on the part of the United States to the congress.

Hoping that the department may be fortunate enough to avail itself of your assistance,

I am, etc.,

W. J. BRYAN.

The members appointed on June 17 were:

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Assistant Secretary of State.

JOHN BARRETT, Director General, Pan American Union.

PHILANDER P. CLAXTON, Commissioner of Education.

WILLIAM H. HOLMES, Head Curator National Museum, Smithsonian Institution.

WILLIAM C. GORGAS, Surgeon General, United States Army.

GEORGE M. ROMMEL, Chief, Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture.

LEO S. ROWE, Head Professor of Political Science, University of Pennsylvania.

JAMES BROWN SCOTT, Secretary, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

By April, 1915, the committee had been enlarged through the appointment by the Secretary of State of the following members:

W. H. BIXBY, Brigadier General, United States Army, retired.

HENNEN JENNINGS, mining engineer.

Dr. WILLIAM H. WELCH, pathologist, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Johns Hopkins University.

ROBERT S. WOODWARD, President, Carnegie Institution.

John Barrett, director general of the Pan American Union, and Glen Levin Swiggett, professor of romance languages, University of Tennessee, were appointed by the Secretary of State in March, 1915, to act, respectively, as secretary general and assistant secretary general of the congress. The permanent executive committee of organization as finally constituted was as follows:

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Third Assistant Secretary of State, Chairman ex officio.

JAMES BROWN SCOTT, Secretary, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Vice Chairman and Reporter General.

WILLIAM H. WELCH, former President, National Academy of Science, Honorary Vice Chairman.

- JOHN BARRETT, Director General, Pan American Union.  
 W. H. BIXBY, Brigadier General, United States Army, retired.  
 PHILANDER P. CLAXTON, Commissioner of Education.  
 WILLIAM C. GORGAS, Surgeon General, United States Army.  
 WILLIAM H. HOLMES, Head Curator National Museum, Smithsonian Institution.  
 HENNEN JENNINGS, former President, London Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.  
 GEORGE M. ROMMEL, Chief, Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture.  
 L. S. ROWE, President, American Academy of Political and Social Science.  
 ROBERT S. WOODWARD, President, Carnegie Institution of Washington.

#### ORGANIZATION OFFICERS.

- JOHN BARRETT, Director General of the Pan American Union, Secretary General.  
 GLEN LEVIN SWIGGETT, Assistant Secretary General.

The honorable Secretary of State sent, on July 10, 1914, the following communication to the diplomatic corps of Latin America in Washington, informing the ambassadors and ministers of these republics of the invitation to participate in the congress on the part of their governments that had been extended through chiefs of missions of the United States in their respective countries:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

*Washington, July 10, 1914.*

SIR: The First Pan American Scientific Congress, which held its sessions at Santiago, Chile, in 1908-9, designated the city of Washington as the place of meeting for the second congress. This unsolicited and voluntary action of the first congress, evidencing, as it did, on the part of its members a desire to cultivate closer intellectual and cultural relations with the United States, gave to the Government of the United States intense gratification; and the scientific gentlemen who attended the first congress as delegates of the Government of the United States, greatly impressed with the cordial reception and hospitable treatment that had been accorded to them at Santiago, were glad to interest themselves in arranging for the second congress. These gentlemen having determined that an appropriate time for the holding of this congress would be in the month of October, 1915, the Congress of the United States, in the diplomatic and consular appropriation act approved June 30, 1914, has been



pleased to authorize the Secretary of State to invite the Governments of the American Republics to be represented thereat by delegates, and has made suitable provision for the expenses of the congress and for the entertainment of the delegates.

By virtue of this authority, it has given me much pleasure to instruct the American minister at —— to extend to the Government of —— an official invitation to be represented by delegates in the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, to meet at Washington in October, 1915, and to express the pleasure with which the Government of the United States would learn of the acceptance of the invitation and of the intention of the Government of —— to appoint delegates to represent it in the deliberations of the congress which it is confidently hoped will mark an important step in the development of closer intellectual ties between the United States and the Republics of Latin America.

In furtherance of this purpose I have appointed the following-named gentlemen as an executive committee charged with the duty of formulating the program of the congress and the perfecting of arrangements preparatory to the assembling of the congress:<sup>1</sup>

I shall be extremely obliged if you will give the invitation your support.

Accept, sir, etc.,

W. J. BRYAN.

Prior to the appointment of the permanent executive committee, the provisional committee had prepared and circulated in mimeograph copy a tentative draft of the purposes of the congress and the preliminary program bases. This report of the provisional committee of organization follows:

**DRAFT OF REPORT OF THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE  
APPOINTED BY THE FIRST PAN AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC  
CONGRESS, HELD DECEMBER, 1908.**

The Pan American Scientific Congress held in Santiago, Chile, in December, 1908, was preceded by a series of three Latin American scientific congresses, the first being held in Buenos Aires in 1898, the second in Montevideo in 1901, and the third in Rio Janeiro in 1905.

It has become the established custom at these congresses to designate not only the place of meeting of the next succeeding congress, but also the personnel of the permanent organization committee. The delegation of the United States to the Santiago congress succeeded in modifying this tradition to the extent of having the congress limit itself to the appoint-

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<sup>1</sup> Names of members of executive committee given on p. 13.

ment of a temporary committee, thus leaving to the Government of the United States complete freedom of action in determining the personnel of the permanent committee.

The Santiago congress designated the 12th of October, 1912, as the date for the assembling of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress. The designation of Washington as the next place of meeting was intended by the representatives of the Latin American countries to emphasize the solidarity of intellectual interests with the United States. The cablegram of the Secretary of State, expressing the satisfaction of the United States Government at the designation of Washington, was received with much enthusiasm, and it was felt by all those attending the Santiago congress that the Washington meeting would mark an important step in the development of closer intellectual ties between the United States and the Republics of Latin America.

The provisional committee has held a number of sessions in Washington, and has carefully gone over the situation with a view of presenting to the department tentative suggestions with reference to the preliminary arrangements for the forthcoming congress.

In furtherance of this purpose the provisional committee begs to recommend:

First. That an executive committee of seven, with power to appoint subcommittees, be appointed. This committee is to be intrusted with all the arrangements preparatory to the assembling of the congress.

Second. That a general committee, composed of one representative from each of the associations indicated on the accompanying list be appointed.

Third. That Canada be invited to participate in the Second Pan American Scientific Congress.

Fourth. That the permanent executive committee be appointed as soon as possible in order that the necessary arrangements may be made for the issuance of invitations and for the formulation of the program of the conference.

One of the difficulties confronting previous congresses has been the failure to secure the preparation of papers well in advance of the meeting of the congress.

The hope was also expressed at the Santiago congress that it would be possible to concentrate the attention of the various sections of the congress on comparatively few questions in order to bring to bear on these questions the results of the best scientific thought and investigation from all sections of the continent. In furtherance of this purpose the provisional committee begs to submit for the consideration of the de-

partment the desirability of organizing the next Pan American Scientific Congress in the form of a series of international conferences, of which a list will be submitted in due time.

### THE SECTIONS AND GENERAL PROGRAM.

The permanent executive committee of the congress prepared and published in the spring of 1915 a preliminary program. This program contained the rules and regulations in respect to organization, membership in the congress and presentation of papers, and the topics, stated in general terms, that were proposed for discussion in the nine sections. These rules and topics may be found printed in the report on the Final Act,<sup>1</sup> English edition, pages 17-26 and 155-158. The executive committee distinctly expressed the hope in the preliminary program that the Second Pan American Scientific Congress might partake of the character of a series of international conferences, and requested all writers of papers to concentrate attention upon those questions which would be of greatest interest to all American Republics. The nine main sections of the program of the congress, with the names of the chairman in charge of each section, were as follows:

- I. Anthropology, William H. Holmes.
- II. Astronomy, Meteorology, and Seismology, Robert S. Woodward.
- III. Conservation of Natural Resources, Agriculture, Irrigation, and Forestry, George M. Rommel.
- IV. Education, P. P. Claxton.
- V. Engineering, W. H. Bixby.
- VI. International Law, Public Law, and Jurisprudence, James Brown Scott.
- VII. Mining and Metallurgy, Economic Geology, and Applied Chemistry, Hennen Jennings.
- VIII. Public Health and Medical Science, William C. Gorgas.
- IX. Transportation, Commerce, Finance, and Taxation, L. S. Rowe.

The chairmen of these sections were assisted in the preparation of this general program by distinguished men of science, representing the scientific bureaus of the Government and scientific societies. Valuable services were rendered in this respect particularly by representatives of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Mining Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Insti-

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<sup>1</sup> Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1916.

tute of Electrical Engineers, American Society of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineers, American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, and National Academy of Sciences. This program was distributed throughout the 21 Republics from the office of the secretary general in the Pan American Union. It was printed in English, Portuguese, and Spanish. Copies were sent to educational institutions, learned and scientific societies, and individuals in the several countries. The cooperating committees appointed at the request of the Government of the United States by the Governments of the different Republics assisted likewise in the distribution of this program. These committees, the members of which may be found in the Final Act, pages 323-329, rendered further most valuable assistance in securing proper representation of their respective countries at the congress by the appointment of delegates and in the selection of writers of papers. They cooperated also with the executive committee of the United States in maintaining the Pan American character of the congress.

This distinctive Pan American character was further greatly enhanced through the special group conferences held at the time of the congress by the different sections and subsections. Special topics, called Pan American themes, were chosen and submitted during the latter part of the summer through official channels to the different countries. In addition to the diplomatic representatives, Government officials and cooperating committees, individuals in the different countries, to whom the executive committee now acknowledges gratefully its indebtedness, assisted in the distribution of these themes. Papers were presented by the leading specialists of the several Republics. On account of the timely and scientific interest of the topics the papers grouped around them were profitably discussed in stimulating conferences by representatives from the larger part of the Republics participating in the congress. These Pan American themes may be found printed in the report of the Final Act, English edition, pages 159-162.

There were five orders of membership in the congress: Official delegates; delegates of societies, institutions, etc.; honorary members; members of committees; and writers of papers. Official delegates were appointed in the customary manner of the different countries. Delegates of societies, institutions, etc., and honorary members were appointed by the Secretary of State. Formal invitations to writers of papers and members of committees were extended by the secretary general or assistant secretary general on behalf of the executive committee on organization. The invitations extended were of the following character:

**APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIAL DELEGATE.**

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, November 6, 1915.*

SIR: The department has issued a certificate of appointment designating you as a delegate on the part of the United States to the Second Pan American Scientific Congress to be held at Washington December 27, 1915, to January 8, 1916. The certificate is transmitted herewith.

I am, etc.,

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,  
*Third Assistant Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

*To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:*

I certify that \_\_\_\_\_ has been designated a delegate on the part of the United States to the Second Pan American Scientific Congress to be held at Washington, December 27, 1915, to January 8, 1916.

In testimony whereof, I, Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States of America, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1915, and the one hundred and fortieth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

[SEAL.]

ROBERT LANSING.

**INVITATION TO SOCIETIES, INSTITUTIONS, ETC.**

To the PRESIDENT OF \_\_\_\_\_.

DEAR SIR: By virtue of the authority conferred upon me by the Congress of the United States of America, I have the pleasure to extend to

.....  
a cordial invitation to participate by one or more delegates in the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, to be held under the auspices of the Government of the United States at the city of Washington from December 27, 1915, to January 8, 1916, inclusive.

Assuring you that representatives from the [\_\_\_\_\_] will be most heartily welcomed, I am, my dear sir,

Very truly, yours,

W. J. BRYAN,  
*Secretary of State.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, February 12, 1915.*

**APPOINTMENT AS HONORARY MEMBER.**

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, December 27, 1915.*

DEAR SIR: As you are doubtless aware, the Second Pan American Scientific Congress will meet in the city of Washington from December 27, 1915, to January 8, 1916.

Not only are leading institutions of learning throughout Central and South America sending representatives to attend this congress, but the governments of the several Latin American countries are sending distinguished men of learning as official delegates. In addition to the foreign delegates, there will be more than 500 delegates from colleges and other institutions throughout the United States.

I am deeply impressed with the great importance of this gathering, and I am confident that in bringing together so notable an assembly of men of learning this meeting will be what is desired—the greatest international conference of an educational nature ever held in the United States.

It is also believed that by the character of the attendance at the coming scientific congress not only will there be an increased fund of scientific knowledge, but more intimate relations will be established throughout the Americas on the basis of a common interest in science, culture, and economic progress.

Confident that your presence, your knowledge of the subject before the meeting, and your cooperation in the entertainment of the delegates will add greatly to the success of the congress, I have the honor to extend to you a cordial invitation to attend the sessions in the quality of an honorary member of the congress.

I am, etc.,

For the Secretary of State:

FRANK L. POLK,  
*Counselor.*

**APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE.**

MAY 29, 1915.

DEAR COMMISSIONER FINLEY: Dr. Philander P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education of the United States, member of the executive committee and ex officio chairman of Section IV on Education, of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, meeting in Washington, D. C., December 27, 1915, to January 8, 1916, has appointed you a member of the committee that has charge of the section on education. Dr. Claxton not only

requests that you honor the congress by serving as chairman of the subsection committee in charge of elementary education, but begs to suggest as well that you designate not to exceed three members to serve with you on your subcommittee. The secretary general takes exceeding pleasure in approving your appointment and begs to express, with Dr. Claxton, the hope that you will accept.

It is highly desirable that the members of your subsection committee be selected at your earliest convenience, as the Commissioner of Education hopes to call a meeting before June 14 of the educational section of the congress. Your designations may be sent direct to the secretary general who is authorized by the executive committee to formally approve all appointments.

Anticipating with exceeding pleasure, on behalf of the secretary general and Dr. Claxton, your own acceptance, I am,

Very faithfully yours,

GLEN LEVIN SWIGGETT,  
*Acting Secretary General.*

Commissioner JOHN H. FINLEY,  
*Albany, N. Y.*

#### INVITATION TO WRITERS OF PAPER.

OCTOBER 29, 1915.

DEAR MR. BARD: It gives me pleasure to state that the committee in charge of the subsection on university education, of which President James, of the University of Illinois, is chairman, requests that you be invited to prepare a paper for that subsection on "Things which interest university students in the United States as compared with the interests of similar students in Europe and Latin America."

I have the honor, therefore, as acting secretary general of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, to invite you on behalf of the executive committee to prepare this paper. All papers should be in the hands of the secretary general not later than December 10. The inclosed circular statement to contributors will be of interest to you.

Begging to express the hope that you will honor the congress with the acceptance of this invitation, I am,

Very faithfully yours,

GLEN LEVIN SWIGGETT,  
*Acting Secretary General.*

HARRY ERWIN BARD,  
*Secretary Pan American Society of the United States,  
15 Broad Street, New York City.*

The report of the Final Act, English edition, contains the names of the official delegates, pages 7-16; list of learned societies, institutions, etc., pages 293-308; list of committees appointed in all countries, pages 309-329; honorary members, pages 331-336; and an alphabetical list of the names of the delegate members of societies and institutions, members of committees and writers of papers, pages 336-502. This Report of the Secretary General reprints with different arrangement, as Appendix C, page 238, the names of the adhering societies, institutions, and organizations and their delegate members of the congress. The program for the 45 subsections of the congress was framed by the sectional committees as a whole or by subsection committees. This program as presented and actually carried out at the time of the congress, with the names of the presiding officers and the time and place of meeting of the different sessions, is printed in the report of the Final Act as a special Appendix, pages 167-291. This arrangement, however, does not permit one to see at a glance the important and valuable scientific contribution in papers of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress. The titles of these papers, arranged in the order of sections and subsections, are, therefore, printed as Appendix B, page 195, of this report. Joint sessions were frequently held between the different sections or subsections of the congress. Several notable sessions were held in addition by special invitation of the executive committee between certain sections and leading scientific and learned societies of the United States that were meeting in Washington at the time of the congress. A copy of the letter of invitation to these associations and the names of those affiliating for the purpose in question follow:

#### LETTER OF INVITATION TO AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

JULY 24, 1915.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor as secretary general of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress to formally invite your association on behalf of the executive committee of the congress to participate in the program of the congress in one or more joint sessions, and to state that the chairmen of the various program sections of the congress have been authorized to arrange for such joint sessions with the duly appointed officials of these national associations with the subject matter of which their own is in accord.

The assistant secretary general of the congress has been in conference with representatives of these national associations and understands that mutually satisfactory arrangements for these joint sessions can be made.



Anticipating with pleasure the meeting of your association in Washington at the time of the scientific congress, I am,

Very faithfully, yours,

JOHN BARRETT,  
*Secretary General.*

PRESIDENT AND OFFICERS AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION  
(Care Dr. W. G. Leland, 1140 Woodward Building),  
*Washington, D. C.*

INSTITUTIONS ACCEPTING.

- American Anthropological Association,*  
Secretary, George Grant MacCurdy, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
- American Association of University Professors,*  
Secretary, Prof. A. O. Lovejoy, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
- Archaeological Institute of America,*  
Secretary, Dr. Mitchell Carroll, George Washington University, Washington, D. C.
- American Folk-Lore Society,*  
Secretary, Charles Peabody, Cambridge, Mass.
- American Association for the Advancement of Science,*  
Secretary, L. O. Howard, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
- American Association for Labor Legislation,*  
Secretary, John B. Andrews, 131 East Twenty-third Street, New York City.
- American Civic Association,*  
Secretary, Richard B. Watrous, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
- American Economic Association,*  
Secretary, Allyn A. Young, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
- American Historical Association,*  
Secretary, Waldo G. Leland, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.
- American Political Science Association,*  
Secretary, Chester Lloyd Jones, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
- American Psychological Association,*  
Secretary, R. S. Woodworth, Columbia University, New York City.
- American Sociological Society,*  
Secretary, Scott E. W. Bedford, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

*American Statistical Association,*

Secretary, Carroll W. Doten, 491 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

*American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes,*

Secretary, Tunstall Smith, The Preston, Baltimore, Md.

*American Anthropological Association,*

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

*American Society of International Law,*

Secretary, James Brown Scott, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D. C.

### THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

In view of the distinguished services in the field of science of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the executive committee of the Pan American Congress invited this association to hold a special meeting at some time suitable to its pleasure during the second week of the congress and subsequent to the adjournment of the annual meeting of the association in Columbus, Ohio. Copies of the correspondence in question follow:

OCTOBER 5, 1915.

DEAR DR. HOWARD:

I beg to inclose herewith twelve copies of the communication addressed to the president and officers of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, prepared with the hope that the same would be presented at the meeting in San Francisco. In order that there may be speedily accomplished the object which we so earnestly desire, may I beg you to use the inclosed copies in the manner so generously suggested by you at our recent interview?

With cordial regards, I am,

Very faithfully yours,

GLEN LEVIN SWIGGETT,  
*Assistant Secretary General.*

Dr. L. O. HOWARD,

*Chief Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture,  
Washington, D. C.*

JULY 26, 1915.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the resolutions of the First Pan American Scientific Congress, held in Santiago, Chile, December 25, 1908, to January 5, 1909, a second Pan American Scientific Congress will meet in the city of Washington in the month of December, 1915. The congress will open on Monday, December 27, 1915, and adjourn on Saturday, January 8, 1916.

This congress had its origin in the scientific congresses that had been held by the Republics of Latin America prior to the congress in Santiago, which was organized with the generous conviction that the United States should share in their undertaking. This conviction was splendidly shown in the unsolicited and voluntary action of the Santiago Congress in the selection of Washington, D. C., as the place of meeting of the second congress which, it is confidently hoped, will mark an important step in the development of closer intellectual ties among the participating countries. The general purposes of the congress are the presentation and discussion of subjects of scientific interest, especially those that are most important or useful to Pan American countries in general, and the formation of personal acquaintances among representatives of the American Republics.

In view of the fact that this second congress is to be held under the auspices of the Government of the United States, it is highly desirable that our foremost scientists, learned societies, and educational institutions cooperate in order to insure the success of this congress, which is established with the object of increasing the exchange of knowledge and bringing about a better understanding of the ways in which the several Republics can work to the advancement of science, the increase of culture, and the promotion of trade, commerce, and mutual helpfulness.

The congress will be divided into nine sections, as follows:

- I. Anthropology.
- II. Astronomy, meteorology, and seismology.
- III. Conservation of natural resources, agriculture, irrigation, and forestry.
- IV. Education.
- V. Engineering.
- VI. International law, public law, and jurisprudence.
- VII. Mining and metallurgy, economic geology, and applied chemistry.
- VIII. Public health and medical science.
- IX. Transportation, commerce, finance, and taxation.

The executive committee of the scientific congress begs, therefore, to extend to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, meeting in San Francisco August 2 to 6, 1915, the greetings of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress and to express the hope that this great association will honor the scientific congress by arranging to attend and participate in the sessions of the latter on the adjournment of the annual meeting of the association in Columbus, Ohio, the last week of December, 1915. It will be the pleasure of the executive committee of the Pan

American Scientific Congress to arrange in every way possible to carry the members of the association to Washington, to receive them in a body and to emphasize during the second week of the congress, January 3 to 8, such parts of the program of the latter as will offer the greatest interest to the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

On behalf of the executive committee,  
Faithfully yours,

GLEN LEVIN SWIGGETT,  
*Acting Secretary General.*

PRESIDENT AND OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

(Care of the Permanent Secretary, Dr. L. O. Howard of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.)

Monday night, January the 3d, was selected by the permanent secretary of the association as the date of meeting. The members of the congress met with the association as guests of the latter, 8 p. m., in Memorial Continental Hall. Dr. Robert S. Woodward, president of Carnegie Institute and past president of the association, presided on this occasion. The secretary general of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress made a short address of welcome on behalf of the congress. He emphasized the high character of the class of scholars and scientists from Latin America who were attending the congress, and said that intellectual Pan Americanism was necessary to promote political Pan Americanism.

The secretary general was followed by Dr. Ernesto Nelson, inspector general of education of the Argentine Republic, and member of the Argentina delegation to the congress, who made a brief address on behalf of the Latin American delegates. He pointed out what Argentina and other Latin American countries were doing for astronomy.

The president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. William M. Campbell, director of the Lick Observatory and member of the official delegation of the United States, delivered a special presidential address in honor of the congress on the Evolution of the Stars. Two sessions were further held by the association Tuesday, January 4, in the New National Museum. The following program was given:

10 A. M.

C. H. EIGENMANN: *Some Phases of the Origin and Evolution of the South American Fresh-Water Fishes.*

J. N. ROSE: *Botanical Explorations in South America.*

F. M. CHAPMAN: *The Distribution of Life in Colombia.*

THOMAS BARBOUR: *Zoological Collecting in Cuba, in Special Reference to the Origin and Relationships of the Fauna of the Island.*

2 P. M.

WILFRED H. OSGOOD: *Crossing the Peruvian Andes.*

T. WAYLAND VAUGHAN: *The Corals and Coral Reefs of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea.*

H. S. WASHINGTON: *The Distribution of Igneous Rocks in South America.*

The Nineteenth International Congress of Americanists met likewise in Washington at the time of the congress, holding several joint sessions with the first section of the scientific congress and various national societies of pertinent investigating interests like the American Folk-Lore Society, American Anthropological Association, Archaeological Institute of America, etc. The program of these joint sessions, forming a part of the program of Section I, is given in the report on the Final Act, pages 167-181.

#### AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

It is eminently fit that one should mention at this point the American Institute of International Law, the founding of which at the time of the congress was referred to as a Pan American event of international import.

Dr. JAMES BROWN SCOTT, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment, and Dr. ALEJANDRO ALVAREZ, of Chile, conceived the idea of founding this institute. They were ably assisted by publicists in the 21 Pan American Republics. In conjunction with the American Society of International Law, representatives of similar bodies from the other countries assembled in Washington, December 29, 1915, formally inaugurated the institute under the honorary presidency of Hon. Elihu Root and the actual presidency of Dr. James Brown Scott. Many distinguished publicists, including the Hon. Secretary of State Robert Lansing, Hon. Robert Bacon, His Excellency the Ambassador from Chile Sr. Eduardo Suárez Mujica, took part in the proceedings.

The officers of the institute are as follows: Honorary president, Mr. ELIHU ROOT; president, Mr. JAMES BROWN SCOTT; secretary general, Mr. ALEJANDRO ALVAREZ, of Chile; treasurer, Mr. LUIS ANDERSON, of Costa Rica.

The members of the institute representing the United States are: Hon. ROBERT LANSING; Hon. ROBERT BACON; Prof. JOHN BASSETT MOORE, of Columbia University; Prof. LEO S. ROWE, of the University of Pennsylvania; and Mr. JAMES BROWN SCOTT.

## PROMOTION OF INTEREST IN CONGRESS.

Early efforts were made through formal communications to learned and scientific associations and through circular letters to the press of the three Americas to create and promote a real interest in the purposes of the congress. Copies of these communications follow:

*To the officers and members of the National Academy of Sciences:*

I am permitted by your distinguished president, member and honorary vice chairman of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, to formally acquaint you this morning with the fact that this congress will be held in Washington, December 27, 1915, to January 8, 1916. In view of the fact that such a congress affords the opportunity of not only advancing science, but of establishing more intimate relations among the republics of the Western Hemisphere, the Secretary of State by act of Congress is given authority to officially provide for proper representation at the congress. The governing board of the Pan American Union, of which the Secretary of State is ex officio chairman, has authorized the use of its handsome building for the offices and sessions of the congress.

The First Pan American Scientific Congress was held, as you know, in 1908, in Santiago, Chile. This congress was the outgrowth of several scientific congresses that had been held in the Latin American Republics. With the generous conviction that the United States should participate in an undertaking of this character, the Chilean congress was enlarged in order to include our country, which was represented on the occasion of the Chilean congress by official delegates chosen from among our leading scientists and scholars and representatives from learned societies and educational institutions. The First Pan American Scientific Congress highly expressed its appreciation of our participation by designating, in a manner entirely voluntary and unsolicited, the capital of our country as the next place of meeting. In view of this generous interest, it is most desirable that this nation show its appreciation of the same in the earnest efforts of our leading scientists to cooperate with the executive committee in charge of the congress, its officers and committees, to make this congress the greatest of all Pan American gatherings.

This congress will be of particular importance to the field of science in general through the industrial and economic implications which the discussion of the larger questions of the congress seems to suggest. Important scientific contributions therefore will be made by those who take part in its proceedings on account of the application of pure science to matters of practical Pan American interest.

On the adjournment of the Chilean congress in 1908, certain visiting delegates from the United States were designated to act as a preliminary executive committee of the Second Pan American Congress. The executive committee now comprises twelve men, with the Hon. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Third Assistant Secretary of State, as ex officio chairman. The organization officers of the congress consist of a secretary general and an assistant secretary general. Certain members of the executive committee have been designated to act as chairmen of the nine program sections of the congress. These sections are as follows:

- I. Anthropology.
- II. Astronomy, meteorology, and seismology.
- III. Conservation of natural resources, agriculture, irrigation, and forestry.
- IV. Education.
- V. Engineering.
- VI. International law, public law, and jurisprudence.
- VII. Mining and metallurgy, economic geology, and applied chemistry.
- VIII. Public health and medical science.
- IX. Transportation, commerce, finance, and taxation.

In cooperation with the secretary general the organization of these sections is now being perfected in the participating countries, and arrangements are being made for proper representation at the congress.

In conclusion, I beg to state that this brief presentation as to the nature and importance of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress is made to you in the belief that so honored a body as the National Academy of Sciences should be early apprised in this formal way of this great gathering of scientists, sincerely trusting that your cooperation as a body and as individuals will be given whenever requested by those who are duly authorized to request the same.

GLEN LEVIN SWIGGETT,  
*Assistant Secretary General.*

*President, officers, and members of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology and of the American Bar Association.*

GENTLEMEN: I am permitted, through the courtesy of the secretary of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, to convey to your distinguished associations the greetings of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, which will convene in Washington next December, beginning its sessions Monday, December 27, 1915, and concluding the same Saturday, January 8, 1916.

This congress has been signally honored. Through the opportunity it affords of advancing science and of establishing, with its emphasis upon international law, public law, and jurisprudence, more intimate relations among the republics of the Western Hemisphere, the Secretary of State by act of Congress is given authority to officially provide for proper representation at the Congress. Assistant Secretary of State Hon. WILLIAM PHILLIPS is chairman ex officio of the executive committee of the Scientific Congress. The governing board of the Pan American Union, of which the Secretary of State is ex officio chairman, has permitted Director General JOHN BARRETT to accept the responsible commission of secretary general of the congress, and has authorized the use of its handsome building for the offices and sessions of the congress.

The First Pan American Scientific Congress was held in Santiago, Chile, in 1908. This congress was the outgrowth of several scientific congresses that had been held in the Latin-American Republics. With the generous conviction that the United States should participate in an undertaking of this character, the Chilean Congress was enlarged in order to include the United States. Our country was represented on this occasion by official delegates chosen from among our leading publicists, scientists, and scholars. The First Pan American Scientific Congress expressed its appreciation of this participation by designating in a manner entirely voluntary and unsolicited the capital of the United States as the next place of meeting. In view of this generous interest, it is most desirable that we show now our appreciation of the same by our earnest efforts to cooperate with the executive committee in charge of the congress, its officers and committees, to make this congress the greatest of all Pan American gatherings.

Particular importance attaches itself at this time to a deliberative congress of this character. The present European war has precipitated many problems, the solution of which, in every respect satisfactory to the United States, depends upon the earnest and immediate concern of the publicists of our country. While science is most broadly defined by the congress, including under its nine main divisions such subjects as anthropology, meteorology, engineering, commerce, and finance, the main interest in the congress to your associations will be in Section VI on international law, public law, and jurisprudence, of which Dr. JAMES BROWN SCOTT, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and member of the executive committee, is chairman. The leading Pan American scientific and learned associations and educational institutions have been invited to be represented by delegates and writers of papers.



Nineteen participating Governments are perfecting at this writing their organizations.

It is singularly fortunate at this time that Washington is to be the meeting place of this congress. The Pan American Union, to which the United States as a participating member looks with pride, makes Washington in a sense the capital of Pan America. I beg, therefore, in conclusion, in presenting this brief statement concerning the nature and importance of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress to your honored bodies, to express the hope that, as associations and as individuals, you will lend your highly valued cooperation whenever requested, in order that this Pan American meeting of scientists and publicists may create through their labors a rational and practicable Pan Americanism that should prove mutually beneficial to all of the Republics that are now sincerely striving to establish relations of commerce and culture based on solid ties of friendship and esteem.

GLEN LEVIN SWIGGETT,  
*Assistant Secretary General.*

### CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE PRESS.

[Prepared by Dr. GLEN LEVIN SWIGGETT, Assistant Secretary General.]

The Republics of the Western Hemisphere present to-day in relation to each other a very interesting spectacle, even to disinterested persons. Apparently novel situations and conditions have arisen since the beginning of the present European war. Men of business are talking throughout this Western World of a Pan American solidarity. They speak of it as if it were something that had sprung at birth, like Minerva or Venus, into the full power of life, incident to the outbreak of this war. Public men and scholars, however, of this Western World, students of the history of these countries, know that events have been shaping themselves for years, even for centuries, in the Americas, for the creating of a new-world message, the source of which is in the self-consciousness of a new-world group; of a group of young nations with their sacred duty of repairing through union exercised with patience, zeal, and sympathy the ravages wrought by war in the fields of commerce and science.

Pan Americanism is no longer the dream of a Monroe or a Bolivar, to whom the beginnings of this new alliance were foreshadowed by Destiny in the interlaced gropings and wanderings along the coasts and in the interior of the two continents, of splendid conquistadores like Pinzón y Solís, Narvaez, Cabeza de Vaca, De Soto, Balboa, Cortez, and Pizarro. The publicists, scholars, and scientists of these Western Republics, con-

scious of a new birth, must, with the men of business, commerce, and finance, observe things from a larger viewpoint, from the vantage of a new internationalism. A larger comity of commerce and culture will ensue from this through the natural increase of the same in the participating republics. Actuated, perhaps, at first by egoistic motives, the sense of mutual service in international relations will spur these countries on to offer some day to a larger unit, perhaps a unit that may comprise all the nations of the world, the lessons that they will now learn as members of the young and novel Pan American group.

If this be true, too great emphasis can not be put upon the importance of the Pan American conferences that are taking place this year; and particularly upon the Second Pan American Scientific Congress that will convene in Washington, the capital of the United States, beginning December 27, 1915, and concluding its sessions on January 8, 1916. Through the splendid cooperation of the Latin American countries the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, to be held under the auspices of the United States Government through the Department of State, bids fair to be not only thus far the greatest Pan American congress but the most important international scientific gathering ever held in the United States. The first congress of this name was held in Santiago, Chile, in 1908. It had its origin in earlier Latin American scientific congresses; and at the time of the Santiago Congress was enlarged through the generous action of the Latin American countries to include the United States. This congress was well attended by visiting delegates from the United States. On its adjournment, entirely unsolicited on the part of the latter, Washington was designated as the place of meeting of the second congress.

This congress should have, at this time, a singular appeal to the Pan American Republics; it does have to the United States through the honor conferred in designating Washington as the place of meeting. As mentioned above, the present European war has brought the Western Hemisphere suddenly face to face with grave economic problems that invite the serious attention of scientists and experts in the various fields of applied science. The Scientific Congress will concern itself with the constructive discussion of these as well as with contributions in the domain of pure science, wherein great advance has been made since the last congress in Santiago. Science is comprehensively defined by the congress and includes under nine heads such main subjects as: Anthropology; astronomy, meteorology, and seismology; agriculture and natural resources; education; engineering; international and public law; mining,

geology, and chemistry; public health and medical science; and transportation, commerce, and finance.

The significance of the congress, through the importance of the above subjects, is greatly enhanced through the reputation of the persons chosen to arrange for the program of its different sections, many of whom have an intimate acquaintance as well with the local resources, development, and scientific interest of the various Pan American countries. The executive committee of the congress is made up largely of the distinguished delegates from the United States to the First Pan American Scientific Congress. Among those chosen to share in its labors of organizing and arranging for the congress, and of making adequate preparations for representation by delegates and writers of papers are WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Assistant Secretary of State, and JOHN BARRETT, Director General of the Pan American Union. Mr. Barrett has also generously accepted the active commission of secretary general of the congress, the governing board of the Pan American Union having permitted him to serve the congress in this capacity at the request of the President of the United States and the Secretary of State. Dr. GLEN LEVIN SWIGGERT, student of Latin American affairs, was given leave of absence by his university to accept the post of assistant secretary general. The governing board of the Pan American Union showed further its great interest in the success of the congress by authorizing the use of the beautiful Pan American Union building for the offices and general sessions of the Congress. A small staff has been busily engaged since last March in perfecting plans for the congress. The executive committee, cooperating with the Department of State and the Pan American Union, have authorized a procedure more or less common in all of the participating Republics, modified naturally by exigencies peculiar to the various countries. In addition to the official delegates to be appointed to represent the different Governments, the leading learned and scientific societies and educational institutions have been invited to be represented at this congress by delegates, writers of papers, etc. All writers of papers and members of committees are to be considered likewise members of the congress. The executive committee, through the Department of State, has requested each of the participating countries to appoint a committee to cooperate with it in securing a large and able delegation. These cooperating committees in all of the countries are urged to select immediately topics from the preliminary program of the congress, issued in English, Portuguese, and Spanish, and distributed throughout Pan America, and to designate writers for the same to the

executive committee through the secretary general of the congress. It is earnestly hoped that these committees as they are appointed will speedily convey to the secretary general lists of writers for all of the special Pan American topics which the congress hopes to discuss in a series of Pan American conferences. Each country is asked to name some one to discuss each of the topics. There will be at least one topic for each of the nine sections of the congress, and in some sections one for each of the subsections.

The executive committee and the Department of State of the United States, through the organization officers, are seriously engaged in making adequate preparations to make this scientific congress worthy of the participating countries, whose scholarly interest in the arts and sciences of peace is singularly felicitous at this writing. Time and place are in happy conjunction. Washington will offer unusual advantages for a congress of this nature. It enjoys an enviable reputation among the world capitals for the keen scientific interest and investigation in its various Federal bureaus, the varied and extensive nature of its libraries and museums, the beauty of its buildings and the growing importance of detached but semiofficial institutions and bureaus engaged in work of international scope. Among these none occupies a position of greater importance than the Pan American Union, whose building is, in a sense, the Capitol of Pan America; of which institution one may be permitted to say that it has doubtless done more than any other one American in the establishment of commercial comity among the republics of the western world; whose good fortune it has also been to see through the seeming accident of war the potential promise of its great work becoming realized so soon.

#### DETAILS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

The labors of organization of the Scientific Congress were carried on by the executive officers at the Pan American Union. A small staff, consisting of two stenographers, two clerks, and a messenger, served the assistant secretary general in charge up to November 15. After that date the staff of clerks and translators increased rapidly. Abstracts of over half of the papers presented were made and translated into Spanish or English. Five hundred copies of each abstract were printed for distribution at the time of the congress. Many complete sets of abstracts, remaining on hand at the time of adjournment, have since been mailed to leading public, association, and college libraries in the different countries and will be found of great value in lieu of the possession of a set of the printed proceedings. On the eve of the congress

there had been likewise prepared for print and distribution handsome programs of the different sections of the congress, information circulars, lists of the personnel and adhering institutions, etc. Revised editions of these several publications were issued at various times during the sessions of the congress. Final and corrected lists are now published in the Report of the Final Act and the Report of the Secretary General.

The Scientific Congress, owing to its magnitude and international character, was compelled to engage, beginning with December 1, the services of a very large staff. This staff included assistant secretaries and corresponding or assistant section secretaries, representing the assistant secretary general in charge, social aides, publicity staff, financial agent, information bureau service, translators, interpreters, reporting and clerical stenographers, typists, messengers, etc. Prior to the time of engaging this large force of more than 200 persons, certain members of the staff of the Pan American Union and of the Department of State generously contributed their services and ably assisted the work of organization.

The names of the assistant secretaries appointed on the eve of the congress and the respective duties to which they were assigned are:

HARRY ERWIN BARD, secretary Pan American Society of the United States, in charge of translators and interpreters.

J. D. FITZ-GERALD, assistant professor romance languages, University of Illinois, in charge of stenographic staff.

STEDMAN HANKS, Department of State, in charge of social entertainments.

JOHN VAVASOUR NOEL, Washington, D. C., in charge of printing and editor in chief of the Daily Bulletin.

MADDIN SUMMERS, State Department, in charge of reception of Latin American delegates.

BENITO JAVIER PÉREZ-VERDÍA, Pan American Union, in charge of registration of Latin American delegates.

LORIMER C. GRAHAM, Washington, D. C., in charge of meeting places.

WOODSON P. HOUGHTON, instructor of romance languages, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., in charge of pages and messengers.

The names of the corresponding secretaries and the sections to which they were assigned are as follows:

Section I-II. ÁNGEL CÉSAR RIVAS, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

Section III. CHARLES W. SUTTON, consulting civil engineer, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y.

- Section IV. GUILLERMO A. SHERWELL, 33 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Section V. ALBERTO SMITH, Banco Nacional, La Habana, Cuba.
- Section VI. A. GONZÁLES LAMAS, 1337 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- Section VII. ANTONIO LLANO, 104½ Park Avenue, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
- Section VIII. Dr. A. L. GUERRA, The Albemarle, Washington, D. C.
- Section IX. H. N. BRANCH, 2233 Eighteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Efficient and invaluable services were rendered at the time of the congress by the ladies and gentlemen acting as social aides. The members of this staff were subdivided into delegation aides for men and delegation aides for women. Their names, with their respective chief and directress, follow:

DELEGATION AIDES (MEN).

BOAZ W. LONG, *chief of aides.*

- BELDEN, PERRY, aide to the Haitian and Nicaraguan delegations.
- BELFORT, E., aide at large.
- CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGE A., aide to the Brazilian delegation.
- CHANDLER, CHARLES L., aide to the Uruguayan delegation.
- CORONADO, J. M., aide at large.
- COSTIGAN, IGNATIUS J., aide to the Peruvian delegation.
- DAVIS, R. B., aide at large.
- DAWSON, WILLIAM, JR., aide to the Argentine delegation.
- EDER, PHANOR J., aide at large.
- GRIFFIN, WILLIAM V., aide at large.
- GUYER, GEORGE V., aide to the Mexican delegation.
- HAZELTINE, ROSS, aide to the Venezuelan delegation.
- HEATH, JOHN, aide to the Bolivian and Panamanian delegations.
- HEIMKE, WILLIAM, aide to the Guatemalan and Salvadorian delegations.
- HENDERSON, JOHN B., aide to the Chilean and Paraguayan delegations.
- HONAKER, SAMUEL W., aide to the Brazilian delegation.
- JOHNSON, STEWART, aide to the Dominican delegation.
- KLEIN, JULIUS, aide to the Nicaraguan delegation.
- MARTIN, MAHLON C., JR., aide to the Colombian delegation.
- ROBERTSON, WILLIAM H., aide to the Argentine delegation.
- RODGERS, JAMES L., aide to the Cuban delegation.
- SCHHEELER, I. F., aide at large.
- SNYDER, ALBAN G., aide to the Honduran delegation.
- STARRETT, HENRY P., aide at large.

THOMPSON, ARTHUR R., aide to the Cuban delegation.  
 VAN DYKE, HARRY W., aide to the Costa Rican delegation.  
 WILCOX, WALTER D., aide to the Chilean delegation.

DELEGATION AIDES (WOMEN).

Mrs. FRANCISCO J. YANES, directress, the Oakland, Washington, D. C.  
 Miss ESTRELLA AMORES, 1531 I Street, Washington, D. C.  
 Mrs. C. L. G. ANDERSON, the Marlborough, Washington, D. C.  
 Mrs. TERESA LONG ANDERSON, 1725 H Street, Washington, D. C.  
 Miss CATHERINE BIRNEY, 8 East Kirk Street, Chevy Chase, Md.  
 Miss AMELIA CÉSPEDES, the Burlington, Washington, D. C.  
 Miss HORTENSIA CORONADO, the Albemarle, Washington, D. C.  
 Miss ISAURA CORTINA, 1417 K Street, Washington, D. C.  
 Miss BERTHA CUERVO, the Burlington, Washington, D. C.  
 Mrs. T. C. DAWSON, 1816 Nineteenth Street, Washington, D. C.  
 Miss MERCEDES GODOY, 1715 Q Street, Washington, D. C.  
 Mrs. JOSEPH HAMPSON, the Dresden, Washington, D. C.  
 Mrs. ALFREDO MONSANTO, the Oakland, Washington, D. C.  
 Mrs. ELY PALMER, 10 Bradley Lane, Chevy Chase, Md.  
 Miss ADELA M. RIVERO, 1334 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.  
 Miss ADRANA SARIOL, the Burlington, Washington, D. C.  
 Miss MAUDE J. SCRUGGS, the Marlborough, Washington, D. C.  
 Mrs. ROBERT VORFELD, the Wyoming, Washington, D. C.  
 Mrs. HAROLD WALKER, 8 East Kirk Street, Chevy Chase, Md.  
 Mrs. MADDIN SUMMERS.

The following members comprised the official interpreting staff:  
 Alva, Martinez de, chief of staff, Catholic University, Washington, D. C.  
 Borba, João, Hyattsville, Md.  
 Chevalier, Alexander, 164 West One hundred and twenty-second Street,  
 New York, N. Y.  
 Falcolner, Ronald, McAlpin Hotel, New York, N. Y.  
 Guardia, Jaime de la, 370 Manhattan Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
 Gutiérrez Cañedo, Francisco.  
 Gutiérrez Cañedo, Luis.  
 Hoctor, Frank A., 1698 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
 Iturralde, Santiago, 601 West One hundred and sixty-eighth Street, New  
 York, N. Y.  
 Kroll, Robert B., Livingston Hall, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.  
 Lacalle, Luis Moreno, Brookland, Washington, D. C.  
 Molina, Alfredo, Catholic University, Washington, D. C.²

Molina, P., Baltimore, Md.  
 Moraes, Jose C., Hyattsville, Md.  
 Osmena, Mariano, care New York Steam Co., 140 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.  
 Passarelli, Luis A., Columbia University, New York, N. Y.  
 Rivero, Horace M., Washington, D. C.  
 Santoni, Pierre J., St. James apartment, Baltimore, Md.  
 Tartt, P. B., Leonia, N. J.  
 Tinoco, Arturo, 425 West One hundred and eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y.  
 Wright, Leavitt Olds, 600 West One hundred and twenty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

The translating staff of the congress comprised the following:

Alvarez del Vayo, Julio.  
 Arnaud, Leopold.  
 Baralt, Luis A., Jr., Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.  
 Barbarrosa, Mercedes, 212 West Eighty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.  
 Cajigas Moreu, Tomás, 905 Thirteenth Street, Washington, D. C.  
 Concepción, S., 906 Twelfth Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 Corley, A. H., 815 Orange Street, New Haven, Conn.  
 Coronado, Enrique, The Albemarle, Washington, D. C.  
 Cowen, Maurice, 872 East One hundred and eighty-first Street, New York, N. Y.  
 Cruchaga Ossa, Enrique, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.  
 Elías, Alfredo, 544 West One hundred and fifty-seventh Street, New York, N. Y.  
 Feijoo, Antonio, 735 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md.  
 Gonzalez, Avelino.  
 Guerra, Gustavo, The Albemarle, Washington, D. C.  
 Gutierrez Cãnedo, E., 735 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md.  
 Lacalle, Julián M., United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
 Lara, Javier, 2025 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
 Lockey, Joseph B., 2940 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
 Meza, José A., 2523 Fourteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.  
 Rojas, F. V.  
 Rivera Rosas, Luis, Dunsmere, Washington, D. C.  
 Staud Ximenes, Fernando, 353 West One hundred and twenty-third Street, New York, N. Y.  
 Viera, Rafael, care of La Prensa, New York, N. Y.

The scientific congress published during its sessions a daily record of its proceedings. The Daily Bulletin, as it was called, was printed in 11



issues. The editor in chief, John Vavasour Noel, was ably assisted by Earl Hamilton Smith and J. Moreno Lacalle. The Daily Bulletin, handsomely printed and illustrated, was issued in both English and Spanish. The publicity department of the congress was in charge of T. H. Simpson, representing the National Organization News Service of Washington. This news service employed its own staff. The disbursing and purchasing agent of the congress was Miss Virginia H. Wood, of the Pan American Union. Miss Wood was assisted by Capt. H. E. Mitchell, of the Pan American Union and L. M. Snowden, chief clerk and disbursing officer of the International (Canadian) Boundary Commission. The latter served during, and for a short period subsequent to the adjournment of, the congress. The contract for official reporting was made with the Florence Fisher Co. Miss Fisher was in charge of her own privately engaged staff. The information bureau, established in the Red Room of the New Willard Hotel at the time of the congress, was in charge of W. U. Hutterly, of the Division of Accounts, Department of State.

The following list comprises the names of members of the staff engaged for a varying period of service and for the customary office service not otherwise mentioned:

Ashbridge, Edith.	Davis, James.
Ashton, Arthur E.	Delaney, Amanda Fay.
Bartlett, Ada M.	Doleman, Clarence.
Bathon, Wingrove.	Doss, J. B.
Beall, Dorothy.	Edwards, Bland.
Becker, Morris.	Ehrlich, J. E.
Bendz, Florence.	Ehrlich, Samuel.
Bernard, Helena.	Eichelberger, Caroline H.
Bocock, Annabelle H.	Evans, Hope.
Bollinger, Helen.	Fenwick, John E.
Branch, Benjamin.	Finney, Mary C.
Branch, Millicent.	Fuller, B. L.
Bright, Elsie A.	Gaver [———].
Brown, E. P.	Greene, Lucy A.
Castillo, Domingo.	Griffith, Harry B.
Clark, Ethel.	Guasp, Felipe.
Connor, Mary A.	Harrington, Helen.
Cornyn, J. H.	Hirschman, George F.
Coronado, Daniel.	Horgan, C. J.
Couch, Emma.	Horne, Helen.
Davis, Ethel.	Hunter, Mary.

Kerper, Earl.	Sharp, Jessie B.
Klapp, D. C.	Smeltzer, Robert H.
Kolb, William J.	Smith, Catharine.
Lamore, Burton H.	Soter, George F., jr.
Maus, Lester A.	Stevens, Edith M.
McCeney, Mrs. Sidney.	Sweet, Harriet M.
McDonough, Anna.	Tammero, Elizabeth.
McElhone, Mary E.	Taylor, W. R. P.
Milne, Elise.	Thompson, Alice C.
Moore, Elizabeth B.	Thorwarth, Estella.
Monahan, Elizabeth C.	Thorwarth, Laura.
Morais, S. C.	Thorwarth, Viola.
Mundell, Blanche.	Tunstall, F. Marie.
Pegg, Nina E.	Tunstall, John L.
Pellett, M. E.	Tyree, Victor.
Phillips, Ann M.	Vitan, A.
Phillips, Gertrude G.	Ward, Mary.
Prieto, Manuel, jr.	Weaver, Harry.
Randolph, John.	Wells, Leora.
Reed, Daisy.	Whitney, Mildred.
Roy, Helen M.	Wright, M. S.
Routledge, Grady.	

A corps of uniformed cadets from the Central High School of Washington served as special pages under the command of Maj. Wood. These pages were stationed during the session of the congress at the various hotels and meeting places. The names of this company of young cadets are as follows:

Maj. Karl D. Wood.	Second Sergt. W. E. Shoults.
Capt. Herbert M. Jones.	Second Sergt. W. R. Stokes.
Capt. J. M. Belcher.	Second Sergt. H. S. Torbert.
Capt. L. W. Tuross.	Second Sergt. L. L. Siegel.
Capt. W. K. Wilbur.	Third Sergt. H. Cissel.
First Lieut. H. H. Dewhirst.	Third Sergt. R. K. Day.
First Lieut. R. L. Faris.	Third Sergt. Isaac Lord.
First Lieut. W. J. Flood.	Third Sergt. Silvan Reichgut.
First Lieut. Douglas Starr.	Fourth Sergt. R. V. Moore.
Second Lieut. W. C. Bennett.	Fourth Sergt. Raymond Stein.
Second Lieut. Lewis Greenberg.	Fourth Sergt. K. W. Clark.
Second Lieut. F. J. Harbaugh.	Fifth Sergt. V. Beauchamp.
First Sergt. J. H. Alden.	Fifth Sergt. L. C. Randall.
First Sergt. D. R. Tallman.	Fifth Sergt. T. L. Stimson.

## LIST OF SUBSTITUTES.

Corpl. H. H. Hendricks.	Corpl. M. Wiegand.
Corpl. M. Protas.	Corpl. R. E. Meeds.
Corpl. M. Wolfe.	Corpl. R. Turoff.
Corpl. T. A. Tekofsky.	Corpl. J. M. England.
Corpl. P. Bickford.	Corpl. E. G. Smith.
Corpl. J. G. Sharf.	

The official headquarters of the scientific congress were established at the time of the congress in the New Willard Hotel. The several sections had, in addition, sectional headquarters as follows:

- Section I. New National Museum.
- Section II. Carnegie Institution.
- Section III. Raleigh Hotel.
- Section IV. New Willard Hotel.
- Section V. Raleigh Hotel.
- Section VI. Shoreham Hotel.
- Section VII. Raleigh Hotel.
- Section VIII. The New Ebbitt Hotel.
- Section IX. New Willard Hotel.

The members of the congress had at their disposal private postal, express, banking, telegram, and telephone service at the official headquarters.

The editorial office of the Daily Bulletin, in charge of Mr. Noel; the information bureau, in charge of Mr. Hutterly; the bureau of registration of delegates from the United States, in charge of Mrs. Emma Couch and Miss Mary Ward, were located in the red room. The registration of delegates from Latin America, in charge of Mr. Pérez-Verdía, took place in the office of the secretary general and the assistant secretary general in the blue room. The quarters of the executive committee of organization, the executive committee of the congress, and the official delegation of the United States were established on the first floor. On this floor in adjoining rooms were also located the offices of the organizing secretary of the Women's Auxiliary Conference, the assistant secretaries in charge of social entertainment and reception of Latin American delegates and other bureaus.

### LATIN AMERICAN PARTICIPATION.

The postponement of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, necessary on the part of the United States, created naturally some embarrassment to the Latin American countries in the matter of the

appointment of the official delegates to represent these countries. Active preparations for the congress to open December 27, 1915, however, were immediately begun by the Department of State and the executive committee of organization on the appointment of the secretary general and the assistant secretary general in March, 1915. April 19, the honorable Secretary of State sent the following communication to the diplomatic representatives of the United States in the Latin American countries:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

*Washington, April 19, 1915.*

*To the diplomatic officers of the United States accredited to Latin American countries.*

GENTLEMEN: You have received previous communications from the Department in re the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, which is to be held under the auspices of the United States Government in Washington, D. C., December 27, 1915, to January 8, 1916. The first congress, meeting in Santiago, Chile, in 1908, highly honored this Government by the generous and unsolicited act of designating Washington as the meeting place of the next congress. It is desirable, therefore, that the diplomatic representatives of the United States to the participating foreign countries do all in their power to assist in making this second congress what it promises to be—a great Pan American gathering—where not only scientific matters of Pan American interest will be discussed by the leading scientists of these countries, but where, through the character of the persons, societies, and institutions designated to represent them, will be established more intimate relations on the basis of a common interest in science, culture, and economic progress.

The First Pan American Scientific Congress, in designating Washington as the next place of meeting, appointed certain visiting delegates from the United States members of the executive committee, charged with the organization and procedure of the second congress. These gentlemen, with certain others elected by them, constitute the executive committee of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress. The Hon. William Phillips, Third Assistant Secretary of State, is chairman ex officio of the executive committee. This executive committee, among other duties, will appoint the honorary presidents and vice presidents, who are to be selected from the participating countries. The Director General of the Pan American Union, Mr. John Barrett, a member of the executive committee, has accepted the post of secretary general of the congress, and Dr. Glen Levin Swiggett, professor of romance languages in the University of Tennessee, has been appointed assistant

secretary general. The governing board of the Pan American Union has signally complimented the congress by tendering the use of its handsome building for the offices and sessions of the congress.

This Government has perfected its local organization. Proceeding under the direction of the executive committee, in cooperation with the secretary general, a committee has been designated to invite preparation of papers on topics of special interest and pertinent to the subject matter of the nine program sections. These sections are as follows:

- I. Anthropology;
- II. Astronomy, meteorology, and seismology;
- III. Conservation of natural resources, agriculture, irrigation, and forestry;
- IV. Education.
- V. Engineering.
- VI. International law, public law, and jurisprudence.
- VII. Mining and metallurgy, economic geology, and applied chemistry.
- VIII. Public health and medical science.
- IX. Transportation, commerce, finance, and taxation.

Following my cablegram of instructions of the 17th instant that it is most expedient that a similar committee, to act as a cooperating committee with the executive committee of the United States, be appointed at once in the several participating countries, this communication is sent to you with the request that you urge the Government to which you are accredited to appoint, without delay, such an executive or cooperating committee, if it has not already done so.

The members of this committee should then be immediately informed of the urgent necessity that steps be taken at once to see that their Government and country are properly represented at the congress by contributed papers and visiting delegates. It is hoped further that these committees of the several countries will fully cooperate with the executive committee and the secretary general of the congress at Washington in preparing a list of persons to be invited to submit papers and in making sure that their Government and country are adequately represented at the congress by persons chosen from among its leading scientific organizations, educational institutions, and learned societies.

The following persons will be members of the congress:

- I. The official delegates of the Governments represented.
- II. The representatives of the universities, institutions, societies, and scientific bodies of the countries represented.

III. Such persons in the countries participating in the congress as may be invited by the executive committee with the approval of the Governments represented and their cooperating committees.

There will be forwarded to you immediately copies of the preliminary program of the congress in English and Spanish (or, in the case of Brazil, English and Portuguese), which you are requested to transmit to the proper persons. As soon as a special mailing list of individuals can be prepared for the different countries, copies of this program will be forwarded directly to those individuals. You will cable the names and addresses of the members of the local cooperating committee as soon as they shall have been appointed by the Government to which you are accredited. Such committees are requested, moreover, to communicate directly with the secretary general of the Pan American Scientific Congress at the offices of the congress, in the building of the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C. If it is found desirable to communicate with the secretary general by cable, the code address is "PAU, Washington."

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BRYAN.

#### LATIN AMERICAN REPRESENTATION.

From the date of this letter to December 27, the opening of the congress, the chairman ex officio of the executive committee, Hon. William Phillips, Assistant Secretary of State, representing the Department of State, and the executive officers of the permanent executive committee of organization were unremitting in their efforts to secure a proper representation at the congress, not only from the United States, but from the Latin American countries in particular. The representation from the Latin American countries was greatly increased through the generous action of the executive officers of the divisions of economics and history, education and intercourse, and international law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in requesting the endowment to invite as its guests to the city of Washington at the time of the congress distinguished Latin Americans, three from each country to represent each of the three divisions of the endowment. Through this generously extended hospitality on the part of the Carnegie Endowment, the Latin American representation exceeded even the highest hopes of the executive committee of organization. While the names of all delegates are printed in the general alphabetical list of the Final Act report, it has

been deemed wise to reprint them with different arrangement in Appendix A, page 176 of the Report of the Secretary General in order that the participation of the several countries may be seen as separate units.

Arrangements were made through the Department of State for the reception of delegates and others attending the congress from the Latin American countries on their arrival. Committees of reception were appointed by the Secretary of State in New York and New Orleans. Letter of appointment from the Secretary of State to Mayor Mitchel of New York City follows (similar letters were sent to other persons in New York City and New Orleans):

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, November 23, 1915.*

SIR: The Second Pan American Scientific Congress, to which all the Latin American Republics will send delegates, will be held in this city from December 27, 1915, to January 8, 1916. Between now and then many of these delegates will pass through New York City en route to Washington, and in order that all proper courtesies may be extended to them it is proposed to create a reception committee in New York to meet these distinguished gentlemen upon landing, to look after their comfort while there, and facilitate their journey to Washington.

To provide for this hospitality it has seemed best to organize an executive committee on reception, composed of representatives of yourself as mayor, the collector of the port, the chamber of commerce, the Pan American Society of the United States, and the Carnegie Endowment, with a chairman who will act as my personal representative on the committee and extend a welcome to the foreign delegates in my name. Attached to this committee will be military and naval aides. I have asked Mr. J. C. Breckinridge to serve as chairman of this committee and to be my personal representative, and I will appreciate it if you will designate some one as your personal representative to serve with him.

It further seems advisable to organize a larger general committee on reception, headed by yourself as mayor and composed of men whose names are herewith attached, and to each of whom I have addressed a note, a copy of which is inclosed, inviting his cooperation. It will be the particular duty of the executive committee to meet the delegates on arrival, to give them special attention while in New York, and to arrange for any necessary aid and cooperation by the membership of the general committee, of which the executive committee will be a part.

While it is to be regretted that there is no appropriation available which can be used in defraying expenses incurred in receiving these

delegates, it is hoped that this fact will not deprive the Government of the valuable services of yourself and the other gentlemen addressed.

This great congress, although scientific in name, comprehends many of the principal branches of human activity, including such interesting topics as commerce, finance, transportation, public health and sanitation, mining and metallurgy, international law, engineering, education, conservation, etc., and indications now point to a greater attendance of representative Latin Americans than have ever before participated in a Pan American gathering.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT LANSING.

The names of the members of these committees were as follows:

IN NEW ORLEANS.

The mayor of New Orleans, Hon. MARTIN BEHRMAN.  
 Hon. LAMAR C. QUINTERO.  
 New Orleans Association of Commerce.

IN NEW YORK.

Chairman, Hon. JOHN PURROY	Crowell, J. Franklin.
MIRCHEL, mayor of the city of	Cutting, Robert Fulton.
New York.	Daniels, Lorenzo.
Astor, Vincent.	De Forrest, Robert W.
Baker, George F., jr.	Dodge, Cleveland H.
Bannard, Otto T.	Dodsworth, John A.
Bard, Harry Erwin.	Eder, Phanor J.
Bayne, William, jr.	Egbert, James C.
Belmont, Perry.	Fairchild, Samuel W.
Breckinridge, John C.	Fletcher, Jefferson B.
Britt, Philip J.	Gary, Elbert H.
Brown, Arthur J.	Gildersleeve, Virginia.
Brown, Franklin Q.	Goldsmith, Peter H.
Brown, James.	Grace, J. P.
Burleigh, George W.	Guiteras, Ramón.
Butler, Nicholas Murray.	Hemphill, Alexander J.
Choate, Joseph H.	Henna, Charles.
Colt, Samuel P.	Hepburn, A. Barton.
Cooper, George.	Ingraham, George L.
Coxe, Alfred G.	Kearny, Thomas.



Kelly, J. W.	Reick, William C.
Kingsley, Darwin P.	Reid, Ogden M.
Lamont, Thomas W.	Rousseau, Theodore.
Lewis, Harrison C.	Rumely, E.
Lewis, William E.	Sabin, Charles H.
Low, Seth.	Schiff, Jacob H.
Mallet-Prevost, Severo.	Schiff, Mortimer L.
Malone, Dudley Field.	Schwab, Charles M.
Marks, Marcus W.	Seligman, Isaac N.
Marshall, H. Snowden.	Sherrill, Chas. H.
Mathewson, Douglas.	Slocum, Thomas W.
McAneny, George.	Smith, R. A. C.
McMillan, Emerson.	Speyer, James.
Mezes, Sidney.	Stetson, Francis Lynde.
Morgan, William Fellows.	Straight, Willard.
Motley, James M.	Strauss, Frederic.
Munsey, Frank.	Strauss, Oscar S.
North, S. N. D.	Tennant, John H.
Ochs, Adolph.	Van Antwerp, William.
Osborn, Henry Fairchild.	Vanderbilt, Cornelius.
Osborn, William Church.	Vanderlip, Frank A.
Outerbridge, E. G.	Villard, Oswald G.
Peck, William E.	Warburg, Felix M.
Perkins, George H.	Ward, Cabot.
Pounds, Lewis H.	Wickersham, George W.
Prendergast, William.	Wiggin, Albert H.
Price, Joseph M.	Wilson, George T.
Pritchett, Henry S.	Winthrop, Beekman.
Pulitzer, Ralph.	Wright, Henry J.

The executive committee of organization accompanied by aides of the Departments of War and Navy, Capt. Powell Clayton, General Staff, United States Army and Lieut. Rufus King, Office of Naval Intelligence, United States Navy, acted as a reception committee to receive the guests on arrival at Washington.

The printed proceedings of the second Pan American Scientific Congress will contain the papers presented in full and a brief stenographic report of the discussions and deliberations of all sectional and subsectional meetings. The Report of the Final Act, English edition, contains in addition to the subject matter hitherto mentioned the resolutions and recommendations of the congress, pages 26-40, and the very able and

instructive commentary on these resolutions and recommendations prepared by the following committee:

JAMES BROWN SCOTT, United States of America, chairman.  
 ERNESTO QUESADA, ex officio chairman committee on resolutions.  
 JULIO PHILIPPI, ex officio chairman committee on recommendations.  
 ALBERTO GUTIÉRREZ, Bolivia.  
 EUSEBIO AYALA, Paraguay.

This commentary is found in the Final Act report, pages 51-154.

### PLENARY SESSIONS.

Conforming to established and well-recognized procedure of the scientific congresses, great pains were taken to make the plenary sessions of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress worthy of the occasion. The beautiful building of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Memorial Continental Hall, adjoining the Pan American Union on Seventeenth Street, was kindly placed at the disposal of the Scientific Congress for these sessions by the executive officers of that organization, of which Mrs. William Cummings Story, who showed a most commendable spirit, is the President General.

### INAUGURAL PLENARY SESSION.

A brilliant assemblage, including 1,017 delegates of the scientific congress, assisted at the inaugural session at 10 o'clock, Monday morning, December 27, 1915. Memorial Continental Hall was appropriately draped with flags of the Americas. Officers in full dress uniform of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, acting as ushers under the general direction of Col. W. W. Harts, Department of War, heightened the color of the audience. The names of the ushers delegated to this service are:

Capt. Powell Clayton, United States Army.	Lieut. G. R. Young, United States Army.
Capt. C. S. Haight, United States Army.	Lieut. B. G. Chynoweth, United States Army.
Lieut. W. H. Holcombe, United States Army.	Lieut. E. Atkins, United States Army.
Lieut. F. S. Skinner, United States Army.	Lieut. J. M. Eager, United States Army.
Lieut. B. A. Miller, United States Army.	Lieut. E. M. Watson, United States Army.

Lieut. J. A. Baird, United States Army.	Lieut. H. E. Knauss, United States Navy.
Lieut. J. Treat, United States Army.	Lieut. J. E. Iseman, United States Navy.
Lieut. D. A. Davison, United States Army.	Lieut. Leigh Noyes, United States Navy.
Lieut. P. B. Haines, United States Navy.	Lieut. A. D. Bernhard, United States Navy.
Lieut. R. E. Burd, United States Navy.	Lieut. T. A. Thompson, United States Navy.
Lieut. D. F. Patterson, United States Navy.	Capt. R. P. Williams, United States Marine Corps.
Lieut. Commander R. L. Berry, United States Navy.	Capt. A. M. Watson, United States Marine Corps.
Lieut. Rufus King, United States Navy.	Lieut. G. A. Johnson, United States Marine Corps.

The session was called to order by the secretary general of the congress. The Home Club, a musical organization of Washington, under the direction of Otto T. Simon, gave a selection from the Messiah. Immediately following, the entire audience standing, the Home Club sang under the personal direction of the composer, Enrique Soro, of Santiago de Chile, the beautiful and inspiring Pan American hymn that had been selected and designated as such and its use recommended to the Governments of the Republics of the three Americas for all proceedings of a Pan American character, in accordance with resolution 17, Eighth Section, of the Fourth Latin American Scientific Congress, First Pan American. Mr. Soro came from Chile especially for the purpose of assisting in the rendition of this hymn, and deserves special credit for such effort. The words of the hymn were written by His Excellency Eduardo Poirer, minister of Guatemala to Chile and secretary general of the Santiago Congress. The English translation of the hymn, by William R. Shepherd, professor of history of Columbia University, and member of the official delegation of the United States to the First Pan American Scientific Congress, follows:

**PAN AMERICAN HYMN.**

*Chorus.*

At the clarion call of Minerva  
 All America rises to-day,  
 As a herald the great Word proclaiming  
 Its wisdom and truth to display.

## I.

## (SCIENCE.)

To-day twenty sisters embracing  
 The land of the free and the bold—  
 'Tis Science that joins them together  
 In bonds of unity's mold.  
 Her treasure she brings to the tourney  
 Where American thought breaks a lance  
 In behalf of her glorious mission  
 The good of mankind to enhance.

## II.

## (PEACE.)

Assembled here are the nations  
 Their ideals sublime to increase;  
 Proudly they lift high their banners  
 In the praise of Labor and Peace.  
 Minds and hearts many hundred  
 In concord triumphant and grand,  
 Will forge fast the links of a friendship  
 That enduring and mighty shall stand.

## III.

## (UNION.)

And the wise of the North and the Center  
 And the South of the Americas Three,  
 Grouped in a kingly procession,  
 Priests of their Union shall be,  
 Entering the mystic adytum  
 Where Science and Peace are enshrined,  
 They hail these great symbols of power,  
 All-America's gift to mankind.

The orchestra of the Marine Band, Capt. William H. Santelmann, director, furnished the music for the occasion.

Secretary General Barrett then introduced the president of the congress, His Excellency Eduardo Suárez Mujica, ambassador of Chile and chairman of the official delegation of Chile, speaking as follows:

I now have the honor to announce that, by the established precedent for the selection of the presidents of the former congresses, and by invitation of the Secretary of State of the United States and the executive committee, the presidency of this congress reposes in that distinguished statesman and diplomat of Chile, Señor Don Eduardo Suárez Mujica, ambassador of Chile and chairman of the Chilean delegation, in whose capital the last conference was held.

The president of the congress then spoke as follows:

Ladies and gentlemen, as chairman of the Chilean delegation, and accepting the invitation which is extended to me, I have the honor to assume the presidency of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, and I greet the delegates cordially. I accept it with the deepest feeling of obligation. I solemnly declare inaugurated the sessions of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress. It will treat of the various needs of our countries, and I earnestly hope that the outcome of this deliberation shall achieve the greatest success and benefit for our Governments and for the advancement of mankind.

At the conclusion of the remarks by the president of the congress, the secretary general made some announcements pertaining to the organization of the congress and requested the audience to face the rear of the hall in order that a photograph of the assemblage might be taken by the official photographers.

The president of the congress then introduced the honorable Vice President of the United States in these words:

I have the pleasure to introduce to you the highest official here present, the Vice President of the United States, Mr. Thomas R. Marshall.

**ADDRESS OF WELCOME ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES GIVEN BY HON. THOMAS R. MARSHALL, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

*Ladies, Mr. President, Distinguished Representatives of Sister Jurisdictions, Mr. Secretary General, and Members of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress:*

I do not apologize for the absence of the President of the United States. The reason for his absence is known to you all. In the presence of love, science is silent. But I am quite sure that I address no man who has loved, no man who does love, nor no man who hopes to love who does not wish the President of the United States years of unclouded happiness. I would, however, that he were here, because he could tickle this English language of ours into such a smile that these delegates would not recognize the difference between it and their own mother tongue.

It is a very remarkable pleasure and honor to welcome the delegates to this convention. About one-half of the conventions that are held in the world might as well never have been held, because they simply consist of coming together, listening to some one speak on a subject that no one save the man who speaks is interested in, attending a dinner, and passing into oblivion. Such, however, is not this remarkable convention. Travelers have told me that there is a point in Iceland where the rays of the setting

and of the rising sun mingle, and that it is not possible to tell when one day is ended and another is begun. It strikes me, however, that this convention marks an era in the history of mankind. One may think I am convinced that old things have passed away and all things have become new. But I am convinced that the awful cataclysm in Europe has set aside all that we have known as being the safe and sure charts upon the seas of human life. I believe that it is not possible to take the old charts by which Governments and men guided and controlled their own lives and the destinies of their own people and prepared for the hours of the future. Upon the contrary, I think it is necessary once again for some new Columbus to sail over uncharted seas and discover a new America, and I want to congratulate you upon the fact that I believe that, metaphorically speaking, in this chamber to-day there is some new Columbus who will discover for us this new America, the several parts of which will not be bound together by ties of personal and private interest, but as a common whole of the Western Hemisphere.

May I be permitted to speak just one word as to what I believe this Republic of ours stands for? May I tell you that I think it does not rest upon the Constitution of the United States, upon the shoulders of the President, of Congress, or of the Supreme Court of the United States? Whether this Republic has been guided or not, I can not say, but I know that its foundation stone was intended to be the Golden Rule, "Whatsoever we would that men should do unto us we would also do unto them." I think that the parlous years of the past are gone in the Western Hemisphere. I think that there is to be no mere personal, political, or national ambition that will ever again set the peoples of the Western Hemisphere the one against the other. I believe that the hour has come when Pan Americanism shall spell friendship, peace, and concord among all the peoples of the western world.

It may not be known to you, because what the Vice President of the United States says is not even important to his wife, it may not be known to you, but I am one of those in these United States who believe in the preparation of this country for war. Not that I want war, because the dream and the prayer of my life is that the hour shall come when every difficulty among the nations of the world shall be settled not by the tramp of hostile armies, but by the sway of the same heavenly harmonies which aroused the drowsy shepherds of the rock-founded city of Bethlehem, proclaiming, "Peace on earth, good will to men." But I know myself; and I have no way of measuring other men save by my own standard. I have not yet attained, however, that high altitude when I am willing to have some ruffian interfere with the things which I believe to be my

rights. And so, while I pray and hope for peace, I want preparation to resist unjust interference with the affairs of my Republic, and I hope that out of this Pan American Congress there shall come a new idea, if it be new to any of you, and a new ideal of the Monroe doctrine; and that idea and that ideal shall be that while this Republic will not permit this Western Continent to be made a place of exploitation by any of the powers of Europe, this Republic itself will not make an exploitation of any part of it. Let it be understood that the Republics of the western world are not enemies; they are friends, brethren, neighbors; and what touches you to your injury touches us to ours.

I am glad that this idea of this Scientific Congress came from the south of us. We needed this lesson. For a long while we have imagined that nobody could teach a citizen of the United States anything. We knew it all. We were as wise as I was the day when I was admitted to the practice of the law; for then there was no question of constitutional or international law that I could not have settled by my own "ipse dixit." But the years have gone, and the years, instead of teaching me wisdom, have taught me that I know but little; and so we needed this lesson, and we have taken it, I think, to our hearts; and we have realized that the great thing for the future upon the Western Continent is not one people who know it all, but many people who believe in all and are willing to consult with all.

Now, I am only a politically instructed scientist, and my knowledge of science comes with my holding of office; but I may be permitted to observe that there are a very great many things which it seems to me may be profitably undertaken and brought to a successful conclusion by this Pan American plan. May I speak for just a moment of the question of education? I do not speak with authority, nor with any certainty, but I am beginning to believe this to be one of the ways of making a people absolutely loyal to the flag. I wish that I could even speak English; I would be content to do that, if I could speak it with purity. But I should like also to be able to talk Spanish and Portuguese and French. Alas, I have none of these, save such as I obtained in a college education; and a college education in teaching a language, I have found, only enables a man to read the menu card. Many of us are in doubt about sending our young people to foreign countries to learn the language of that nation. Might it not be well in the countries to the south of us to set up great English educational institutions, where those of your people who desire to learn English might learn it? Might it not be a great favor to this country if there were a great Spanish or French or Portuguese institution of learning where our people really could learn something about your languages?

I ought not to speak of any other things. There is just one thing, however, that I do want to mention. This marks, I think, the end of about a hundred years of proclamation of the rights of men. If I know what has caused the wars and the rumors of wars and the tumults among mankind, I may say they have been caused by that never-ending cry about the rights of men. Now, I am not disposed either to yield my own or to ask you to yield yours, but I beg to recall to your mind that there never came to any man a right that there did not also go with it a corresponding duty. And so, I say that I hope this congress will end the hundred years of the everlasting proclamation of the rights of men and will inaugurate upon this Western Continent a hundred years of the duties that men owe to one another in these lands of ours.

It was a famous German who took a pen of gold and wrote upon the white pages of the book of life a philosophy that had but one inquiry, and that inquiry was a wail and had no answer save the answer of despair. I do not like the philosophy of Nietzsche, but there was one thing which he did say that has appealed to me. He said that men must lead adventurous lives; and I congratulate you distinguished members of this congress upon the fact that you have about begun to lead the really adventurous lives of the world. For no one can convince me that it is essentially necessary that men should gird their loins with the sword, start out to kill, and slay, and make desolate in order to be adventurous. I believe that the men who seek the common weal, who seek to lengthen life, to make it far better, far sweeter, and far cleaner than it has been, are leading the really adventurous lives.

And so, may I, in welcoming you to this Republic of the North, give you not only the mere lip service of a welcome, but give you the heart salutation of a man who hopes that until the Angel of the Apocalypse, standing with one foot on land and one on sea, shall proclaim, "Time was, Time is, but Time shall be no more," there shall be peace, amity, concord, friendship, loyalty, and liberality among the nations of the Western World.

In introducing the honorable Secretary of State, the next speaker on the program, the president of the congress spoke as follows:

"After this magnificent address by Vice President Marshall you are to have the honor of hearing the voice of the high official who directs in questions of wisdom the Department of State of the United States and who, by virtue of his office, is at the same time the chairman of the governing board of the Pan American Union, the Secretary of State, Hon. Robert Lansing."



ADDRESS OF WELCOME ON BEHALF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BY HON. ROBERT LANSING, SECRETARY OF STATE.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Congress:*

It is an especial gratification to me to address you to-day, not only as the officer of the United States who invited you to attend this great Scientific Congress of the American Republics, but also as the presiding member of the governing board of the Pan American Union. In this dual capacity I have the honor and the pleasure to welcome you, gentlemen, to the capital of this country, in the full confidence that your deliberations will be of mutual benefit in your various spheres of thought and research, and not only in your individual spheres, but in the all-embracing sphere of Pan American unity and fraternity which is so near to the hearts of us all.

It is the Pan American spirit and the policy of Pan Americanism to which I would for a few moments direct your attention at this early meeting of the congress, since it is my earnest hope that "Pan America" will be the keynote which will influence your relations with one another and inspire your thoughts and words.

Nearly a century has passed since President Monroe proclaimed to the world his famous doctrine as the national policy of the United States. It was founded on the principle that the safety of this Republic would be imperiled by the extension of sovereign rights by a European power over territory in this hemisphere. Conceived in a suspicion of monarchical institutions and in a full sympathy with the republican idea, it was uttered at a time when our neighbors to the south had won their independence and were gradually adapting themselves to the exercise of their newly acquired rights. To those struggling nations the doctrine became a shield against the great European powers, which, in the spirit of the age, coveted political control over the rich regions which the new-born States had made their own.

The United States was then a small nation, but a nation which had been tried in the fire; a nation whose indomitable will had remained unshaken by the dangers through which it had passed. The announcement of the Monroe doctrine was a manifestation of this will. It was a courageous thing for President Monroe to do. It meant much in those early days, not only to this country, but to those nations which were commencing a new life under the standard of liberty. How much it meant we can never know, since for four decades it remained unchallenged.

During that period the younger Republics of America, giving expression to the virile spirit born of independence and liberal institutions, developed rapidly and set their feet firmly on the path of national progress which has led them to that plane of intellectual and material prosperity which they to-day enjoy.

Within recent years the Government of the United States has found no occasion, with the exception of the Venezuela boundary incident, to remind Europe that the Monroe doctrine continues unaltered a national policy of this Republic. The Republics of America are no longer children in the great family of nations. They have attained maturity. With enterprise and patriotic fervor they are working out their several destinies.

During this later time, when the American nations have come into a realization of their nationality and are fully conscious of the responsibilities and privileges which are theirs as sovereign and independent States, there has grown up a feeling that the Republics of this hemisphere constitute a group separate and apart from the other nations of the world—a group which is united by common ideals and common aspirations. I believe that this feeling is general throughout North and South America, and that year by year it has increased until it has become a potent influence over our political and commercial intercourse. It is the same feeling which, founded on sympathy and mutual interest, exists among the members of a family. It is the tie which draws together the 21 Republics and makes of them the American family of nations.

This feeling, vague at first, has become to-day a definite and certain force. We term it the "Pan American spirit," from which springs the international policy of Pan Americanism. It is that policy which is responsible for this great gathering of distinguished men, who represent the best and most advanced thought of the Americas. It is a policy which this Government has unhesitatingly adopted and which it will do all in its power to foster and promote.

When we attempt to analyze Pan Americanism we find that the essential qualities are those of the family—sympathy, helpfulness, and a sincere desire to see another grow in prosperity, absence of covetousness of another's possessions, absence of jealousy of another's prominence, and, above all, absence of that spirit of intrigue which menaces the domestic peace of a neighbor. Such are the qualities of the family tie among individuals, and such should be, and I believe are, the qualities which compose the tie which unites the American family of nations.

I speak only for the Government of the United States, but in doing so I am sure that I express sentiments which will find an echo in every Repub-

lic represented here, when I say that the might of this country will never be exercised in a spirit of greed to wrest from a neighboring State its territory or possessions. The ambitions of this Republic do not lie in the path of conquest but in the paths of peace and justice. Whenever and wherever we can we will stretch forth a hand to those who need help. If the sovereignty of a sister Republic is menaced from overseas, the power of the United States and, I hope and believe, the united power of the American Republics will constitute a bulwark which will protect the independence and integrity of their neighbor from unjust invasion or aggression. The American family of nations might well take for its motto that of Dumas' famous musketeers, "One for all; all for one."

If I have correctly interpreted Pan Americanism from the standpoint of the relations of our Governments with those beyond the seas, it is in entire harmony with the Monroe doctrine. The Monroe doctrine is a national policy of the United States; Pan Americanism is an international policy of the Americas. The motives are to an extent different, the ends sought are the same. Both can exist without impairing the force of either. And both do exist and, I trust, will ever exist in all their vigor.

But Pan Americanism extends beyond the sphere of politics and finds its application in the varied fields of human enterprise. Bearing in mind that the essential idea manifests itself in cooperation, it becomes necessary for effective cooperation that we should know each other better than we do now. We must not only be neighbors, but friends; not only friends, but intimates. We must understand one another. We must comprehend our several needs. We must study the phases of material and intellectual development which enter into the varied problems of national progress. We should, therefore, when opportunity offers, come together and familiarize ourselves with each other's processes of thought in dealing with legal, economic, and educational questions.

Commerce and industry, science and art, public and private law, government and education, all those great fields which invite the intellectual thought of man, fall within the province of the deliberations of this congress. In the exchange of ideas and comparison of experiences we will come to know one another and to carry to the nations which we represent a better and truer knowledge of our neighbors than we have had in the past. I believe that from that wider knowledge a mutual esteem and trust will spring which will unite these Republics more closely politically, commercially, and intellectually, and will give to the Pan American spirit an impulse and power which it has never known before.

The present epoch is one which must bring home to every thinking American the wonderful benefits to be gained by trusting our neighbors

and by being trusted by them, by cooperation and helpfulness, by a dignified regard for the rights of all, and by living our national lives in harmony and good will.

Across the thousands of miles of the Atlantic we see Europe convulsed with the most terrible conflict which this world has ever witnessed; we see the manhood of these great nations shattered, their homes ruined, their productive energies devoted to the one purpose of destroying their fellow men. When we contemplate the untold misery which these once happy people are enduring and the heritage which they are transmitting to succeeding generations, we can not but contrast a continent at war and a continent at peace. The spectacle teaches a lesson we can not ignore.

If we seek the dominant ideas in world politics since we became independent nations, we will find that we won our liberties when individualism absorbed men's thoughts and inspired their deeds. This idea was gradually supplanted by that of nationalism, which found expression in the ambitions of conquest and the greed for territory so manifest in the nineteenth century. Following the impulse of nationalism the idea of internationalism began to develop. It appeared to be an increasing influence throughout the civilized world, when the present war of Empires, that great manifestation of nationalism, stayed its progress in Europe and brought discouragement to those who had hoped that the new idea would usher in an era of universal peace and justice.

While we are not actual participants in the momentous struggle which is shattering the ideals toward which civilization was moving and is breaking down those principles on which internationalism is founded, we stand as anxious spectators of this most terrible example of nationalism. Let us hope that it is the final outburst of the cardinal evils of that idea which has for nearly a century spread its baleful influence over the world.

Pan Americanism is an expression of the idea of internationalism. America has become the guardian of that idea, which will in the end rule the world. Pan Americanism is the most advanced as well as the most practical form of that idea. It has been made possible because of our geographical isolation, of our similar political institutions, and of our common conception of human rights. Since the European war began other factors have strengthened this natural bond and given impulse to the movement. Never before have our people so fully realized the significance of the words, "Peace" and "Fraternity." Never have the need and benefit of international cooperation in every form of human activity been so evident as they are to-day.

The path of opportunity lies plain before us Americans. The Government and people of every Republic should strive to inspire in others confidence and cooperation by exhibiting integrity of purpose and equity in action. Let us as members of this congress, therefore, meet together on the plane of common interests and together seek the common good. Whatever is of common interest, whatever makes for the common good, whatever demands united effort is a fit subject for applied Pan Americanism. Fraternal helpfulness is the keystone to the arch. Its pillars are faith and justice.

In this great movement this congress will, I believe, play an exalted part. You, gentlemen, represent powerful intellectual forces in your respective countries. Together you represent the enlightened thought of the continent. The policy of Pan Americanism is practical. The Pan American spirit is ideal. It finds its source and being in the minds of thinking men. It is the offspring of the best, the noblest conception of international obligation.

With all earnestness, therefore, I commend to you, gentlemen, the thought of the American Republics, twenty-one sovereign and independent nations, bound together by faith and justice, and firmly cemented by a sympathy which knows no superior and no inferior, but which recognizes only equality and fraternity.

The following is the address of the president of the congress, the ambassador of Chile, Señor Don Eduardo Suárez Mujica, in response to the address of welcome by the Secretary of State:

#### **ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS, THE AMBASSADOR OF CHILE.**

*Excellencies, Messrs. Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

It now behooves me to say a few words on this memorable occasion.

So well known are they that I do not have to dwell upon the characteristics forming the essence of this great assembly and which are not ordinarily to be found in international gatherings of a wider scope. Its purpose, of a purely intellectual order, free from any interests outside of those of scientific research, displays that mark of nobleness and dignity peculiar to mental efforts when the mind strives for a greater amount of light—a white, intensive, and pure light—to enlighten the path of human progress. Man, creation's superior being, owes to himself and to the infinite diversifications of matter coming under his control the duty of continually developing himself, so that he may be worthy of his semi-divine rôle and in order to increase, also unceasingly, the welfare and

happiness in the world wherein he exercises his sovereign domain. Thus a congress such as the one we are to-day inaugurating, to attend which caravans of pilgrims of knowledge have come, without heeding difficulties or sacrifices, from all parts of the continent to contribute with their share toward the work for the intellectual emancipation of the species—a congress as this, I repeat, constitutes a vivid testimony to the fact that man is fulfilling his high mission and that his efforts and his energies are not spared when humanity's higher interests are at stake.

To this end it is comforting to look back to the origin of the movement by which exactly one-half of the civilized countries of the globe are here to-day in communion. That origin shows how the sparks of the spirit of science, through their own expansive power, grow until they become large glowing flames capable of serving as torches to light the world's path. Twenty-five years ago a modest Chilean scientific organization originated the institution of national scientific congresses, whose range did not go beyond the geographical boundaries of the country, unless it was to appoint a few corresponding members in the neighboring Republics. Some years later the spark caught fire on the other side of the Andes, and an important Argentine scientific organization, enlarging the idea with a wider scope and acting with the cooperation and under the auspices of its enlightened Government, founded the permanent institution of Latin-American scientific congresses, with the enthusiastic participation of scientists from all the cognate Republics of America. A complete success attended the first three congresses held, respectively, in Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and Rio de Janeiro. When the preliminary work of the fourth congress, sitting in Santiago de Chile, was undertaken, its organization committee thought, in its turn, that the time was ripe for wiping out the boundary lines to which these congresses for ethnical reasons had been confined until then, and to give them thereafter a continental latitude that it might be in better harmony with the universality and majesty of its purposes. With that end in view they sought and secured the ample, unconditional, and efficient cooperation from our great sister of the north, the United States of America, which Nation participated in the Santiago Congress with a brilliant representation, and now so eloquently and pleasingly shows to the rest of America its spirit of scientific confraternity.

Thus through a successful progressive evolution, impelled by men and supported by governments, we have come from the modest beginning of a local scientific body to the solemn and magnificent international assembly which to-day unites the whole continent in a brotherly intercourse for the mutual benefit of all. Thus, also, permanent existence has

been secured for an institution which is an honor to America, an institution which undoubtedly has already begun to exercise a positive influence upon the popularization and adoption into our laws or into our economic and educational methods of principles and doctrines of common interest to us, and which, in fine, is likely destined, by reason of the generic nature of its scope and on account of the very intensity of its irradiation, to carry the benefits of its work far beyond the confines of Columbus' world. Indeed, who can deny the probability that to-morrow, when the hour of calm, of love, and brotherliness shall have replaced the hour of conflagration, of hatred, and of death now consuming the work of the other half of the world—the oldest, the most civilized, the one whose duty it was to set up its example with its spirit of humanity and with its powerful impulse of civilization and progress—who can deny, I repeat, the probability that, when the tragedy shall have ended and the men in that part of the world shall have recovered their equilibrium of mind and heart, our present and future labors may project a new light upon European intellectualism finally to effect a universal concert?

As a complement of the work of scientific extension by those congresses, there is the work of social and political extension which, though not precisely their object, is their natural consequence, and, indeed, does not constitute one of the lesser benefits derived from their meetings. Together with the abstract problems of anthropology, law, astronomy, medicine, mechanics, and other sciences there are found the less metaphysical and more practical researches on educational methods, sanitation systems, development of transportation facilities, and other factors of industrial prosperity bearing directly upon the common economy of life, in whose field intercourse and acquaintance are facilitated among the men who direct the mental activities of countries. Men are the instrument by means of which love and good will among people are wrought; they are the groundwork of peace and the foundation of its prosperity. Assembled in these congresses and thereby associated and acquainted with each other, they study reciprocally their individual and national traits, the conditions and necessities of life in their respective countries, and bring about an atmosphere of mutual understanding and congeniality. Under this atmosphere egotism vanishes and the obstacles that separation and distance put in the way of human cordiality are overcome.

If this indirect benefit were to be the only outcome of these periodical conventions, I do not hesitate in stating that in my judgment it would suffice to justify all efforts and all sacrifices on the part of individuals and Governments.

It is the good fortune of this assembly to meet at a time gratifying to the political and international interests of the Republics herein represented. Twenty days ago, at the time of the solemn opening of the Federal Congress of this great Republic, His Excellency the President of the United States, tracing in detail the lines of the exact meaning of Pan Americanism, succeeded so eloquently and expressively in shaping his sentiments of continental brotherhood that his statements were flashed by the wires throughout our Americas like messages of friendship and as a crystallization of a policy of American respect, equality, and solidarity. With the echo from those solemn declarations still vibrating, and as if to confirm their meaning and extent in a direct and unmistakable manner, His Excellency the Secretary of State, the authorized organ for communicating the official thought to the other countries, has just uttered in terms perhaps more assertive, although not more transparent, the complete expression of the Pan American sentiment and policy, wherefrom the Government guiding the affairs of George Washington's country derives and shall derive its inspiration.

"A new community of interests and a clearer conception of their common ties," said His Excellency President Wilson, "binds the nations of America to-day. All intelligent men should welcome the new light guiding us now, when nobody here thinks of guardianship or tutelage, but of a frank and honorable association with our neighbors, in the interest of all America, North and South. Within the purpose of defending national independence and political liberty in America, which inspired the historical declaration by President Monroe, there is no thought of our taking advantage of any Government in this hemisphere or of exploiting for our benefit their political contingencies. All the Governments of America," the worthy Executive of this country concludes with eloquent majesty, "stand, so far as we are concerned, upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestionable independence. Mutual cooperation in the divers orders of their national activities, the unity of their thought and action, the community of their sympathies and ideals, such are the characteristics of Pan Americanism."

There is none of the imperialistic spirit in it; only the embodiment, the effectual embodiment, of the spirit of law, of independence, of liberty, and of reciprocal support.

A similar language, an expression equally clear and precise, of American confraternity, a statement of declarations no less substantive and valuable, has just been formulated by his excellency the Secretary of State in the remarkable speech we have heard from him.



This is a Pan American gathering. It is the first large meeting of eminent men from all Americas held since and soon after the transcendental manifestation of purposes by the two officials embodying the representation and assuming the responsibilities for the foreign policy of the United States. Therefore no other opportunity is more propitious nor any representative body is better qualified than ours at this time to take notice of such declarations and to place them as the frontispiece of this congress within a frame built by the friendship and love of the other 20 Republics of the continent.

Although representing only one of those Republics, I am nevertheless convinced that I am interpreting the thought and feeling of each and every one of them when I say that the Government of the United States to-day completes the erasing with a friendly hand of the last traces of any past misunderstandings and any erroneous interpretations which may have clouded in former times the political horizon of America. No doubt there had prevailed before now in the atmosphere in American foreign offices uncertainties, misgivings, and suspicions whenever the well-inspired and unquestionably beneficial declaration by President Monroe was brandished in the United States with a view to practical application. There was lacking the precise definition of the meaning and extent of that memorable document, and many of the weaker American nations, like small birds that feel in the air the sound of a menacing flight, seemed afraid and apprehensive whenever the news reached them of a possible practical application of its declarations. Thus the Monroe doctrine might have seemed a threat so long as it was only a right and an obligation on the part of the United States. Generalized as a derivation from the Pan American policy, supported by all the Republics in the continent as a common force and a common defense, it has become a solid tie of union, a guaranty, a bulwark for our democracies.

Before now some steps had been tried with success along the path of Pan American evolution, and if those preliminary efforts have through circumstances been participated in only by a numerically small and geographically distant group of the countries in the hemisphere, it is not, indeed, due to purposes of exclusion or selection which would have been inconsistent with the well-proven spirit of brotherhood that always inspired the Governments of those countries. All the Republics of America are capable of setting up their own destiny, and all are unquestionably bound to serve in their turn as exponents of our civilization and progress.

It is therefore gratifying to expect days of joy and glory for our America. The ship of our destinies, flying the banner of fraternity and solidarity, which is the motto of Pan Americanism, can not run against any rocks that might hinder her course. The forces of twenty-one countries are united to propel her, and by means of this harmonious impulse moral progress is secured, and the road leading to the achievement of material advancement is directly pursued.

Messrs. Delegates, under the auspices of the cordial reception accorded us by this country and with our hearts full of faith in the success of the journey, you are going to undertake your labors from which America expects fruitful results. We are in the country of great energies, where every man is an originating power and where every solution spells victory for the welfare of humanity. Let us, we delegates with the Latin soul, prove that we are equally capable of generating energy to insure the well-being of humankind, and that we are likewise able to assist, with a contribution worthy of our brothers of Saxon America, in the work of Pan American communion to which we are invited by the engaging word of President Wilson and his Secretary of State.

In concluding my remarks I request the congress that, with all standing up, it shall join me in sending the homage of our respectful greetings to the President of the United States, who is to us the highest embodiment of the national entity of this Republic.

At the conclusion of the president's address, the final words of which brought the entire assemblage to its feet, Secretary General Barrett announced the serious illness of Assistant Secretary General Swiggett and called attention to the Women's Auxiliary Conference that had been organized in connection with the Scientific Congress, with the assistance of Mrs. Lansing, Mrs. Swiggett, and a group of other representative women.

The following appropriate responses were then made by the chairmen of the official delegations of the Latin American countries on the behalf of their Governments and their peoples:

**ARGENTINA: ERNESTO QUESADA, PROFESSOR UNIVERSITY OF LA PLATA.**

*Your Excellency, the Vice President of the Republic, the honorable the Secretary of State, Mr. President of the Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

The Argentine delegation, over which I have the honor to preside, in acknowledging the distinguished attentions received alike from authori-

ties and individuals, takes pleasure in expressing its wishes that this congress, destined as it is to tighten the bonds of Pan American solidarity among the nations of our continent, shall achieve success.

Never more than at the present moment, while Europe is in the throes of the great conflict of nations, has America been confronted by a more vital necessity to stand together, with a view to uniformity in ideas, aspirations, and tendencies, as well in politico-economic as in purely intellectual spheres. This congress is to concern itself with only the second of these fields of thought. The program prepared is so vast and comprehensive that it may be said that in the many themes submitted for our deliberation, every problem that confronts the human mind is to be found.

In view of the composition of the congress, there will undoubtedly be presented for us to consider innumerable papers which, notwithstanding our desire to do so, we shall probably not have time fully to discuss and digest. Perhaps it may become necessary for us to content ourselves with a concise exposition of the context of each and await its publication in full in the proceedings of the congress for an opportunity to take due account of its consummate importance. But in any event, this opportunity of meeting and conferring with so many representatives of all the American countries will aid in the solution of not a few of the questions and will serve to make more binding the intellectual union of America, which until now has been somewhat loose and which has been of rather negligible force in certain sections.

The Argentine delegation has felt that it ought to strive to make the present congress bear more tangible and permanent fruit, yet without prejudice to the series of isolated papers that may be presented at its several sessions. To this end it has placed itself in accord with the Chilean and Brazilian delegations in order to formulate certain proposals of a general character and common utility, and has submitted them previously for the consideration of other delegations in order to secure a true realization of Pan American work, since this should be based on the absolute international equality of all continental nations, both great and small. The international consciences of all are to-day awakened and are impressed with the duty of coordinating in an effort to solve the general problems from a point of view peculiarly American. The political aspect being happily eliminated from the deliberations of this congress, the intellectual alone remains; and in this, conceivably, no stumbling block can present itself.

Therefore, the fundamental idea pervading the three projects that are to be submitted to the congress at its next general session should be agreeable to all of the delegates. Lack of time only has prevented their presentation, unanimously signed by all. These three projects seek to complement, in the intellectual field, the work of the existing Pan American Union by organizing, as sections of that union, three subsidiary unions, viz, a university union, a library union, and an archaeological union. The first proposes to confederate all the universities of this continent for the better development of their organizations and tendencies, the facilitation of interchange of professors and students, and to permit the meeting of both in periodical assemblies. The second has for its object to place within reach of the isolated student the common treasures collected in all the libraries of the continent by recommending to those institutions the service of exchange of publications and the preparation of bibliographical lists of intellectual productions, to the end that any person may know and obtain such productions as may appear in other sections of America. The third proposes to conserve the pre-Columbian remains of the ancient civilizations of the peoples that inhabited this continent before its discovery and combine the activities of the ethnological museums in order to facilitate the study of this mysterious science.

It will be seen, then, that these projects, which it is sought to have the present Pan American Union carry into effect as subsidiaries thereof, will tend to advance the solidarity of all the nations of America and to produce in all very real benefits. So that, if such projects should prosper, this congress will have given life to new institutions of a permanent character and of indubitable utility.

Whether on this account or on the more strictly technical ground taken in the papers designated in the program, the Argentine delegation, animated by the most ample sentiments of American confraternity, and sensible of our imperishable historical traditions, takes part in the deliberations of the congress imbued with the highest desire for its success. There is no doubt that this will be a brilliant one and that the generosity and unstinted hospitality extended to us at this time by this great country will contribute to facilitate that result and to tighten the bonds of friendship and sympathy between the nations and the inhabitants of America.

Such is the message that my country sends on this portentous occasion.

**BOLIVIA: HIS EXCELLENCY IGNACIO CALDERON, ENVOY  
EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY.**

*Mr. President, Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

In the month of May last took place for the first time in the Hall of the Americas the First Pan American Financial Congress, convened on invitation of the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to discuss questions pertaining to the economic conditions of the American Republics and the means of developing our mutual trade relations. To-day we inaugurate in this fine home of the Daughters of the American Revolution the Second Pan American Congress, devoted to the study of almost every branch of knowledge. It is an inspiring thing to know that we all come with the same feeling of mutual consideration and disinterested devotion to the cause of progress and civilization. Nothing could interpret more fittingly the lofty aims of democracy than this meeting for the discussion of scientific and social problems, for the enlightenment and the benefit of the people.

The patriots who after long years of unrelenting struggle gained the independence of our countries, left to the coming generations the task of keeping sacred the blessings of a popular government, and I know no better way to honor that trust than by propagating public instruction and by looking for the preservation, health, and welfare of the people. Freedom is a blessing granted only to countries conscious of their rights, capable of defending them, and offering an open road for all to an independent life and self-improvement. Pan Americanism is a noble doctrine; it does not mean exclusion or race distinctions like pan-Germanism or pan-Slavism, but implies the great federation of the American Republics to work for the uplifting of mankind under the ennobling principles of right and freedom. It means the sovereignty of the people based on the equality of men; it means the open door into our territories for all persons able and willing to work for the common progress.

The Almighty has endowed this New World with lavish gifts of abundant resources, which we are prepared to let the rest of mankind share. America is destined to lead on, in the upward movement of the nations pushing forward in the path of justice and progress to the highest summit of civilization.

We have come together just at the season when the world celebrates the anniversary of the coming of the Divine Master, whose arrival was heralded from above by angelic voices proclaiming peace on earth to all men. Well, then, let us have peace and, following the lead of the glorious

flag of the Stars and Stripes, let us all work for the realization of the brotherhood of man and the great democratic doctrine of right, liberty, and happiness.

**BRAZIL: HIS EXCELLENCY DOMICIO DA GAMA, AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.**

*Mr. Vice President, Mr. Secretary of State, Mr. President of the Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

I will not try to improve upon the impression left in your minds by the eloquent speeches that have just been pronounced. Your applause has shown your entire approbation of the dominant sentiment expressed in them. This sentiment of Pan Americanism, which seems so necessary to human life, is like that of the simple man in the comedy of Molière, who was so pleased to learn that every time he spoke he was using prose. Well, we may truly wonder whether all these years we have not been making Pan Americanism when we thought that we were working for our national interests alone. As for Brazil, I may assure you that that was the fact. We always think of ourselves first, but next we think of America. I need not prove my assertion. The delegates from Brazil are carrying with them evidence enough that they are animated with that mighty spirit which is working such wonders in this blessed continent of ours, and I know that they will not be found wanting if you put them to the test.

**CHILE: JULIO PHILIPPI, VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE DELEGATION.**

*Mr. Vice President, Mr. Secretary of State, Mr. President of the Pan American Scientific Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

Six years ago the capital of my country, Santiago, had the esteemed honor of welcoming the distinguished guests who, from all the Republics of the continent, had come together in celebration of the First Pan American Scientific Congress.

To-day we are reunited for the second time in this capital, guests of the oldest and most powerful of the sister Republics.

It is a vast continent which the countries we represent occupy—a new world, rightly called new, for that it counts but a few centuries since it was discovered and peopled by European races; new because it is, and I hope it always will be, animated with a new concept of the destiny of humanity and its forms of government.

It is a fact, which does not connote any casual happening and toward whose transcendence I would for a moment call attention, that every one

of the countries of this continent has the same form of government, a republic. To all of them are common the ideals expressed by Lincoln in that speech known to every child in this country, that the Government is established by the people and for the people. This, the most profound and noble profession of faith by one of the greatest sons of America, is an inspiration for all the countries of the continent. Many and diverse are the roads to attain this object that these Republics have followed and have yet to follow; many are the obstacles to be met in its realization; multiple and diverse the forms that have militated against the development of the culture that each of them has attained. And finally we must be just and not forget that conditions have not been equal for all in the march toward this ideal, but yet each Republic, even the smallest, has from its experience instructive lessons from which all may learn. I believe it may be affirmed in all truth that the political history of Chile, at times an ardent strife, but always on a high plane, makes for the realization of this ideal.

Could these reunions have an object more noble, more worthy than the study of our republican life, than its evolution toward democratic ideals? Let us not forget that each law, each happening in the life of a people is a political and social phenomenon that results from given historical conditions at times fatal, that often are not within the power of man to alter. Let us study these with the serene and calm criticism of science, unprejudiced, passionless, without ulterior purposes. The fruits of this study will be abundant, not to be appraised in immediate increase of commerce and worldly profit. Material interests do not always unite. At times their influence is other than civilizing.

The benefits which we hope for are of an order more elevated. Therefore, the Chilean delegation in thanking this great country and its Government for the hospitality extended to us, charges me to express my admiration not alone for the stupendous material development, varied and inexhaustible riches of the United States, but for the high and noble republican and democratic ideals with which Washington and Lincoln have endowed it and the whole American world.

**COLOMBIA: ROBERTO ANCIZAR, FIRST SECRETARY OF LEGATION.**

*Mr. Vice President, Mr. Secretary of State, Mr. President of the Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

From all the Americas we have met in this city beautiful, endeavoring to put together and to direct into intelligent channels the energies that are to remodel the economic shape of this part of the world.

We meet to-day as if to take stock of our ever increasing assets of science, this builder of free nations, which, first appearing as an immigrant on our shores, has now won with all honors the right of citizenship forever in America. Mysterious currents beyond our control, because born in God's mercy for the human race, are in their silent errand marching toward the manifest destiny of this continent of ours, destiny which can not be attained by conquest, preponderance, oppression, or unfair exploitation of nations or individuals. Glorious destiny which is freedom, the three times blessed freedom, that wealth helps to make stable, and which grows and prospers, aided by science, and is worth attaining if justice and right go hand in hand with liberty.

Let us believe, nay, let us ardently hope, that after the congress of finance and science, there will come one hailed as the congress of Pan American justice, where the delegates of all the nations of America, "upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestioned independence," to quote President Wilson's happy words, shall convene to bear witness that there will be no more pending questions, no unquenched thirst for right and for redress between the sisters, but where will only reign a common eagerness for cooperation ever mindful of its goal of continental good will and happiness, perished forever the remembrances of past suspicious grievances.

Finance and science to-day, laboring together to build a continental fabric cemented with justice, will unite the Americas for the benefit of humanity, with no fears for its durability; for, if united, we shall stand. But let no cause of distrust ever wander between our nations; for, if divided, we must fall.

#### **COSTA RICA: EDUARDO J. PINTO, OF THE COSTA RICAN DELEGATION.**

*Mr. Vice President, Mr. Secretary, Mr. President of the Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

The peaceful assembling of free America to discuss in this Congress, and at this moment, the best and most adequate means science can control in order to dignify and beautify human life, is highly significant to all who have had the privilege to have been born in the New World. And that this should happen at the precise moment when the genius of war prevails, bringing ruin and desolation on the other side of the Atlantic, is even more significant. The pride which the New Americans to-day experience is the more intense and well justified since this is the Second Continental Convention which meets



in Washington during the period of world-wide desolation. It would seem that by a natural reflex action Americans, having witnessed the result of upheaval and conflict across the Atlantic, have banded together in order that bonds of their security and peace may be strengthened and assured.

Gentlemen of the congress, Costa Rica, my country, is so small a nation and has so very limited means at her disposal that she is unable to offer any original work deserving the care of the science and learning of your enlightened consideration. I therefore beg of you to accept in her name the earnest and sincere wishes that your efforts may attain the most brilliant success, a success in every respect befitting your learning, the noble motives which summoned you here, and the greatness and glory of the nations you are representing on this solemn occasion.

**CUBA: HIS EXCELLENCY CARLOS MANUEL DE CÉSPEDES,  
ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTEN-  
TIARY.**

*Mr. Vice President, Mr. Secretary of State, Mr. Ambassador, President of the Second Scientific Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

Speaking for the Cuban delegates, I have the honor of addressing your excellencies in grateful recognition of your cordial greeting. Keenly do we feel the warmth of, and sincere friendship in, your hearty welcome and are touched with emotion by the noble sentiments so eloquently expressed here to-day in the name of the Government and the people of the United States.

Also we are making fervent wishes for the welfare and glory of this great Nation and for the personal happiness of His Excellency, the President, in whom many precious gifts are as innate as that clear illuminated vision with which the prophets ascend to high and sacred places and announce the revelation of a new era.

The impressiveness of this solemn and historic moment is second only to the magnitude of our collective mission.

To the Pan American Financial Congress were submitted those respective interests of an economic character from which the unity of consular and commercial legislation, the prosperity of business, and all that appertains to the development of our marvelous natural and industrial resources are to derive. But it was a felicitous inspiration, indeed, that placed the powerful array of efficient mental force here assembled, like an army of light, at the service of Pan Americanism—a pact of freemen.

The principle of inter-American altruism to which our union is subservient represents, however, but one of its conspicuous merits. The belief that Pan Americanism is in every sense a generous doctrine and by no means the egoistic policy its adversaries have sought to denounce, obtains ample justification by the fact that the golden fruits of this great conference are to be presented at the doors of civilization on the palms of our outstretched hands, as a New Year's offering from Pan America to the world.

Men of deep learning and good will, guided by the star of science, are come from every nation of our vast hemisphere to meet other equally representative men of the same high description and consider together and solve, perhaps, not only domestic questions of a necessarily limited sphere but also great universal problems of absorbing interest to the modern mind, so earnest in its profound seeking from those who study the art of good government, the principles of moral conduct, and who pursue the secret of creation and evolution through the mysterious realms of nature's boundless empire. Marshaled here to submit to the trial of scientific investigation are systems and theories, hypotheses and axioms, codes and doctrines, things useful materially and things artistic, ideologic, and of pure sentiment, without which the divine poem of the universe appears as but a bewildering combination of physical energies in activity whose return to chaos on the wings of time will ever be contradicted as an ultimate scientific conclusion by the heartlifting promises of our own spiritual essence.

Nevertheless, thought will examine and aid thought in this great academy of enlightenment and mutual service. The Americas pursue the benefits of union and the truths of science in an unbiased spirit and, for themselves as well as for all, justice and harmony. The thunder of a million cannon can not alter the dignity of our sessions nor affect the serenity of our noble purpose. In the name of Pan America we are here to proclaim the wisdom of the supreme laws of life and sit in judgment on the sources of error, pain, and death, of which scientific philosophy has already said that man must be the conqueror, not the victim.

It is with these ideals at heart that the delegates of Cuba are among you to-day in this great congress—in which the highest mentality of the Americas is so brilliantly represented—full of faith in the outcome of its labor and example.

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: HIS EXCELLENCY A. PÉREZ PERDOMO, ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENI-POTENTIARY.**

*Mr. Vice President, Mr. Secretary of State, Mr. President of the Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

The delegation of the Dominican Republic shares the just satisfaction and praiseworthy interest shown by all the other delegations present at this function, whose unquestioned importance is duly appreciated in all its colossal magnitude.

The Congress we are now attending, as well as the financial conference which met in this Capital City, thanks to the happy initiative of the honorable the Secretaries of State and of the Treasury of the United States, Mr. Robert Lansing and Mr. W. G. McAdoo; the several Pan American conferences previously held, and the splendid exposition at San Francisco, Cal.; these gatherings are, in a sense, but the tangible form of the progressive evolution of the beautiful American ideal, Pan Americanism.

So, at this moment—at this great historical moment in the life of the Americas—we are true co-laborers in a work whose beneficent influence on the future destiny of these peoples we all perfectly understand. We are striving for an effective development of our moral and material forces through rational cooperation, the only cooperation capable of producing the desired advantageous and harmonious results. We are endeavoring to enlarge the horizon of our young nationalities through a constant interchange of relations, interests, and ideas, in the firm belief that this will necessarily crystallize at no distant day into the perfect balance of an effective prosperity for all the countries of this hemisphere.

For the Dominican delegation the heart of that supreme ideal of Pan Americanism—such as we understand it—contains nothing but a bountiful promise of welfare. Every one of the nations, whether large or small, which believe in that ideal, will surely give, to receive it back in exchange, that moral, intellectual, or material cooperation which one free nation may give to another free nation as a token of honest reciprocity. The political, juridical, and international status of every one of those peoples, far from being impaired by that encouraging common action, will be further strengthened day by day under the protection of the mutual respect which will necessarily shape the real form of that noble idea, and also because of a sense of the unswerving solidarity which will naturally grow among all as their hearts come closer together because of the identity of their aims.

Hence, the delegation of the Dominican Republic desires to express its earnest wish that the work of this great Congress may bring a large portion of knowledge to the store of science in its manifold phases, and also pledges its humble, but earnest collaboration, in the hope that the benefits to be gained thereby may be in keeping, as far as possible, with its lofty purposes.

But I must not come to a close without discharging the imperative duty of expressing the deep gratitude of the Dominican delegation for the kind reception extended to it by the United States of North America, represented by some of its highest officials and by the socially prominent people of the Capital City.

The Dominican Republic, contemplating the glorious radiance of the Pan American ideal, sends fraternal greetings to each and every one of the countries here represented as an earnest expression of its sentiments of cordiality and affection, and at the same time voices its good wishes for the increasing welfare of all.

#### MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT WILSON.

The following telegram from His Excellency the President of the United States, which was read at this juncture by Chairman Phillips, of the executive committee, was received most cordially by the delegates and guests of the congress:

"Please present my warmest greeting to the delegates to the Pan American Scientific Congress and extend to them on my behalf a most cordial welcome.

"It seems to me to be of the happiest omen that the attendance upon this congress should be so large and the interest in its proceedings so great. I hope that the greatest success will attend every activity of the congress and that the intimate intercourse of thought which it produces will bind Americans still closer together throughout both continents, alike in sympathy and in purpose."

Following the reading of the telegram from the President, responses from the remaining countries were resumed.

**ECUADOR: HIS EXCELLENCY GONZALO S. CORDOVA,  
ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPO-  
TENTIARY.**

*Mr. Vice President of the United States, Mr. Secretary of State, Mr. President of the Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

The five minutes allowed the representatives of each of the American countries to offer on their behalf official greeting to the Second Pan

American Scientific Congress in these the imposing moments of its inauguration, these five minutes, gentlemen, are until now, in the dial of my public life, the fullest in honor and the most deeply felt.

Join me then, gentlemen, in saluting, as I in the name of Ecuador salute in the person of the distinguished ambassador of Chile who presides over us, the whole American continent here reunited under the shelter of peace and liberty for the high purposes of the Scientific Congress.

In truth, gentlemen, but a few months ago we were likewise assembled in the Hall of the Americas around our own hearthstone, as may be said, but then we deplored the absence of our sister Mexico, who could not withdraw her attention while the sovereignty of her institutions remain unvindicated by her blood and her arms. To-day she is here, and worthily represented, as are represented the strength and the power of the thirteen States that fought for the independence of this nation, the thirteen granite columns that sustain this beautiful edifice which affords us generous shelter.

On that occasion to which I am referring, as Mr. McAdoo, the expert Secretary of the Treasury will recall, the proposals of the assembly were confined within the limit of economics. To-day the sciences, the arts, the industries, in their infinite manifestations and progress are to occupy the minds and be subjects of study for the thinkers and wise men of this congress.

Interest, or be it material commerce, has its selfish purposes, and even when it is a powerful factor in the enlightenment and progress of peoples it sometimes gives rise to profound resentments and world-wide cataclysms. Interest does not bind together the nations; at times it separates them. This, gentlemen, is not my thought; it belongs to the distinguished President Wilson, for he has said of science and conscience, "It is sympathy, mutual understanding, union in spirit which we must seek."

I believe, gentlemen, that there is no link stronger than science. The bonds of the peoples who communicate their ideas, their sentiments, their discoveries, and which unify their laws, their uses, and their customs, are indestructible chains, immortal as the spirit which permeates them.

Let us labor for union. This eventual period at which we have arrived is propitious for an alliance of the Americas, but an alliance for peace and by peace; for war's oracle must not sound within the orbit of this continent, which to-day more than ever needs the powerful help of science and the concourse of its wise ones, that the gifts of a lavish nature may be employed for the comfort of all humanity. Happily we have no enemy, nor are we busy with the idea of balance of power

among nations, to absorb the public wealth in accumulating elements of destruction. We would balance ourselves solely in the scales of justice.

It is, then, for the eminent jurisconsults and internationalists of this congress to establish the bases of our future, of our American international law. They know profoundly the spirit which animates this people and the peoples of Latin origin, and they know that alone at the altar of right and equality is possible the communion of free nations.

Is this a dream impossible of realization? Will the day be far distant when we shall see floating over the vast Columbian Continent an immense banner covered with stars, but all of the first magnitude, all shining with their own light, independent and sovereign? Let us hope and trust the future.

I close, Mr. President, with a message more of cordial good will than of tribute to this congress in the name of the Benigno Malo National College of Cuenca and the Juridical Literary Society of Quito, young bodies cultivating science and letters, who have honored me with their representation in this congress.

**GUATEMALA: HIS EXCELLENCY JOAQUÍN MÉNDEZ, ENVOY  
EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY.**

*Mr. Vice President of the United States, Mr. Secretary of State, Mr. President of the Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

The delegation of Guatemala thanks the Government of the United States most heartily for the cordial welcome which it has so kindly given it at this important Pan American meeting. The universal sentiment in all the countries of America to-day is that of reciprocal fellow feeling and good friendship; and this is specially shown by the mutual desire to continue in every way possible the close relationship which happily exists between the Latin American Republics and the United States. This meeting has been the ideal of the great men of both North and South America; but it was left to the men of our time to succeed in fulfilling it through the unification of ideals, of international law, of commerce, and of all the moral and material interests.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress which now meets in the beautiful city of Washington, signifies one more and very important step in the unification of these ideals and interests; and on that account it is very gratifying to us to find ourselves on this propitious occasion in the company of the distinguished representatives of the thought of the three Americas, whose labors undoubtedly will be of great benefit to the progress of the sciences and culture of the sister Republics.

**HAITI: CHARLES MATHON, OF THE DELEGATION OF HAITI.**

*Mr. Vice President, Mr. Secretary, Mr. President of the Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

In the name of the Haitian delegation I take pleasure in thanking the Government of the United States for the signal honor which it has conferred upon the Republic of Haiti in inviting it to share in the deliberations of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress. This scientific reunion will surely call forth an exchange of views and opinions on all questions that concern the prosperity of the nations of the New World and will tighten the bonds uniting them in a union of solidarity. This initiative on the part of the American Government testifies highly to the sincere desire of the great Republic to contribute to the common happiness. For me, therefore, it is particularly a great pleasure to offer in the name of the Haitian delegation the most fervent wishes for the complete success of the labors of the Congress and to express the hope that they may mark a new step in the life of the American nations.

**HONDURAS: CARLOS ALBERTO UCLÉS, RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HONDURAS.**

*Mr. Vice President of the United States, Mr. Secretary of State, Mr. President of the Congress, Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

First of all I wish to discharge the pleasant duty of greeting the eminent personalities in the field of political science and letters. I also desire, on the occasion of this Second Pan American Scientific Congress, both personally and in my official capacity on behalf of the Government of Honduras, to thank most courteously the enlightened Government of the United States which sent out the call, and the generous Carnegie Endowment, which also sent an invitation, for the splendid reception given to the Honduran delegation, both official and unofficial.

Among the members of this illustrious assembly, where the intellectual New World is so well represented by prominent statesmen and diplomats, scientists, and men of letters, I fail to find words to express my thoughts. After the eloquent addresses of his excellency the Vice President of the United States, his excellency the Secretary of State, his excellency the president of the Scientific Congress, and the honorable gentlemen who are chairmen of the respective delegations, addresses which we have heard with great pleasure, attention, and applause, I hope you will pardon the effort of a man scarcely known in Central America.

I find myself in the presence of the prominent men who are delegates from the twenty-one Republics of the continent, who gather here for the purpose of seeking through science to establish a stronger friendship, a more binding solidarity, a better balanced progress among all. I am now in the presence of charming ladies who lend to this gathering the dignity of a continental academy, and I see the flags of all the countries of the Americas, resplendent in all the colors of the heavens and the earth, bound together by garlands of flowers. These are the flags of Washington, Bolivar, and Morazan, symbols of independence, liberty, and federation, placed among olive branches and laurel wreaths, gracing the Capitol City with its starry flag.

Ladies and gentlemen, I shall use to express my thoughts on this solemn occasion the language of Cervantes, the language of Spain, the mother country, after having heard the chaste prose of the language of Shakespeare, Camoens, and Victor Hugo. But if I can not understand well the master language of progress, common law, and science, I do readily understand the universal language of conscience, right, and peace.

In this Memorial Continental Hall, where we can not forget the Daughters of the American Revolution, there come to me, like a smile of promise of success, at the very moment when classic Europe is engaged in an epic—not a romantic—war, now, as in the Pan American Union, which represents international unity, there come to my ears, I say, the strains of the Pan American Hymn, which is a poem to science, peace, and union.

The Scientific Congress which meets here this day, as well as the scholarly Congress of Americanists and other learned American societies which will also collaborate in its success, following in the wake of the Scientific Congresses of Santiago in Chile, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, and Rio de Janeiro, will devote its energies principally to science, which Goethe, the genius of Germany, defined as "light, and more light." The American Institute of International Law, which I consider foremost in every respect, will labor for right and peace. When the Institute of Ghent—European or universal—consisting mainly of belligerents, can not speak impartially in the name of justice, the American Institute of Washington, consisting solely of neutrals, may perhaps have a right to speak. The Second Pan American Congress, even more than the First, although the First has greater merit for being such, is an honor and will prove a benefit to the Great Republic we all sincerely admire, and to the rest of the American Republics that we all love without distinction of country or race—for Pan America, in short—because it also serves humanity and civilization.



The Monroe doctrine is a national policy of the United States which prepared the way for Anglo-American diplomacy, and has served as a sovereign aegis to the Republic; a shield, not a lance, for all America, three in one. And Pan Americanism, a brother and a friend to the republican continent, to the one who comes from England or France, from Spain or Portugal, and knows of the Magna Charta, and is acquainted with the principles of justice: Pan Americanism, I say, is an international policy, the outcome of that doctrine, which respects every country and race. The cordial welcome extended by their excellencies the Vice President of the United States and the Secretary of State, wherein definite and emphatic statements are made, has honored the delegates, and the heartfelt words of greeting from his excellency the president of the Congress are for us Latin Americans a token of harmony both advantageous and reciprocal.

In the history of America, if not in the history of the world, this day will undoubtedly be a great day. The courteous and honored telegraphic message from His Excellency the President of the United States of America to the Scientific Congress, a message of good will and encouragement, has been received by all the delegates with respect and appreciation, with gratitude and applause. For the honored Chief Executive of the United States of America the Government of Honduras, as well as the Honduran delegation, the entire country, offers its sentiments of most distinguished consideration. It is principally due to him, and also to the savants of the twenty-one Republics here assembled, that we have come, as a token of appreciation on the part of my Government, to the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, which is to-day for the world discovered by Columbus, a symbol of peace and a great light, and which is bound to be tomorrow and forever the realization of a hope.

#### **MEXICO: <sup>1</sup>**

#### **NICARAGUA: DR. DÁMASCO RIVAS, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.**

*His Excellency the Vice President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the President of the Congress, Members of the Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

There is scarcely anything to add to what has been already said in reference to the purpose and spirit which unite us together this morning as we begin the pleasant task of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress in the Capital of this, our sister Republic. Nothing can be added to the wise advice already expressed by the Vice President and

<sup>1</sup> No address delivered.

Secretary of State of this great Republic and the president of the congress. We all realize and firmly believe in the sincerity of their expression of good wishes and fraternal welcome, and we know that each one of us on this great occasion has only one purpose, i. e., to strive for the mutual benefit and progress of these great Americas as a whole. But there are, perhaps, some points which I, in the capacity of one who has resided for almost twenty years in this country, may be permitted to express to you.

It has been often said that science is the only thing which unites individuals in the different walks of life, countries, races, and the world as a whole into a single thought-vehicle, which gives impetus to the progress of the human race; but though science is no doubt the alluring light which has attracted us to this city from the most remote places of the American Continent, science in reality merely represents the effect but not the cause of that irresistible force which, if carefully considered, obeys that which stands for itself, indomitable, unshakable, and invariable—the truth.

It is because truth constitutes the principle upon which science is based that science has that magnetic and irresistible power to bring us together on this occasion. We have only to congratulate ourselves on being members and representatives of this congress, whose only efforts from to-day and to-morrow and the morrow after is toward the investigation and enlightenment of that knowledge.

It is that mighty truth promulgated by Lincoln, uttered and followed by the President of this country, and the representatives of the American countries as a whole, "A government of the people, by the people, and for the people" that guides, and should guide always, the culture and education of the American Continent.

I say culture and education, and not civilization, because civilization, a fictitious and misleading thing, may bring men to disorganization, depredation, and to the border of death, while culture and education, alone, bring men to the plane of clearly understanding the difference between right and wrong.

The present European conflict is the result of that civilization. What a contrast between the strife in the Old World and the peace in America at the present! We all know that America does not stand for war, that force does not represent the sound principles for the ruling of nations. We do not desire war, not because we are afraid of it or too proud to fight, but because there is no place for it with us. We claim to be sufficiently educated to avoid a disastrous and unnecessary conflict. We are to be congratulated on the fact that our education has reached such a develop-

ment, and if we can not improve any further, let us stay where we are, at least.

There is a time in which a nation strives for independence. All the American Republics have separated from the mother countries, attained the age of maturity, and asked for a place in the world. President Cleveland, in the time of his administration, called the attention, not only of England, but of Europe as a whole, to the fact that America was for the Americans, and since then we may say the American Republics became independent. Monroe, of course, is the father of that doctrine; but who is greater, the one who promulgates a doctrine, or the one who establishes it? Let us honor Monroe, but let us admire and thank Cleveland for having given us our continental independence and liberty; but, above all, let us work in harmony and cooperate together for the maintenance of that independence.

Coming now to us, the Latin American Republics, allow me to remind you of a common expression applied to us. I mean the "mañana." We are known to leave things for to-morrow. Do we really represent that "mañana"? If so, let us make it to-day. In this connection I am reminded of the last words of Columbus. When sick and in need his faithful friend Don Juan requested his permission to go to the court and ask for charity. In spite of Columbus' refusal, he went, nevertheless. When he came back, Columbus asked him, "Well, what is the news?" And Don Juan replied: "Tal vez mañana," which means "perhaps to-morrow."

Mañana, esa palabra vana,  
Se ha interpuesto en mi camino;  
Yo daros un mundo quiero,  
En voz alta les gritaba  
Y mañana repetía  
El viejo mundo en que muero.

¿Y hoy que ese mundo les di,  
Y tu que fuiste a buscar,  
Para Colón un hogar  
Me traes una mañana a mi?  
Raza orgullosa y liviana,  
Bajo en cuyo ambiente estoy  
Sí no sabeis lo que es hoy  
Qué sabeis lo que es el mañana?

I have referred to that poem, gentlemen, because it says, in a few words, if we do not know what is to-day we never can know what will be to-morrow. Of course, to us the beautiful Stars and Stripes, or the

Blue and Red, or any color that is the emblem of our nation, is dear; but let us in the future honor, when we honor the flag of any nation, the flag of truth and cooperation in love and justice.

In conclusion, I beg to extend to the Government of the United States, His Excellency the Vice President, and the Secretary of State, in the name of the Government of Nicaragua and of her minister here, sincere thanks for the kind invitation and honor extended to Nicaragua to participate in the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, and to say that though Nicaragua is a small country it voices the same sentiment of the other Latin American Republics, sentiments of thankfulness and admiration for the great sister Republic of the North.

**PANAMA: HIS EXCELLENCY EUSEBIO MORALES, ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY.**

(It is deeply regretted that the discourse of His Excellency was not available at the time of printing this report.)

**PARAGUAY: EUSEBIO AYALA, PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, UNIVERSITY OF PARAGUAY.**

*Mr. Vice President, Mr. Secretary, Mr. President of the Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

On behalf of the Paraguayan delegation I will say a few words to the congress. First of all I wish to express the great satisfaction that we, the Paraguayan delegates, feel in finding ourselves in this hall among the distinguished representatives of the other American nations. An event of this kind is always agreeable in cultivating friendly relations, and particularly at the present moment when we are all animated by the same spirit, because the purpose for which these periodical gatherings meet will undoubtedly regulate our deliberations and our acts.

This is not a meeting of diplomats under the restrictions imposed by official usages. We may describe it more accurately by saying that it is a great gathering of men of good will entrusted with the duty of giving a positive expression to the mutual sentiments of benevolence shared by the nations of the New World.

What can be the concrete form of what we propose to do? I believe, ladies and gentlemen, there is none better than that which the program sets forth. The topics are not those of a pure and abstract science; they are related above all to the vital and immediate interests of the nations we represent, whether one takes them singly or as a whole. We have been invited to bring the experience we have had in our respective call-

ings to be fused in the common patrimony of America; and at the same time that we go over this inventory of our program we shall be preparing the work of the future, effacing the obstacles that geographic and psychologic distances may place in the way of a more intimate collaboration of the peoples and men of our continent.

Pan Americanism is to be—if we wish it—something above the community of races which seek to merge in history, either by diplomatic agreements or by the fortunes of war. Pan Americanism will be this, because it means more than ethnic relationship; it means a conscious solidarity inspired in mutual trust and developed through fairness.

President Wilson, in his message of December 7, has spoken historic words, which will explain to the world the meaning of this factor that gathers new energy during the tragic hours through which humanity is now passing. America assumes a lofty mission of humanitarianism and civilization, and its efforts will be the more fruitful now and in the future as we bend all our energies to the destruction of that which keeps us apart and to the fostering of that which binds us together. These are the ideals which Paraguay represents in the Second Pan American Scientific Congress.

#### **PERU: ISAAC ALZAMORA, OF THE PERUVIAN DELEGATION.**

*Your Excellencies, Chairman of the Congress, Vice President, and Secretary of State, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

The delegation of Peru to this congress of scientists is deeply grateful for the welcome of their excellencies the President of the United States, the Vice President, and the Secretary of State, and feels honored in presenting to the Government and to the scientific institutions of this great country, here so well represented, the sincere wishes of the scientific institutions of Peru for the accomplishment of the noble purposes which have been held in view in organizing this Second Pan American Scientific Congress.

Although the scientific institutions of Peru are far from having reached a stage of development and vigor such as has been attained by those of this Republic, they experience no other sentiment in reference to the latter than that of deep interest and admiration for their progress, and they subscribe to the present gathering in so far as their limited resources permit with sincere enthusiasm and persistent faith.

Congresses such as this can create a special American science capable of judging and of resolving theoretically, with the austere criterion of learning, the situations and problems which arise in the various nations of the continent. In this manner they would be a powerful factor not only

for the reciprocal knowledge of all our Republics, which is the only sure base of firm relations and of harmonious progress, but for the development of each one of them, and they would avoid internal controversies of a less disinterested character and results which are often disastrous. In other words, the purely scientific disquisitions of these great American assemblies can not only enlighten each one of the concurrent nations in solving their own problems, but can suppress the element of passion which generally accompanies that process, thus constituting the most admirable concert in the march of all the countries of America, by the most peaceful paths, toward the highest spheres of progress that have ever been reached by any continent of the earth.

**SALVADOR: HIS EXCELLENCY RAFAEL ZALDIVAR, ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY.**

*Mr. Vice President, Mr. Secretary of State, Mr. President of the Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

At this very moment in the history of the civilized peoples of the world the meeting of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress is indeed a most fortunate event, as it represents the loftiest, most generous, and practical ideals in all branches of progress, either scientific, economic, or political, for the manifest benefit of the most sacred, moral and material interests of the free nations of the New World.

At no other time, perhaps, could such a noble and great effort of sound patriotism and of the learned minds of the three Americas be more welcome. It is an effort to create legitimate bonds based on right and equitable principles that are in accord with the loftiest conception of the science and the philosophy of law in order that there may be attained stable peace, a higher degree of culture, and the possible aggrandizement that the American Republics strive for, a peace, culture, and aggrandizement based on their unimpaired independence in the exercise of full sovereignty honestly guaranteed and respected both in the realm of international public law and in the normal life of active and effective political relations maintained by their respective governments.

The Government of the Republic of Salvador enthusiastically supports the genuine and beneficent Pan American ideals, because they must constitute in reality a powerful force for the defense of the life—a dignified and wholly unimpaired life—of all the nations of the American continents without regard to their elements and resources of material power; and as a token of what I have stated Salvador comes, represented by its delegation, to this brilliant gathering of the loyally pacifist and progressive minds of America with the earnest hope that its intelligent and well-

directed work may attain that splendid and flattering success so desired by all, and especially by the small American democracies.

On this great occasion the delegation of the Republic of Salvador takes pleasure in reciprocating, with a sentiment of deep gratitude and sincere respect, the kind welcome and delicate marks of fraternity with which it has been honored by the distinguished Government of the North American Nation and the worthy executive committee which has organized this important congress.

**URUGUAY: HIS EXCELLENCY CARLOS MARIA DE PENA,  
ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY.**

*Mr. Vice President, Mr. Secretary of State, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

When reviewing the brilliant success of the Pan American Financial Conference, it occurred to me that the political skeptic who said "If you want to do nothing, hold a congress," was wrong. Fortunately, at the present time and in the country par excellence of congresses, we rid ourselves of that pessimism, and we shall continue onward with faith in our purposes. What are the things, great or small, that have not been accomplished in congresses in this country of marvelous energies and of triumphant democracy?

This congress is of general scientific character for the exchange of ideas, of views, of reports, of methods, and of investigation. It is a congress seeking solutions of great interest to both hemispheres. It is a congress of the Americas; and for that reason we must exert ourselves in order that the results we long for may be attained, and that this congress may be worthy of the scientific and moral standards of our continent.

How we have failed to know one another, gentlemen!

How much we have still to do in order to appreciate one another!

This is a gathering of men who have come from all points of our continent, bringing with them the light which shines in the midst of all our countries, countries that long for a common understanding and that are called upon for active cooperation in the vast field of investigation and science in its various branches; countries that rise up high to see one another better and greet one another as friends and collaborators across the distance we are constantly reducing; countries desirous of strengthening the moral and intellectual ties, breathing as they do the same atmosphere of political institutions; countries that desire to think together and act together "upon the footing of genuine equality and

unquestioned independency," marching onward animated by common ideals and determined to maintain their own position and personality, opening up a road of influence as a new factor in the destinies of the world.

I note, gentlemen, that I am almost repeating the eloquent words of His Excellency, President Wilson, contained in his noteworthy message on Pan Americanism.

And permit me to say that I do not employ other words because there are none more expressive. This repetition is not out of place here, because this is a Pan American congress in which all of us are called on to work, treading the furrow of Pan Americanism in which President Wilson has sown such precious seed to bear fruit at all times.

Let me say that it is a great consolation, a great joy for all the nations of our hemisphere, to be able to devote a few quiet moments in order to throw light upon a part of human culture in this continent, at a time of great disturbance and sorrow when the social and intellectual life of the Old World appears suspended as a result of the tremendous struggle among nations that blazed the way for us along the paths of civilization and cleared the road toward literary and material progress and comfort and artistic refinement.

From this country—the great and happy home of so many different human races—will be heard, through the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, the voice of pacific America proclaiming the perpetuity of moral and intellectual ties, of cordial relations, of the beneficial cooperation of the Republics of our continent—free from the gravest social, political, and economic prejudices which have disturbed and undermined the very foundation of the life of Europe.

From this congress, from those which preceded it, and from those still that are now being held in this beautiful city of Washington, and from others in the near future, will spring valuable and decisive elements in the renewal of the rights of nations; will spring the outlines of a new and political régime—the new social and international gospel upon which the structure of the civilization of the world is to be restored and reconstructed.

Gentlemen, let this congress and all others be welcomed, as they promote in the highest degree a profitable exchange of ideas and explorations in the mysterious sources of life, of human values, of the progress and achievements of studious, scientific, and professional men in the different branches of learning. Let them be welcomed because they are a review of the enormous material from observation and science accumulated, little by little, in every country in America; because they



represent one of the most valuable efforts to increase and harmonize the common patrimony of mankind. Let these congresses be welcomed, because they lay out the direction of scientific courses and accelerate progress in the most fruitful field of the practical application of science in our hemisphere.

With these ideas and sentiments the Government of Uruguay, desirous of cooperating with that of the United States and with the others of America in the success of this Congress, has stimulated the activity of men of learning and science in my country, and has also sent delegates to this congress.

With those same ideas and sentiments our delegates, and I also, join in your work, confident that we are taking part in one of the epoch-making congresses in the annals of America.

**VENEZUELA: HIS EXCELLENCY SANTOS A. DOMÍNICI,  
ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY.**

*Ladies and Gentlemen:* Venezuela has accepted with genuine pleasure the invitation of the Government of the United States to attend this gathering of the men of the Americas who are devoted to science. Following the Pan American Financial Conference, the meeting of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress in this beautiful Capital is a happy coincidence in which the governments and peoples of Latin America have a cause for mutual congratulation as an auspicious omen favorable to the lofty purpose which brings them here. And this purpose is no other than to make of these meetings the fount and head of the current of cordiality, mutual appreciation and community of interests which will some day make the union of the Republics of this hemisphere, the dream of our several liberators, a wonderful reality.

The congress that meets to-day for the first time is a happy sequence to the financial conference, because they both represent the two main currents which must be fed to make such union effective, that is, on the one hand the current of the mind which runs through the golden threads of thought and art, and on the other that of material needs which flows through the channels of trade and industry. Both these currents have always run simultaneously and inseparably, on parallel lines, the one above the other.

Furthermore, in meeting here to-day, before the altar of Minerva, in these sad days when the nations that have always been the masters of philosophy have forsaken the temples of that goddess to engage in a struggle, the cause of which philosophy itself considers to be abhorrent,

but as to the outcome of which even the combatants themselves are in the dark—a struggle before which, against our deepest sentiments, we must remain as mournful spectators—in meeting here to-day, I say, I feel that we are discharging a great duty to civilization. Far from me the idea of insinuating that our position is one of protest against the war, because it is not so, neither in thought nor in fact. But I must say that between the rage that moves the struggling nations of Europe and the thought that prompted the meeting of the Republics of America here, this day, there is a glowing contrast, and therefore a valuable lesson by which we are to profit first of all ourselves.

In the history of America we have reached a period when international niceties and conventionalisms are not enough. There is no mistaking the manifestations of the desire of their several peoples to see the rings of such conventionalities broken asunder in order to enter into an unincumbered and friendly intercourse among themselves. Let us know each other better and more intimately; let us put into that mutual knowledge the greatest sincerity, let us carefully measure our aspirations and desires, let us be prudent in examining the causes which at first sight we have not been able to understand, and we will soon see in ever increasing gradation, mutual tolerance, mutual appreciation, friendship, and even warm affection among the several countries in this hemisphere.

That this process is to be a long one no one can doubt, as there are many difficulties in its way, not only of a geographical character, but of an ethnical nature as well. But one after the other will give way to earnest and loyal intent; each coming generation will purify, from the troubled waters of humanity, its own dregs, until the day will come when through the fusion of ideas and good will the waters made clear will run in a flood of equality and fraternity of the peoples of America.

The Venezuelan delegation has come to this gathering fully convinced that while collaborating in the advancement of science it will contribute to the moral progress as well as to the material rapprochement of the American Republics, and at the same time to the uplift of human conscience. And in taking a place among the distinguished delegates of the Americas we have the honor to present our respects to the Chief Executive of the United States in the honored person of the Vice President, to the honorable the Secretary of State, to the worthy president of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, to whom we are indebted for their gracious words of welcome, and to the distinguished colleagues with whom we are to share for a few days the work which has such an auspicious beginning.

Thereupon the president of the Congress adjourned the Inaugural Plenary Session of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress in the following words:

"The inauguration of the congress has been successfully accomplished. In congratulating the members of the congress for this happy beginning, I have the honor to announce that we are adjourned in general session. We will now start the work of the different sections."

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CONGRESS.

Pursuant to a practice that is now an established precedent of these scientific congresses, the labors of the executive committee of organization were transferred shortly after the formal opening of the congress to the executive committee of the congress, the members of which were duly and officially appointed. This committee served during the sessions of the congress with the assistance of the older committee, to which on adjournment it resigned its functions. The members of the executive committee of the congress, with the addition of His Excellency Sr. Eduardo Suárez Mujica, president of the congress; John Barrett, secretary general; James Brown Scott, reporter general; Glen Levin Swiggett, assistant secretary general; and Henry Ralph Ringe, recording secretary, were—

Argentina, ERNESTO QUESADA.  
 Bolivia, ALBERTO GUTIÉRREZ.  
 Brazil, DOMICIO DA GAMA.  
 Chile, JULIO PHILIPPI.  
 Colombia, CARLOS CUERVO MÁRQUEZ.  
 Costa Rica, EDUARDO J. PINTO.  
 Cuba, CARLOS MANUEL DE CÉSPEDES.  
 Dominican Republic, CARLOS ARMANDO PERDOMO.  
 Ecuador, VICTOR MANUEL PEÑAHERRERA.  
 Guatemala, JOAQUÍN MÉNDEZ.  
 Haiti, CHARLES MATHON.  
 Honduras, CARLOS ALBERTO UCLÉS.  
 Mexico, MANUEL GAMIO.  
 Nicaragua, DÁMASO RIVAS.  
 Panama, EUSEBIO MORALES.  
 Paraguay, EUSEBIO AYALA.  
 Peru, ALEJANDRO DEUSTUA.  
 Salvador, RAFAEL ZALDIVAR.

United States of America, GEORGE GRAY.

Uruguay, CARLOS MARÍA DE PENA.

Venezuela, JOSÉ L. ANDARA.

At the first meeting of this committee, presided over by the president of the congress, the following resolutions, introduced by Judge GEORGE GRAY, were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the technical papers and speeches submitted to the sections be reported by the chairman of the section to the executive committee of the congress as part of the proceedings of the congress and recorded as such.

*Resolved*, That all resolutions and motions which are intended to embody the sense of the congress as a whole shall be referred to the executive committee of the congress, who shall consider them by subcommittee or otherwise and shall report the same with or without recommendation to the congress in general session assembled.

### OFFICERS OF THE CONGRESS.

The officers of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress were as follows:

#### HONORARY PRESIDENT.

Hon. WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States.

#### PRESIDENT.

His Excellency Señor Don EDUÁRDO SUÁREZ MUJICA, Ambassador of Chile.

#### VICE PRESIDENTS.

Hon. ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State of the United States.

His Excellency Senhor DOMÍCIO DA GAMA, Ambassador of Brazil.

His Excellency Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, Minister of Bolivia.

His Excellency Señor Dr. CARLOS M. DE PENA, Minister of Uruguay.

His Excellency Señor Don JOAQUÍN MÉNDEZ, Minister of Guatemala.

His Excellency Señor Don FEDERICO ALFONSO PEZET, Minister of Peru.

His Excellency Señor Don JULIO BETANCOURT, Minister of Colombia.

His Excellency Señor Don HÉCTOR VELÁZQUEZ, Minister of Paraguay.

His Excellency Señor Dr. EUSEBIO A. MORALES, Minister of Panama.

His Excellency Señor Don EMILIANO CHAMORRO, Minister of Nicaragua.

His Excellency Señor Dr. GONZALO S. CÓRDOVA, Minister of Ecuador.

His Excellency M. SOLON MÉNOS, Minister of Haiti.

His Excellency Señor Dr. CARLOS MANUEL DE CÉSPEDES, Minister of Cuba.

His Excellency Señor Dr. SANTOS A. DOMÍNICI, Minister of Venezuela.

His Excellency Señor Dr. RAFAEL ZALDÍVAR, Minister of Salvador.

His Excellency Señor Don MANUEL CASTRO QUESADA, Minister of Costa Rica.

His Excellency Dr. ARMANDO PÉREZ PERDOMO, Minister of the Dominican Republic.

Señor Don R. CAMILO DÍAZ, Chargé d'Affaires of Honduras.

Señor Don FEDERICO M. QUINTANA, Chargé d'Affaires of Argentina.

And the following chairmen of delegations who were not chiefs of missions:

Señor Dr. ERNESTO QUESADA, chairman of the delegation of Argentina.

Señor Dr. ROBERTO ANCÍZAR, chairman of the delegation of Colombia.

Señor Dr. EDUARDO J. PINTO, chairman of the delegation of Costa Rica.

Señor Dr. CHARLES MATHON, chairman of the delegation of Haiti.

Señor Dr. CARLOS ALBERTO UCLÉS, chairman of the delegation of Honduras.

Señor Dr. DÁMASO RIVAS, chairman of the delegation of Nicaragua.

Señor Dr. ISAAC ALZAMORA, chairman of the delegation of Peru.

## SECOND PLENARY SESSION.

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### PRESIDENT'S NIGHT.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 9 P. M.

Before one of the most brilliant and representative international gatherings ever assembled in the history of the United States the President honored the Second Pan American Scientific Congress with an address that marked a distinct advance in Pan Americanism and was a beautiful tribute to the laudable purposes of all Pan American effort. The Memorial Continental Hall was decorated elaborately for the occasion. The President, His Excellency the Chilean Ambassador and president of the congress, the diplomatic representatives of the Latin-American countries and chairmen of the official delegations, the chairman ex officio of the executive committee of organization, and the secretary general were seated upon the stage. The four boxes flanking the stage were occupied by the families of the President of the United States and the president of the congress, the wives of the honorable Secretary of State and of His Excellency the Brazilian Ambassador, and a group of representative women of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Immediately back of the stage was a large rosette made with the flags of the twenty-one participating Republics. United States marines stood at attention near by, holding the colors of the United States and the special flag of the President. The center of the auditorium was occupied by the Latin American delegates, the official delegation of the United States, and their families. In the south section the members of the Supreme Court and of the Cabinet, Senators, and Members of Congress were seated. The diplomatic corps occupied the north section and the galleries were occupied by the remaining members of the congress from the United States.

The entire audience arose as the President entered the hall. He was received on arrival by the chairman of the executive committee of organization and the secretary general. As he came upon the stage the Marine Band orchestra played the Star Spangled Banner. The president of the congress greeted the President with outstretched hand and introduced him in the following words:

*Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen:* The Congress has been assembled in this solemn general session to-night, outside of its regular program, so that we could have the honor of hearing the ever-enlightening and eloquent word of the eminent Executive of this great Republic; and certainly his words to us on this occasion will impart a new stimulus to our efforts for the successful crowning of the work in which we are engaged.

It is neither discreet nor, perhaps, in good taste for me to dwell—not even by way of introducing a personage who does not have to be introduced—upon the qualities that reveal the intellectual and political figure in whose honor we are congregated; but, at least, I may be allowed to remind you that there is a special tie of union between this excelling individual and the intellectual collectivity constituting this scientific congress. That tie, perhaps more binding than that emanating from his present supreme position in the government of his country, is the aggregate of wonderful pages of political science and sound philosophy written by this illustrious thinker; it is the reminder of a great work in the formation and successful management of one of the most influential intellectual centers in the United States; it is, in fine, a common purpose with the men of this congress in love of study and of scientific research.

Side by side with the thinker stands the statesman who has radically changed the nature of the relations among the peoples in this continent, and has built an American international policy of mutual esteem and cooperation at these very moments praised and applauded by the whole continent.

It is not the first time that, from the august chair to which he has been elevated by the love and respect of his fellow citizens, the President of the United States—now in our midst—appeals to the sentiments of the American countries in behalf of the welfare and progress of our Americas. The strengthening of constitutional government throughout all nations in the continent, the vigor and purity of our democracies, and the mutual cooperation for defense of our national rights and privileges have been the salient features of his continental policy. And when the moment came of showing with deeds the absolute sincerity of his fraternal purposes, as was the case in the unfortunate circumstances which gave rise to the mediation of Niagara Falls, he has without any hesitation whatever placed his authority and his influence on the side of peace and love among the sister nations.

It has not been possible for me to refrain from making these brief and broad remarks in introducing the great speaker, of whose modesty I crave forgiveness; and, as I do not want to deprive you any longer of the

pleasure of hearing him, I shall now take the honor to call upon His Excellency the President of the United States.

(His Excellency the Ambassador of Brazil, Senhor Da Gama, delivered in Spanish the text of the foregoing address of the president of the congress.)

### THE ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Mr. Ambassador, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

It was a matter of sincere regret with me that I was not in the city to extend the greetings of the Government to this distinguished body, and I am very happy that I have returned in time at least to extend to it my felicitations upon the unusual interest and success of its proceedings. I wish that it might have been my good fortune to be present at the sessions and instructed by the papers that were read. I have somewhat become inured to scientific papers in the course of a long experience, but I have never ceased to be instructed and to enjoy them.

The sessions of this congress have been looked forward to with the greatest interest throughout this country, because there is no more certain evidence of intellectual life than the desire of men of all nations to share their thoughts with one another.

I have been told so much about the proceedings of this congress that I feel that I can congratulate you upon the increasing sense of comradeship and intimate intercourse which has marked its sessions from day to day; and it is a very happy circumstance in our view that this, perhaps the most vital and successful of the meetings of this congress, should have occurred in the Capital of our own country, because we should wish to regard this as the universal place where ideas worth while are exchanged and shared. The drawing together of the Americas, ladies and gentlemen, has long been dreamed of and desired. It is a matter of peculiar gratification, therefore, to see this great thing happen; to see the Americas drawing together, and not drawing together upon any insubstantial foundation of mere sentiment.

After all, even friendship must be based upon a perception of common sympathies, of common interests, of common ideals, and of common purposes. Men can not be friends unless they intend the same things, and the Americas have more and more realized that in all essential particulars they intend the same thing with regard to their thought and their life and their activities. To be privileged, therefore, to see this drawing together in friendship and communion based upon these solid foundations affords everyone who looks on with open eyes peculiar



satisfaction and joy; and it has seemed to me that the language of science, the language of impersonal thought, the language of those who think, not along the lines of individual interest but along what are intended to be the direct and searching lines of truth itself, was a very fortunate language in which to express this community of interest and of sympathy. Science affords an international language just as commerce also affords a universal language, because in each instance there is a universal purpose, a universal general plan of action, and it is a pleasing thought to those who have had something to do with scholarship that scholars have had a great deal to do with sowing the seeds of friendship between nation and nation. Truth recognizes no national boundaries; truth permits no racial prejudices; and when men come to know each other and to recognize equal intellectual strength and equal intellectual sincerity and a common intellectual purpose some of the best foundations of friendship are already laid.

But, ladies and gentlemen, our thought can not pause at the artificial boundaries of the fields of science and of commerce. All boundaries that divide life into sections and interests are artificial, because life is all of a piece. You can not treat part of it without by implication and indirection treating all of it, and the field of science is not to be distinguished from the field of life any more than the field of commerce is to be distinguished from the general field of life. No one who reflects upon the progress of science or the spread of the arts of peace or the extension and perfection of any of the practical arts of life can fail to see that there is only one atmosphere that these things can breathe, and that is an atmosphere of mutual confidence and of peace and of ordered political life among the nations. Amidst war and revolution even the voice of science must for the most part be silent, and revolution tears up the very roots of everything that makes life go steadily forward and the light grow from generation to generation. For nothing stirs passion like political disturbance, and passion is the enemy of truth.

These things were realized with peculiar vividness and said with unusual eloquence in a recent conference held in this city for the purpose of considering the financial relations between the two continents of America, because it was perceived that financiers can do nothing without the cooperation of Governments, and that if merchants would deal with one another, laws must agree with one another—that you can not make laws vary without making them contradict, and that amidst contradictory laws the easy flow of commercial intercourse is impossible, and that therefore a financial congress naturally led to all the inferences

of politics. For politics I conceive to be nothing more than the science of the ordered progress of society along the lines of greatest usefulness and convenience to itself. I have never in my own mind admitted the distinction between the other departments of life and politics. Some people devote themselves so exclusively to politics that they forget there is any other part of life, and so soon as they do they become that thing which is described as a "mere politician." Statesmanship begins where these connections so unhappily lost are reestablished. The statesman stands in the midst of life to interpret life in political action.

The conference to which I have referred marked the consciousness of the two Americas that economically they are very dependent upon one another; that they have a great deal that it is very desirable they should exchange and share with one another; that they have kept unnaturally and unfortunately separated and apart when they had a manifest and obvious community of interest; and the object of that conference was to ascertain the practical means by which the commercial and practical intercourse of the two continents could be quickened and facilitated. And where events move, statesmen, if they be not indifferent or be not asleep, must think and act.

For my own part I congratulate myself upon living in a time when these things, always susceptible of intellectual demonstration, have begun to be very widely and universally appreciated and when the statesmen of the two American Continents have more and more come into candid, trustful, mutual conference, comparing views as to the practical and friendly way of helping one another and of setting forward every handsome enterprise on this side of the Atlantic.

But these gentlemen have not conferred without realizing that back of all the material community of interest of which I have spoken there lies and must lie a community of political interest. I have been told a very interesting fact—I hope it is true—that while this congress has been discussing science it has been in spite of itself led into the feeling that behind the science there was some inference with regard to politics, and that if the Americas were to be united in thought they must in some degree sympathetically be united in action. But these statesmen who have been conferring from month to month in Washington have come to realize that back of the community of material interest there is a community of political interest.

I hope I can make clear to you in what sense I use these words. I do not mean a mere partnership in the things that are expedient. I mean what I was trying to indicate a few moments ago, that you can not separate politics from these things, that you can not have real intercourse

of any kind amidst political jealousies, which is only another way of saying that you can not commune unless you are friends, and that friendship is based upon your political relations with each other perhaps more than upon any other kind of relationship between nations. If nations are politically suspicious of one another, all their intercourse is embarrassed. That is the reason, I take it, if it be true, as I hope it is, that your thoughts even during this congress, though the questions you are called upon to consider are apparently so foreign to politics, have again and again been drawn back to the political inferences. The object of American statesmanship on the two continents is to see to it that American friendship is founded on a rock.

The Monroe doctrine was proclaimed by the United States on her own authority. It always has been maintained, and always will be maintained, upon her own responsibility. But the Monroe doctrine demanded merely that European Governments should not attempt to extend their political systems to this side of the Atlantic. It did not disclose the use which the United States intended to make of her power on this side of the Atlantic. It was a hand held up in warning, but there was no promise in it of what America was going to do with the implied and partial protectorate which she apparently was trying to set up on this side of the water; and I believe you will sustain me in the statement that it has been fears and suspicions on this score which have hitherto prevented the greater intimacy and confidence and trust between the Americas. The States of America have not been certain what the United States would do with her power. That doubt must be removed. And latterly there has been a very frank interchange of views between the authorities in Washington and those who represented the other States of this hemisphere, an interchange of views charming and hopeful, because based upon an increasingly sure appreciation of the spirit in which they were undertaken. These gentlemen have seen that if America is to come into her own, into her legitimate own, in a world of peace and order, she must establish the foundations of amity so that no one will hereafter doubt them.

I hope and I believe that this can be accomplished. These conferences have enabled me to foresee how it will be accomplished. It will be accomplished in the first place by the States of America uniting in guaranteeing to each other absolutely political independence and territorial integrity. In the second place, and as a necessary corollary to that, guaranteeing the agreement to settle all pending boundary disputes as soon as possible and by amicable process; by agreeing that all disputes

among themselves, should they unhappily arise, will be handled by patient, impartial investigation, and settled by arbitration; and the agreement necessary to the peace of the Americas, that no State of either continent will permit revolutionary expeditions against another State to be fitted out on its territory, and that they will prohibit the exportation of the munitions of war for the purpose of supplying revolutionists against neighboring Governments.

You see what our thought is, gentlemen, not only the international peace of America, but the domestic peace of America. If American States are constantly in ferment, if any of them are constantly in ferment, there will be a standing threat to their relations with one another. It is just as much to our interest to assist each other to the orderly processes within our own borders as it is to orderly processes in our controversies with one another. These are very practical suggestions which have sprung up in the minds of thoughtful men, and I, for my part, believe that they are going to lead the way to something that America has prayed for for many a generation. For they are based, in the first place, so far as the stronger States are concerned, upon the handsome principle of self-restraint and respect for the rights of everybody. They are based upon the principles of absolute political equality among the States, equality of right, not equality of indulgence. They are based, in short, upon the solid eternal foundations of justice and humanity. No man can turn away from these things without turning away from the hope of the world. These are things, ladies and gentlemen, for which the world has hoped and waited with prayerful heart. God grant that it may be granted to America to lift this light on high for the illumination of the world.

## THIRD PLENARY SESSION.

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### CONTINENTAL MEMORIAL HALL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1916—11 A. M.

The president of the congress, his excellency the Chilean ambassador, presided at this solemn closing session.

Upon the platform were the chairmen of the various delegations and the chiefs of Latin American embassies and legations, together with the chairman of the executive committee on the part of the United States, William Phillips, Third Assistant Secretary of State; the vice chairman, Dr. James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; and the secretary general, John Barrett, Director General of the Pan American Union. The minister of foreign affairs of Costa Rica on special mission, Dr. Julio Acosta, also occupied a seat on the stage at the left of the presiding officer. The president was assisted in interpreting speeches and papers by Dr. Luis A. Baralt, of the Cuban delegation.

The president of the congress opened the session with the following words:

The first thing this morning, ladies and gentlemen, will be the report of the executive committee of the congress by the chairman of the subcommittee, Dr. James Brown Scott, of the United States, followed by the reading of the Spanish translation thereof by Sr. Dr. Ernesto Quesada, chairman of the subcommittee on resolutions and chairman of the official delegation of Argentina.

Mr. Scott said:

Mr. President, Members of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen: On behalf of the executive committee I have the honor to read the Final Act prepared by a subcommittee of this congress, and lay it before the official delegates of the Latin American countries for their approval.

The method of preparing the Final Act was to have all of the resolutions presented to the various sections and subsections referred to the executive committee, consisting of one member from each official delega-

tion to the congress; to have every proposition which had not been presented to a section or subsection referred to the executive committee, and, by a subcommittee thereof, approved and referred to the full committee for its approval.

The text of the document which I have the honor of laying before you was prepared by the subcommittee on the Final Act approved by the executive committee of the congress, and by its direction laid before you:

#### RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress considered and discussed the subjects set forth in its program in the light of an intellectual Pan Americanism in a series of meetings from December 27, 1915, to January 8, 1916, and adopted the resolutions and recommendations enumerated and embodied in this Final Act of its labors.

#### ARTICLE 1.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress considers that—

It is highly desirable that the American Republics arrange for the appointment of delegates for joint action in the matter of archaeological exploration, in order to formulate and to propose generally acceptable and substantially uniform laws relating to the survey, exploration, and study of archaeological remains to be found in the Republics, and to secure the enactment of laws which will effectively safeguard these remains from wanton destruction or exploitation and which will serve to aid and to stimulate properly organized and accredited research in archaeology.

#### ARTICLE 2.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress requests—

The Government of the United States to bring to the attention of the Governments of the American Republics participating in the Congress and, through their respective Governments, to the institutions and the public thereof, the importance of promoting research in the field of archaeology, organized surveys for the study of primitive tribes, and the building of national educational museums for the preservation of the data and materials collected.

## ARTICLE 3.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress recommends that the American Republics undertake as soon as practicable—

- (a) Accurate geodetic measurements which may serve to determine limits, national and international, and to contribute to the discovery of the true shape of our planet;
- (b) Magnetic measurements of their respective areas, and the establishment of several permanent magnetic observatories in which it may be possible to carry on during long periods of time observations concerning the secular variation of the magnetic elements of the earth;
- (c) To extend their gravimetric measures, obtained by means of the pendulum, to those regions where such measurements have not been undertaken, in order to obtain more information to determine the true shape of the surface and the distribution of the terrestrial mass.

## ARTICLE 4.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress recommends that—

The Nations of the American Continent establish, by means of their offices of geodesy or by committees appointed for that purpose, an international triangulation;

The Governments of the American Nations reach an agreement for the purpose of creating an office or congress of cartography and geography.

## ARTICLE 5.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress recommends that—

Proper steps and measures be taken to bring about in the American Republics a general use of the metric system of weights and measures, in the press, magazines, newspapers, and periodicals, in educational and scientific work, in the industries, in commerce, in transportation, and in all the activities of the different Governments.

## ARTICLE 6.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress—

Confirms the resolution recommended to the American Republics by the First Pan American Scientific Congress regarding the installation of meteorological organizations to serve as a basis for the establishment of a Pan American meteorological service, and expresses the desire that the Republics not yet possessing organized meteorological services establish such as soon as may be practicable.

## ARTICLE 7.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress recommends that—

There be appointed an international Pan American committee to study and report upon the question of establishing such a uniform railway gauge as will best serve the countries' interest, their international communication, and the communication between all the countries of America.

## ARTICLE 8.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress recommends—

The appointment of an American committee on radio communication to assist in the development of the science and art of radio communication, to the end that it may serve to convey intelligence over long distances and between ships at sea more quickly and accurately, and to bring into closer contact all of the American Republics.

## ARTICLE 9.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress recommends that—

A cooperative study of forest conditions and of forest utilization be undertaken by governmental agencies of the American Republics and that data thereon be published.

## ARTICLE 10.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress recommends that—

Each of the American Republics appoint a commission to investigate and study in their respective countries the existing laws and regulations affecting—

- (a) The administrative practice of regulating the use of water;
- (b) The adjudication of rights pertaining to the use of surface and underground water for irrigation purposes;
- (c) The distribution, application, and use of water upon arid and irrigable lands;
- (d) Methods of conservation of surface and underground waters for irrigation or industrial purposes;

And to suggest laws or regulations in the interest of general industry, navigation, and commerce.



## ARTICLE 11.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress suggests that—

The question of the reclamation of arid lands is one that should receive immediate and careful consideration of the Governments of the American Republics, to the end that there may be increased areas of productive lands to meet the needs of their increasing populations.

## ARTICLE 12.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress recommends that—

- (a) Each country should maintain a well-organized and competent live-stock sanitary service comprising executive officers, field inspectors, and a laboratory force;
- (b) Each country should enforce live-stock sanitary laws and regulations with the view of preventing the exportation, importation, and spread within the country of any infectious, contagious, or communicable animal disease by means of animals, animal products, ships, cars, forage, etc.;
- (c) Each country should maintain a thorough live-stock sanitary survey to determine what communicable diseases of animals are present and the localities where they exist. This information should be furnished regularly to each of the other countries at stated periods as a matter of routine;
- (d) Each country should refrain from exporting animals, animal products, forage, and similar materials which are capable of conveying infectious, contagious, or communicable animal diseases to the receiving country;
- (e) Each country should enforce measures to prohibit the importation of animals, animal products, forage, and other materials which may convey diseases from countries where dangerous communicable diseases, such as rinderpest, foot-and-mouth disease, and contagious pleuropneumonia exist, and which have no competent live-stock sanitary service. Animals, animal products, forage, and similar materials from countries maintaining a competent live-stock sanitary service may be admitted under proper restrictions, regulations, and inspection, imposed by the importing country;
- (f) Each country, through its live-stock sanitary service, should endeavor to control, and, if possible, eradicate the communicable animal diseases existing therein. There should be an exchange of information as to the methods followed which have proved most successful in combating animal diseases;

- (g) Members of the live-stock sanitary service of the American Republics should meet at regular intervals to consult and inform each other regarding the measures taken for furthering cooperation in protecting the live-stock industry of the American countries.

ARTICLE 13.

- The Second Pan American Scientific Congress suggests that—  
 An American Plant Protection Congress be convened as soon as practicable, composed of one or more technical experts from each of the American Republics, in order—
- (1) To discuss suitable legislation;
  - (2) To provide the means of establishing competent scientific bureaus;
  - (3) To recommend such cooperative research work and control of plant introduction as may be advisable; and
  - (4) To make all reasonable effort to secure appropriate action by the American Republics.

ARTICLE 14.

- The Second Pan American Scientific Congress recommends—  
 The distribution of information regarding the agricultural production of the American Republics and of the publications relating thereto.

ARTICLE 15.

- The Second Pan American Scientific Congress believes it to be important that—  
 The achievements and influence of the founders of the independence of the American Republics be made known to the peoples thereof, and that the important details of the lives of the liberators and statesmen of the continent be included in courses of study in schools of the American Republics.

ARTICLE 16.

- The Second Pan American Scientific Congress recommends that—  
 There be established in the universities of the United States chairs of the history, development, and ideals of the Latin American peoples, and in the universities of Latin America chairs of the history, development, and ideals of the people of the United States.

## ARTICLE 17.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress urgently recommends that—  
Spanish be taught more generally in the schools, colleges, and universities of the United States and that English be taught more generally in the educational institutions of the Latin American Republics, and that both languages be taught from the point of view of American life, literature, history, and social institutions.

## ARTICLE 18.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress recommends that—  
The study of sociology in American universities where it is not at present taught be inaugurated.

## ARTICLE 19.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress petitions—  
The Governments of the American Republics to further the interchange of educators of all grades, and of students of university, normal, and technical training, and to encourage both to make visits of instruction to other American countries.

## ARTICLE 20.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress suggests that—  
The presidents of the leading architectural societies of this hemisphere shall be requested to communicate with one another for the purpose of forming a Pan American federation of architectural societies.  
Such federation should hold conferences in different countries at stated periods.

## ARTICLE 21.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress recommends that—  
There be published a series of volumes entitled the "Pan American Library," with the object of popularizing, in the several languages spoken on the continent, the best scientific, literary, and artistic works of American authors.

## ARTICLE 22.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress, confirming the resolution adopted at the First Pan American Scientific Congress of 1908-9, recommends the organization in connection with the Pan American Union of a department of education, which shall—

- (a) Be entrusted with the publication, in Spanish, Portuguese, French, and English, of such works on education as are of importance to the American countries;
- (b) Keep the different Republics in touch with educational progress;
- (c) Promote in each country the scientific study of educational problems from both national and American standpoints;
- (d) Facilitate the interchange of ideas and information among the teachers of the continent, and in general serve the educational interests of the Americas.

## ARTICLE 23.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress recommends, in order to increase the study of international law, to popularize its just principles, and to secure its observance and application in the mutual relations of the Americas, that steps be taken to improve and to enlarge library and reference facilities—

- (a) By preparing and publishing a bibliography of international law and related subjects, furnishing the names of publishers and prices, so far as these are obtainable, with special reference to the needs of poorly endowed libraries;
- (b) By preparing and publishing a carefully prepared index or digest of the various heads and subheads of international law, with references to standard sources of authority under each head and subhead thereof;
- (c) By collecting with the aid, wherever possible, of ministries of foreign affairs and publishing from official copies thus secured, in cheap and convenient form, all official documents, both foreign and domestic, bearing upon international law, including therein treaties, information relating to arbitration, announcements of national policy, and diplomatic correspondence;
- (d) By issuing in the form of law reports judgments of national courts involving questions of international law, the sentences of arbitral tribunals, and the awards of mixed commissions.

## ARTICLE 24.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress is of the firm conviction that, as the idea of direct government by the people grows, it becomes increasingly essential to the well-being of the world that the leaders of opinion in each community be familiar with the duties and obligations as well as with the rights of States, as recognized in international law, and that it has become a patriotic duty resting upon our educational institutions to give as thorough and as extensive courses as possible in international law and related subjects. The congress therefore recommends—

- I. That steps be taken to extend the study of the subject—
  - (a) By increasing the number of schools and institutions in which international law and related subjects are taught;
  - (b) By increasing the number of students in attendance upon the courses; and
  - (c) By diffusing a knowledge of its principles in each American Republic.
- II. That a course in international law, where possible, should consist of systematic instruction during at least a full academic year, divided between international law and diplomacy; and
- III. That prominent experts in international law and diplomacy be invited from time to time to lecture upon these subjects in the institutions of learning of the American Republics.

## ARTICLE 25.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress, in order to place instruction in international law upon a more uniform and scientific basis, recommends that—

- (a) In the teaching of international law emphasis be laid upon the positive nature of the subject and the definiteness of the rules, for whether the teaching of international law be regarded as of value as a disciplinary subject or from the standpoint of its importance in giving to the student a grasp of the rules that govern the relations of nations, it is equally important that he have impressed upon his mind the definiteness and positive character of the rules of international law; that the teaching of international law be not made the occasion for a universal peace propaganda; that the interest of

the students in and their enthusiasm for the subject can best be aroused by impressing upon them the evolutionary character of the rules of international law, for through such a presentation of the subject the student will not fail to see that the development of positive rules of law governing the relations of States has contributed toward the maintenance of peace.

- (b) In order to emphasize the positive character of international law the widest possible use be made of cases and the concrete facts of international experience, for the interest of students can best be aroused when they are convinced that they are dealing with such concrete facts, and that the marshaling of such facts in such a way as to develop or illustrate general principles lends dignity to the subject, which can not help but have a stimulating influence; that international law should be constantly illustrated from the sources recognized as ultimate authority, such as cases both of judicial and arbitral determination; treaties, protocols, acts, and declarations of epoch-making congresses, such as Westphalia (1648), Vienna (1815), Paris (1856), The Hague (1899 and 1907), and London (1909); diplomatic incidents ranking as precedents for action of an international character; and the great classics of international law.
- (c) In the teaching of international law care be exercised to distinguish the accepted rules of international law from questions of international policy.
- (d) In a general course on international law the experience of no one country be allowed to assume a consequence out of proportion to the strictly international principles it may illustrate.

#### ARTICLE 26.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress, in order still further to advance the cause of international law and the development of international justice, recommends that—

A major in international law in a university course, leading to the degree of doctor of philosophy, be followed if possible by residence at The Hague in attendance upon the Academy of International Law, installed in 1914 in the Peace Palace in that city; and that, as no better means has been devised for affording a just appreciation of the diverse and conflicting national views concerning international law or for developing that "international mind" which is so essential in a teacher

of that subject, as many fellowships as possible should be established in the Academy at The Hague and put at the disposition of advanced students of international law in the different American Republics.

ARTICLE 27.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress expresses the opinion that—

The present development of higher education in the American Republics and the place which they have now assumed in the affairs of the society of nations justify and demand that the study of the science and historic applications of international law be treated on a plane of equality with other subjects in the curriculum of colleges and universities, and that professorships or departments devoted to its study be established where they do not exist in every institution of higher learning.

ARTICLE 28.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress, recognizing the growing importance of a knowledge of international law to all persons who intend to devote themselves to the administration of justice, and who, through their professional occupation, may contribute largely to the formation of public opinion and who may often be vested with the highest offices in the State and nation, earnestly requests all law schools which now offer no instruction in international law to add to their curriculum a thorough course in that subject.

ARTICLE 29.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress regards it as highly desirable, upon the initiative of institutions where instruction in international law is lacking, to take steps toward providing such instruction by visiting professors or lecturers, this instruction to be given in courses, and not in single lectures, upon substantive principles, not upon popular questions of momentary interest, and in a scientific spirit, not in the interest of any propaganda.

## ARTICLE 30.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress recommends—

The establishment and encouragement in institutions of specialized courses in preparation for the diplomatic and consular services.

## ARTICLE 31.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress advises—

That the study of international law be required in specialized courses in preparation for business.

## ARTICLE 32.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress urges—

That in the study and teaching of international law in American institutions of learning special stress be laid upon problems affecting the American Republics and upon doctrines of American origin.

## ARTICLE 33.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress extends to the American Institute of International Law a cordial welcome into the circles of scientific organizations of Pan America, and records a sincere wish for its successful career and the achievement of the highest aims of its important labors.

## ARTICLE 34.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress recommends to all educational establishments of America the special study of the constitutions, laws, and institutions of the Republics of this continent.

## ARTICLE 35.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress recommends to the various universities of the American Republics that a comparative study of judicial institutions be undertaken in order—

- (a) To create special interest therein in the several countries of the continent;
- (b) To facilitate the knowledge and solution of problems of private international law in the American countries; and
- (c) To bring about as far as possible uniformity in jurisprudence and legislation.



## ARTICLE 36.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress, in order to broaden the outlook and to bring into closer contact the members of the legal profession, urges that the bar association exchange among themselves—

- (a) Law books and publications affecting the legal profession and the practice of law;
- (b) New codes of law and rules of procedure as they are hereafter published.

## ARTICLE 37.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress recommends that—

- (a) A compilation be made, according to a definite plan, of the mining laws of the American Republics, not only in their original languages but also in Spanish, Portuguese, French, and English translations, as the case may be, with a view to the reciprocal improvement of the laws of each of the American Republics;
- (b) The several American Governments appoint a committee to consider the uniformity of mining statistics and to make recommendations to their respective Governments in order to systematize, simplify, and standardize such statistics.

## ARTICLE 38.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress suggests that—

It is desirable to establish institutions for the study of drugs and other economic plants at their place of origin.

## ARTICLE 39.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress, recognizing that the education of the public in the elementary facts of malaria is of the utmost importance, requests that—

The American Republics inaugurate a well-considered plan of malaria eradication, based upon the recognition of the principle that the disease is preventable to a much larger degree than has thus far been achieved.

## ARTICLE 40.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress urges that—

The American Republics in which yellow fever prevails or is suspected of prevailing enact such laws for its eradication as will best accomplish that result;

Inasmuch as yellow fever exists in some of the European colonies in America, they be invited to adopt measures for its elimination.

## ARTICLE 41.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress recommends that—

Such of the American Republics as have not already done so should justify the international conventions concerning the white-slave trade.

## ARTICLE 42.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress recommends that—

There be established throughout the American Republics uniform methods in the presentation of statistics, in the classification of merchandise and in the manufacture thereof, in the standard of weights, measurements, and tests, in nomenclature and specifications, in administrative customs regulations, and in the schedules of port charges;

Provision be made for the collection and study of the data thus made available, through some organization which will assure a thorough and scientific comparative study of the questions involved.

## ARTICLE 43.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress deems it advisable that—

The American Republics agree upon a uniform date for the taking of the census, and that uniform methods be adopted in the collection, arrangement, and presentation of commercial and demographic statistics.

## ARTICLE 44.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress is of the opinion that—

It is highly desirable to make a scientific study of the systems of taxation existing in the different American Republics.

## ARTICLE 45.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress urges that—

The American Governments, deriving important revenues from the consumption of alcohol, organize their systems of taxation in such manner that their economic interests be subordinated to the higher interests of a social and moral order, which tend to the suppression of alcoholism.

## ARTICLE 46.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress deems it desirable—

That the monetary systems of the American Republics be subjected to careful scientific study, with a view to making the experience of each available to all.

## ARTICLE 47.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress especially and earnestly recommends, in order to unite the various technical, medical, legal, and other scientific associations of the American Republics—

The establishment of a Pan American Intellectual Union, to be divided into such groups and sections as may be deemed convenient or advisable, the details whereof are contained in the records of the congress and in the form of four propositions devoted to the proposed Union, which may, in the opinion of the congress, be carried into effect either through the instrumentality of the Pan American Union or by means of some other existing agency or institution to be created, in the confident belief that the establishment of such a Union will lay broad and deep the true foundations of intellectual Pan Americanism.

## ARTICLE 48.

The Second Pan American Scientific Congress, upon the motion of the delegation of Chile, unanimously resolves that—

The Third Pan American Scientific Congress shall meet in the city of Lima in connection with the celebration of the anniversary of the independence of Peru, in 1921, and appoints for that purpose the following gentlemen: Dr. JAVIER PRADO Y UGAR-

TECHE, rector of the University of San Marcos, Lima; Dr. MANUEL VICENTE VILLARÁN, Lima; and Dr. ALEJANDRO DEUSTUA, Lima, to constitute the Committee for the organization of the Third Pan American Scientific Congress.

ARTICLE 49.

Finally, the Second Pan American Scientific Congress requests—

The Government of the United States to transmit the foregoing resolutions and recommendations contained in the Final Act to the Governments of the American Republics participating in the congress, and suggests that any Government thereof specially interested in one or other of the resolutions or recommendations take the initiative to carry the same into effect.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, The undersigned official delegates, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have hereunto affixed their hands and seals in the city of Washington, in the United States of America, on the eighth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

For the Congress:	EDUARDO SUÁREZ MUJICA, <i>President.</i> JOHN BARRETT, <i>Secretary General.</i> JAMES BROWN SCOTT, <i>Reporter General.</i>
For Argentina:	ERNESTO QUESADA.
For Bolivia:	IGNACIO CALDERÓN.
For Brazil:	DOMICIO DA GAMA.
For Chile:	JULIO PHILIPPI.
For Colombia:	ROBERTO ANCÍZAR.
For Costa Rica:	EDUARDO J. PINTO.
For Cuba:	CARLOS MANUEL DE CÉSPEDES.
For the Dominican Republic:	A. PÉREZ PERDOMO.
For Ecuador:	GONZALO S. CÓRDOVA.
For Guatemala:	JOAQUÍN MÉNDEZ.
For Haiti:	CHARLES MATHON.
For Honduras:	CARLOS ALBERTO UCLÉS.
For Mexico:	M. GAMIO.
For Nicaragua:	D. RIVAS.
For Panama:	EUSEBIO MORALES.
For Paraguay:	EUSEBIO AYALA.

For Peru:	F. A. PEZET.
For Salvador:	R. ZALDÍVAR.
For the United States of America:	GEORGE GRAY.
For Uruguay:	CARLOS M. DE PEÑA.
For Venezuela:	SANTOS A. DOMINICI.

Thereupon the presiding officer introduced Dr. Quesada, who read the Spanish translation of the Final Act.

His excellency the Brazilian ambassador and chairman of the Brazilian delegation moved the adoption of the report. The motion was seconded by his excellency the minister of Cuba and chairman of the Cuban delegation. It was suggested that the Final Act be adopted as a whole and proposed that the chairman of each delegation vote in favor of or against its adoption. The secretary general then called the roll of the countries in alphabetical order, naming in each case the chairman of the delegation. All of these responded aye, and the report of the committee was unanimously adopted as the Final Act of the Congress.

Secretary General Barrett then made the following announcement: At a meeting of the executive committee, Thursday, January 6, Lima, Peru, was unanimously selected as the place of meeting of the third Pan American Scientific Congress and the time set for the year 1921, the centenary of the independence of Peru. The motion to select Peru was made by his excellency the ambassador of Chile. The motion was seconded by Dr. Julio Philippi, acting chairman of the Chilean delegation. The Government of Peru conveyed to the executive committee, through his excellency the minister of Peru, the knowledge of the acceptance of this invitation and of the appointment of the following members of the executive committee of organization; Dr. Alejandro Deustua, Dr. Javier Prado y Ugarteche, and Dr. Manuel Vicente Villarán. The Congress then unanimously approved of the action of the committee.

His excellency the minister of Peru, Sr. Alfonso Federico Pezet, then addressed the congress, speaking as follows:

Mr. President, and Delegates of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a great honor for me to appear on this occasion and in the name of the delegation of Peru and as the representative of the Government of Peru in the United States, to thank the gentlemen of the delegations of all the Americas for their unanimous vote that my country and my capital, the city of Lima, should be the seat of the third Pan American Scientific Congress in the year of grace 1921.

I would not be true to myself, and I would not be true to my sentiment of Pan Americanism, if on this solemn occasion I did not voice the sentiment that is within my heart in acknowledging the manner in which the president of this congress, his excellency the ambassador of Chile, took upon himself the initiative of designating Lima as the city of the next conference. His excellency the minister of Cuba has stated that the "Pearl of the Antilles," the beautiful city of Habana, would be pleased to give this welcome to the delegates of the third Pan American Scientific Congress, and I must ask my friend and colleague from Cuba to accept my warm thanks for his gracious act in withdrawing his claim to his beautiful city in deference to my country, Peru.

Gentlemen of the scientific congress, whoever of you are destined to go as the representatives of your countries and scientific societies to represent them at the next conference at Lima, in behalf of the Government of Peru and in behalf of the Peruvian people, I offer now and give you a hearty welcome. You will receive there a welcome second only to the one that was given you in Chile at the time of the first Pan American Scientific Congress; second only to the one that has been given you in the United States of America on this auspicious occasion. There is one thing you will enjoy perhaps better than the foreign delegates have enjoyed in this country, and that is our climate. We will give you in the month of July, 1921, and in the early days of August of the same year beautiful spring weather. I am sure that you will not have the snow and slush that you have had in these days, and I hope not the grippe that has prevented so many being present on this occasion.

I wish and I beg to thank the delegation for their kindness in honoring my country in this manner.

### SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Special resolutions were then presented on behalf of the official delegation of the United States and the visiting delegates of Central and South America. The chairman of the official delegation of the United States, Hon. George Gray, introduced the resolution which follows with these words:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, Members of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress: It is my privilege and my pleasure, on behalf of the delegation of the United States to this congress, before we part and sever the relations that have been so enjoyed by all of us; to offer in behalf of that delegation the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the official delegation on the part of the United States expresses its most earnest appreciation of the acceptance

by all the other American Governments of the invitation of the United States Government to participate in this congress, and of the eminent and representative character of the delegates and members who are in attendance from these countries, and that it desires to emphasize the sympathy, cordiality, and unanimity of opinion and sentiment which the delegates of the visiting countries have manifested in all their relations, not only with each other but with the United States delegates, and in conducting the discussions and reaching the conclusions of the congress, thus showing a spirit of practical Pan Americanism which deserves the approval of the Governments and peoples of all the participating nations, and which will give this congress a notable position in the history of Pan American gatherings.

The chairman of the official delegation of Venezuela, his excellency the minister of Venezuela, Dr. Santos A. Domínci, introduced the resolution which he presented on the part of the visiting delegations in the following appropriate words:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: On behalf of the delegations of Central and South America I have a genuine pleasure in expressing our deep gratitude to the Government of the United States, as well as to the hospitable society of this beautiful Capital, for the many and exquisite courtesies which we have received in the last few days.

If from the work accomplished in the several sections of this congress we carry a generous store of knowledge for the brain of our studious and thinking America, we also take with us the loftiest sentiments for the unification of our hearts in the ideals of Pan American fraternity. It is undoubtedly the most brilliant achievement of this gathering, of which we are proud, that such light and such sentiments have sprung from the very midst of this communion of ideas, in which we, the children of this hemisphere, have strengthened our mutual admiration and affection.

It seems that the transcendent words which two nights ago the President of the United States spoke still vibrate within these walls. His statements were the synthesis of his efforts for union and equality of the free and sovereign Republics of America, a dream of our liberators, a guiding star of hope in the prophetic soul of Bolivar.

Allow me to read on this solemn occasion a few gems from a document hitherto unpublished, which is preserved in the archives of the Liberator in Caracas,<sup>1</sup> wherein Simon Bolivar foresees the great benefits of such union which, thanks to the eminent President of this great Nation, we begin to see, not as Bolivar's dream, but as a tangible reality.

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<sup>1</sup> Published in full, p. 142 of this Report.

Bolivar, in measuring the advantages that America would gain from a policy of better understanding, mutual respect, and unequivocal equality among its constituent nations, finds that should such be the case—

The relations of the political communities (of America) would obtain a code of public law for their universal rule of conduct;

The New World would be formed by independent nations bound together by a common set of laws which would fix their foreign relations and would give them a conservative power in a general and permanent congress;

The existence of these new States would obtain new guaranties;

International order would be preserved untouched both among and within each of the different States;

No one would be weaker than the other, no one the stronger;

A perfect balance would be established in this true new order of things;

The strength of all would come to the aid of the one suffering from a foreign enemy or anarchical factions;

And \* \* \* in the advance of the centuries there would be, perhaps, one single nation covering the world—the Federal Nation.

The resolution submitted by the minister of Venezuela follows:

*Resolved*, That the congress hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the hospitality, courtesies, and attentions shown the delegates and members from the visiting countries by the Government and delegates of the United States and the people of Washington, and that it desires to record its profound satisfaction with the efficient work done by the executive officers and staff of the congress, including especially his excellency Señor Eduardo Suárez Mujica, the Chilean ambassador, president of the congress; Hon. William Phillips, Third Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, chairman of the executive committee on the part of the United States; Dr. James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, vice chairman of the committee; Hon. John Barrett, Director General of the Pan American Union, secretary general of the congress; Dr. Glen Levin Swiggett, assistant secretary general; the chairmen of the sections; the assistant secretaries and delegation aides; the corresponding secretaries of the sections and their respective assistants; and the interpreting and stenographic staff, who have all labored loyally and faithfully for the success of the congress.



The above special resolutions were interpreted into Spanish and English and approved unanimously by the congress by a viva voce vote. The president of the congress then called for final announcements from the secretary general.

### TELEGRAMS OF CONGRATULATION.

The following telegram of congratulations was read from the parent society, whose wise and courageous initiative in the founding of this organization deserves the highest commendation:

Buenos Aires, *January 2, 1916.*

PAN AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS,

*Washington:*

The Argentine Scientific Society, the initiator of these scientific congresses, wish a "Happy New Year" to the present congress, and at the same time desires the success of American societies and of science the world over.

BESIE MERENO, *President.*

ORUS, *Secretary.*

The following cablegrams of congratulation received by the congress in answer to the message sent to the Presidents of the Latin American Republics by the president and the secretary general of the congress were announced and are now officially recorded in this report:

#### ARGENTINA.

Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA,

*December 29, 1915.*

EDUARDO SUÁREZ MUJICA,

*Ambassador of Chile, President Scientific Congress, Washington.*

JOHN BARRETT,

*Secretary General:*

The President of the Republic thanks you for your courteous telegram and sends his best wishes to the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, with the hope that in addition to its scientific results there may be the benefits of a closer relationship and mutual esteem between the nations represented in the congress.

MURATURE,

*Secretary for Foreign Affairs.*

**BOLIVIA.**

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA,  
December 28, 1915.

His Excellency PRESIDENT SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS,  
Washington:

I thank you for your esteemed cablegram and hope that the scientific congress inaugurated yesterday may fulfill the lofty purposes of its organization.

ISMAEL MONTES.

**BRAZIL.**

RIO DE JANEIRO,  
December 30, 1915.

His Excellency AMBASSADOR MUJICA,  
*President of the Pan American Scientific Congress, Washington:*

I appreciate the telegram with which you have honored me, and beg to congratulate your excellency on the inauguration of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress and send your excellency sincerest congratulations.

WENCESLAU BRAZ.

**CHILE.**

SANTIAGO, CHILE, December 29, 1915.

His Excellency EDUARDO SUÁREZ MUJICA and JOHN BARRETT,  
*President and Secretary of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress, Washington:*

His Excellency the President of the Republic requests me to thank you for the cordial telegram which you have sent him, and to express his sincere hope that the great scientific meeting now being held in Washington may contribute largely to the solidarity of all the peoples of America.

RAMÓN SUBERCASEAUX,  
*Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Chile.*

**COLOMBIA.**

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, December 31, 1915.

PRESIDENT, SECRETARY, PAN AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS,  
Washington:

In name of the President of the Republic I thank you for the communication relative to the inauguration of the Pan American Scientific Congress.

SUÁREZ,  
*Secretary of Foreign Affairs.*

## COSTA RICA.

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, *December 29, 1915.*

PRESIDENT PAN AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS,

*Washington:*

I wish for you happy accomplishment and complete success for your personal satisfaction and for the benefit of our continent.

PRESIDENT GONZALEZ.

## CUBA.

HABANA, CUBA, *December 28, 1915.*

EDUARDO SUÁREZ MUJICA, *Ambassador of Chile*, and JOHN BARRETT,  
*President and Secretary General, respectively, of the Second Pan  
American Scientific Congress, Washington:*

I deeply appreciate your excellencies' notification by cablegram of yesterday that the Second Pan American Scientific Congress has been solemnly inaugurated. I am gratified that the Government of Cuba under my administration should have been able to contribute to bringing about so important an event, and I send my best wishes for the labors of the congress in behalf of the culture and progress of all the nations of America.

MARIO G. MENOCAL,

*President of the Republic of Cuba.*

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

SANTO DOMINGO, *December 29, 1915.*EDUARDO SUÁREZ MUJICA, *Ambassador Chile,**President Pan American Congress, Washington:*

I thank you for congratulations and send my respectful greetings to the Second Pan American Scientific Congress.

JUAN I. JIMENEZ,

*President of the Dominican Republic.*

## ECUADOR.

QUITO, *December 29, 1915.*

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS:

Solemn inauguration Second Pan American Scientific Congress is a peaceful triumph American people of which all nations of continent are proud. I reciprocate felicitations to persons honored by directing debates of this great assembly and formulate best wishes success of labor.

PRESIDENT PLAZA.

## GUATEMALA.

GUATEMALA, *December 28, 1915.*

EDUARDO SUÁREZ MUJICA,  
*President Scientific Congress.*

JOHN BARRETT, *Secretary General :*

Appreciate and thank you very much for your courtesy and send my most sincere good wishes for the most complete success of the Congress.

M. ESTRADA CABRERA.

## HAITI.

PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI, *December 28, 1915.*

EDUARDO SUÁREZ MUJICA,  
*President Pan American Scientific Congress :*

I have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt your telegram advising inauguration Congress. Many thanks and sincere congratulations for selection of yourselves. Please accept best wishes for success and expression of my sentiments of good will, informing John Barrett.

DARTIGUENAVE,  
*President of Haiti.*

## HONDURAS.

TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS, *December 29, 1915.*

His Excellency SUÁREZ MUJICA, and JOHN BARRETT,  
*Washington, D. C.*

Very glad to receive notification of solemn inauguration Second Pan American Scientific Congress. Appreciate highly courtesy and send sincere wishes for brilliant success.

ALBERTO MEMBREÑO.

## MEXICO.

POTOSI, MEXICO, *December 29, 1915.*

JOHN BARRETT,  
*Secretary General Pan American  
Scientific Congress, Washington, D. C.*

Have received with satisfaction your courteous message of yesterday and hope that the Pan American Scientific Congress meeting in Washington may have most complete success in its interesting task. Please accept my cordial greetings.

V. CARANZA.

## NICARAGUA.

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, *December 28, 1915.*

Exmo. Ambassador SUÁREZ MUJICA,  
*President Scientific Congress.*

Hon. JOHN BARRETT,  
*Secretary General.*

Appreciate your courteous notification of inauguration Second Pan American Scientific Congress. Please accept my best wishes for its complete success and transmit to the honorable members my cordial expressions of good will for the New Year.

ADOI,FO DIAZ.

## PANAMA.

PANAMA, PANAMA, *December 28, 1915.*

EDUARDO SUÁREZ MUJICA,  
 JOHN BARRETT,  
*Scientific Congress, Washington, D. C.*

I thank you for your congratulations. To you, who are the well-known champions of Pan Americanism, is due the successful inauguration of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress. We have much to hope from this new linking together of our people. My best wishes for the success of your labors.

PRESIDENT PORRAS.

## PARAGUAY.

ASUNCION, PARAGUAY, *December 28, 1915.*

His Excellency SUÁREZ MUJICA,  
*President Scientific Congress, Washington, D. C.:*

Appreciate your excellency's greetings. Please accept my best wishes for the complete success of the congress, the meeting of which will contribute largely to the further unification of the moral interests of all America, uniting its efforts for the development of thought and its ideals and feelings in the field of international law and justice.

EDUARDO SCHAERER,  
*President of the Republic.*

## PERU.

LIMA, PERU, *December 28, 1915.*

EDUARDO SUÁREZ MUJICA,  
*Ambassador of Chile, President of Pan American Scientific Congress.*

JOHN BARRETT,  
*Secretary General, Washington, D. C.:*

I thank you for your courteous announcement of the solemn inauguration Second Pan American Scientific Congress. I send to the delegates

the cordial good wishes of my country and its hope that the results of your labors may fulfill the noble ideals which inspired the meeting of so brilliant an assemblage.

JOSE PARDO, *President of Peru.*

SAN SALVADOR.

SAN SALVADOR.

Messrs. SUÁREZ MUJICA and BARRETT,  
*Washington, D. C.:*

I thank you for your important message and trust sincerely that congress will be fruitful in good for nations of this continent.

PRESIDENT MELENDEZ.

THE UNITED STATES.

HOT SPRINGS, VA., *December 27, 1915.*

Hon. JOHN BARRETT,  
*Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.:*

Please present my warmest greetings to the delegates to the Pan American Scientific Congress and extend to them on my behalf a most cordial welcome. It seems to me to be of the happiest omen that the attendance upon this congress should be so large and the interest in its proceedings so great. I hope that the greatest success will attend every activity of the congress and that the intimate intercourse of thought which it produces will bind America still closer together throughout both continents alike in sympathy and in purpose.

WOODROW WILSON.

VENEZUELA.

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, *December 28, 1915.*

SECRETARY GENERAL,  
SECOND PAN AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS,  
*Washington, D. C.:*

I rejoice in inauguration of most important assembly and appreciate greetings, congratulating Hon. Mr. Barrett for success and his excellency Mr. Suárez for appointment accepted.

V. MARQUEZ BUSTILLOS,  
*Provisional President.*

Secretary General Barrett then expressed the profound regrets of Assistant Secretary General Swiggett and of Dr. Leo S. Rowe, member of the official delegation of the United States and chairman of the section on transportation, commerce, finance, and taxation, that illness prevented them from assisting in this final plenary session and their keen satisfaction in

the success of the congress. The secretary general, by direction of the executive committee on the part of the United States, expressed gratitude to the Daughters of the American Revolution for their courtesy in permitting the use of Continental Memorial Hall for the general and special sessions of the congress. He further expressed the gratitude of the same committee to Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State of the United States, and Mrs. Glen Levin Swiggett, wife of the assistant secretary general, and the other ladies cooperating with them, for the efficient work and deep interest they had shown in the Women's Auxiliary Conference. The announcement was then made that the special train chartered to carry the delegates and members of their families on a tour to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Princeton, New York, New Haven, and Boston would depart Monday morning, January 10, leaving the Union Station over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad promptly at 10 o'clock.

### **FINAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS.**

His excellency the Chilean ambassador was greeted with great applause when he arose to deliver, as the presiding officer, the concluding address of this solemn and final plenary session of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress. The address, given in Spanish, was translated immediately into English by Dr. Luis Baralt, a delegate of Cuba, who kindly acted as interpreter by request of the president of the congress. The address of the president of the congress follows:

Excellency, Messrs. Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen: We have reached, without great obstacles, the end of our journey. We have successfully carried out the work that could reasonably have been expected of congresses, such as ours, which are not designed to undertake the research and discovery of technical solutions, but rather to quicken the development of the scientific spirit and to facilitate the drawing together of the scholars in the different nations. The interesting series of motions that have been carried—as reported just now—by the sections and subsections into which the congress has been divided, shows as a whole that over its deliberations there has prevailed the well-conceived purpose of tracing common courses toward common ends for the future labors of the intellectual centers in the continent, and it has further shown that, thereby, greater solidarity and consequently greater efficiency have been secured for the intellectual and moral progress of the New World.

This alone would suffice to make us feel that whatever personal sacrifice we may have done is thus fully compensated. But this is not all. As a natural consequence of the drawing together of superior men from our various nations, the spirit of the assembly has glided spontaneously

and smoothly toward the political international side of our common relations within the continent; and, although we have perhaps unintentionally entered into that ground, even a little further than it became a convention of scientific purposes, we have thus taken a further step in the direction of consolidating the work of harmony and of mutual understanding, of cordial cooperation, and of mutual respect, in which the young nations of this continent should thrive and grow strong. It is certainly not the business of the delegates to this congress to determine what shall be the course followed by the foreign offices of our countries. But we, who have breathed this atmosphere of American fraternity, can, at least, let them know that in this congress, from the President of the United States to the delegate from the most distant parts of the Americas, we are united in the noble desire of seeking political unity of the continent, so that the nations which compose it may thus lend one another mutual support and thus afford themselves better protection against foreign danger, and, at the same time, voluntarily settle their own differences through any means which friendship should suggest to them; for all are equally good and efficacious, provided it be not attempted to impose them upon the free will of any sovereign nation.

We can, therefore, say that the congress has been a success, both as to its scientific side, which belongs peculiarly to it, and as to its aspect of social intercourse and of a better political understanding, which have been its cordial and significant support.

The delegates return to their homes carrying with them the certainty of the good results which have been realized and the sincere congratulations of the opinion of the continent, which applauds the work done. It is a pleasant duty for me to extend these congratulations, principally to the Government of the United States, to the officers who had under their charge and carried out successfully the vast organization of this congress, and, finally, to the numerous and brilliant learned and educational societies and intellectual corporations from the United States which have brought so valuable a contribution of enlightenment and activity to our labors.

Under one of the resolutions you have adopted, the city of Lima, capital of Peru, has been selected as the seat for the next congress. Congratulating the representatives here present from that illustrious Government for the well-deserved honor conferred upon it, I call upon you, Messrs. Delegates, to promote in your countries with the energy that you are capable of devoting, for the sake of these noble ideals, the preliminary work necessary in order that the coming scientific congress at Lima may be one of equal success.



## FOURTH PLENARY SESSION.

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The dinner given by the Secretary of State and the delegates on the part of the United States of America to the Latin American delegates, on Saturday evening, January 8, 1916, at the New Willard Hotel, is included among the plenary sessions of the congress in accordance with an established custom of the scientific congresses.

The ballroom of the New Willard was beautifully decorated for the occasion with the flags of the twenty-one American Republics arranged in graceful festoons. At the long table running the entire length of the west side of the room were seated the presiding officer, the Brazilian ambassador upon his right and the Chilean ambassador upon his left. Then, on either side, were seated the diplomatic representatives of the other Latin American countries and the chairmen of the visiting delegations. The great body of guests were placed around forty small tables arranged in parallel rows. The music for the occasion was furnished by the United States Marine Band orchestra, seated in the gallery directly facing the speakers' table.

The guests assembled in the small ballroom, where they were welcomed by Secretary Lansing; Judge Gray, chairman of the United States delegation; William Phillips, Third Assistant Secretary of State and chairman of the executive committee on the part of the United States; by the members of the United States delegation; and by the secretary general and assistant secretary general of the congress. After the guests were seated a flash-light photograph was taken.

A feature of the evening was the distribution of silver and bronze medals struck off by the United States mint at Philadelphia in commemoration of the Second Pan America Scientific Congress bearing the words, on one side, "Second Pan American Scientific Congress Dec. 27, 1915-Jan. 8, 1916, Washington U. S. A.," and on the other, the legend, "Friendship Solidarity Progress Through Scientific Achievement," and figures representing North and South America with hands clasped over a relief map of North and South America with an outline of the Pan American Building at the base. The menu cover was designed by the well-known sculptress of New York, Sally James Farnham, who also assisted

in designing the commemorative medal. Special credit is due Robert W. Wooley, Director of the Mint, for the successful striking off of this medal.

The names of the speakers follow:

The honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE.

His excellency the AMBASSADOR OF CHILE, the president of the congress.

Hon. GEORGE GRAY, chairman of the delegation of the United States.

His excellency the MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF COSTA RICA on special mission.

His excellency the MINISTER OF BOLIVIA, chairman of the delegation of Bolivia.

Dr. JAMES BROWN SCOTT, secretary Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Secretary General Barrett also delivered a brief address in response to calls from the delegates.

#### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE PRESIDING OFFICER, THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Gentlemen, I had the privilege of addressing this great congress at its opening session, and now I again have an opportunity of saying a few words at this last gathering.

At the opening session I expressed the hope that Pan America would be the keynote of this congress, and now to-day, after two weeks of your sessions, I can say that my hope has been realized and more than realized. And yet at this time of congratulations, there is, I am sure, with us all a feeling of regret that the friendships we have made, the close intimacy in which we have been for these past two weeks, must come to an end, and those who have been here are to separate and go their several ways.

I wish to assure you, our visitors from the other Republics, that it has not only been an honor but a pleasure to have the opportunity of entertaining you, officially and in our homes. We have come to know one another better than we knew one another before. We have, we feel, a friendship that is new in the Americas. We shall not forget you and we hope you will not forget us.

Every man loves his native land above all others. We call that patriotism, and we know that the destiny of a nation is in the hearts of its people. But at this time when a new spirit is awakening in the Americas and we behold a united destiny, how can a man's patriotism be better exemplified than in strengthening the bonds joining our Republics, bonds

which are stronger now than in the past, and which, I trust, will grow stronger with the years.

Gentlemen, when you return to your homes, I hope that each man will act as an apostle of Pan Americanism, teaching his fellow citizens the truth as to other Republics, wiping away every suspicion or doubt as to their motives or their intentions or their willingness to help their fellow Republics. Pan Americanism—and you see I must return to that theme always—Pan Americanism ought to be our guide in all our intercourse, the guardian of our mutual interests, and the hope of America for all time.

#### **ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE CHILEAN AMBASSADOR AND PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS.**

The address of his excellency the Chilean ambassador and president of the congress follows:

Gentlemen, I believe that in my capacity as president of the scientific congress I am not committing an offense when I assume the representation of the assembly, as a body, in order to respond with a sincere expression of our gratitude for the sumptuous hospitality that this great banquet involves. It is a new proof, still more prominent and solemn, of the cordial reception with which we have been honored in this Capital by the representative elements of the public administration, of the private intellectual corporations, and of the distinguished and attractive society of Washington. In fact, nearly two weeks have gone by, during which time the intensive life of the Capital of the United States has revolved, unreservedly, around us, giving the foreign visitors an opportunity to become acquainted with the interesting mechanism of the governmental departments and bureaus and to admire and study in detail the labor of scientific organizations, thus furnishing them with pleasing and gratifying compensations for the troubles common to a life devoted to study and concentration. And even if it be in the absence of "the better half of the soul," as the poet calls her, I want to pay here reverent homage to the interesting and most enlightened ladies who, with inexhaustible kindness, have honored the members of this congress—each and every one of whom, I feel sure, will live engraved in recollection upon a special page in the memory of the delegates.

Not only the personal gratitude of the delegates is under obligation by the holding of this congress. The Governments of America owe it equally to the Government of the United States on account of the man-

ner with which it has contributed to the organization, development, and final success of our labors. Their thanks are likewise due to the United States Government for having taken advantage of this opportunity to increase the currents of Pan Americanism and to impress the international policy of America with a stamp of closer and more frank confraternity.

In this wise there is being formed for the nations of the three Americas a common atmosphere; there is being built a sort of new home—the Pan American home—under whose shadow and through the bonds established by the drawing together of individuals we are to profit, without any hindrance, on behalf of our common development, by the natural resources of our countries, by the well-proven energy of our races, and by all the means that the stupendous progress of the world during the last quarter of a century offers to human life, peace, and happiness.

Let us hope that educational enterprise and labor will ultimately place our countries upon the same moral and intellectual level; that the great material agencies of communication and rapprochements—the railroad and the steamer—will link our cities and multiply our commerce; that the indefatigable scouts of public health will extend the blessings of sanitation and hygiene to the remotest and most dangerous corners in the continent. Let us hope that the sense of justice and right shall rule unhindered among our peoples and governments; let us hope that the great discoveries with which talents such as Edison's have, during recent times, enriched the fields of electrical, mechanical, and chemical application shall be fruitfully utilized as instruments for the achievement of our material progress, instead of being used, as is now unfortunately the case across the waters, in precipitating the dissolution of progress and the destruction of men and of nations.

All the expectations comprised within the picture I have just sketched fall within the sphere of influence and of action peculiar to scientific congresses, and for this reason I consider that the effort of the United States for the accomplishment of the congress we have just held deserves our regard and gratitude.

I request you, gentlemen, to join me in a toast in honor of the President of the United States as the highest symbol of the country which so fraternally has been entertaining us.

The honorable Secretary of State introduced the chairman of the official delegation of the United States in the following words:

Gentlemen, I thank his excellency for giving us a rope of hope, or hopes, with so many strands. The more the strands the stronger the rope, and the more firmly we will be bound together. But I must not forget that

this is a scientific congress, and I feel that I should call upon the scientific expert, and I know no better way to do this than to call upon an expert in the science of jurisprudence. I would request, therefore, that Judge George Gray, who has so often served his country, not only on the bench at home but at The Hague, respond to the scientific toast.

### ADDRESS OF JUDGE GEORGE GRAY, CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION.

Mr. Secretary of State, Your Excellency the Ambassador of Chile, and Members of the Pan American Scientific Congress:

When I was first tendered the honor by the Secretary of State with an appointment to this great congress, whose title was the Pan American Scientific Congress, I replied that there was no one in all the wide bounds of this country to whom the word "scientific" was less applicable than myself. He replied graciously that as I had been for some time a lawyer, a country lawyer, and some time upon the bench, that I ought not to forswear my profession, but come to this scientific congress and participate as best I could in the section of international law and jurisprudence. So I accepted the invitation and am here to-day with that degree of pride that comes from the association of a nameless individual with the great scientists of the Western Hemisphere. I feel proud of this association, and my self respect has been greatly increased by my association here in this assemblage.

My friends—I will not say my friends of South America—we are all Americans to-night, and let us hope there will, from this time on as never before, be Americans, Pan Americans, in the true sense of that word.

I listened with interest to his excellency, the ambassador from Chile, as he spoke in fluent English to this great assemblage, and I thought of the bond of union it would be if we in the north could know the language of the south as he does ours. No greater bond of union could exist between peoples than unity of language. No greater obstacle to friendly intercourse, to that intimacy which is better than alliances or treaties, can exist than diversity of language, and I hope that that admonition that was made in your Final Act in the congress to-day to the peoples of North and South America to cultivate the language of each other by greater attention to Spanish and Portuguese by the institutions of learning here in the north, and greater attention to English by like institutions in the south, will bear fruit, and if it does I am confident

that in a very short time it will result in a bond and feeling of sympathy that we have never experienced.

It is not without emotion that as chairman of the United States delegation I say a word of farewell to those representatives of the Latin American Republics who have for these many days labored with us as comrades and friends in forwarding the work of the Pan American Congress. By your effort and loyalty to the purposes of the congress we have high hopes that an increased interest in the arts and sciences which lie at the foundation of modern civilization will be created and that the cause of humanity will be promoted not only in Pan America but throughout the world.

We felicitate ourselves that we in this Western World are outside the bloody arena of the internecine war that is devastating Europe to-day. Yet we can not escape from under the shadow it casts over the world. Not only are our material interests gravely affected by the unprecedented violence and extent of the struggle, but our moral nature is shocked by the disregard of those restraints which civilization and humanity were supposed to have placed on the war lust of belligerent nations.

It is for us of the Pan American States to see that our judgments are not confused by this anarchy of war. We have not contributed directly or remotely to the causes which have brought it about. It is our right and duty as States to be neutral and to maintain and defend our neutrality. I do not, of course, mean neutrality of public opinion—there can be no such thing as moral neutrality—the free and intelligent peoples of these Americas can not be expected to sit as silent and indifferent spectators in the world's great amphitheater and view the enactment of the bloodiest drama in all history and not raise their voice in protest against its unspeakable and causeless horrors. We must do something to vindicate the thought and purpose of the peace-loving Pan American people to resist the great tide of lawlessness and savagery that seems now to threaten to engulf the world by upholding the standards of civilization, peace, and humanity. Unembarrassed as we are by dynastic ambitions and breathing an air free from the baleful poison of militarism, we may, in God's providence, be enabled to serve the cause of humanity by our example and to spread a gospel not of hate but of friendliness and good will to all the nations of the world. Not with unintelligent complacency, but with all reverence and humility, may we not so stand together in this great world crisis and maintain those great principles of justice and humanity which can not be effaced from the hearts of men.

Whatever position we assume, there can be no doubt that we of the Americas will present a united front to the nations of the world. Our traditions forbid us to believe otherwise than that our position will be based upon justice and that we shall maintain the right as God gives us to see the right. Let our courage be reassured by the confidence that our conduct as members of the family of nations will conform to the obligations of those fundamental canons of international law that appeal to the enlightened conscience of mankind. It is only thus, when "the earth is full of anger and the seas are dark with wrath," that we can maintain our equanimity and promote our peaceful purposes.

The President of the United States has placed his country upon the unassailable ground of law and humanity, and there we appeal to the peoples of Latin America to stand with us, unshaken and unshakable in his support.

Some day the opportunity may come—and we all fervently pray it may soon come—when he can offer as the spokesman of all America a suggestion that may find lodgment in the mind and heart of the peoples of the world. This voice when spoken must be the voice of a virile people who, with no selfish ends to subserve and purpose of aggression or aggrandizement, stand for law and justice and the broad humanities that underlie our civilization. Let our motto be, "Humanity over all." We must be ready to defend, if needs be, the position we have taken, and prepare ourselves, not for war, but, as has been happily said, against war.

There is nothing inconsistent with our character as a peace-loving Nation in so strengthening ourselves that we will be listened to with respect when we speak—at the right time; at the right moment—the word that shall attract the attention it deserves.

In order that we may do this, I venture to say that it is our duty so to strengthen our sea power, south as well as north, that we may protect the commerce that traverses the high seas and the ocean paths that are open to all neutral nations, and that we of the United States must so strengthen our Army that it may serve as the nucleus upon which the citizen soldiery of the States may be built into an efficient army of defense. These, I believe, are the sentiments which are felt in the hearts of the American people as they hold up the olive branch of peace to the nations of the world.

International law has not perished in this great cataclysm in Europe. It is revered and observed in all the Americas. "Though all we knew depart," the old commandments stand. The moral law of the decalogue is violated every day, but its obligations still assert themselves in the

hearts and consciences of men. Its sanctions can not be defied with impunity, nor can those of international law.

However the passions of warring nations may tend to the ignoring of these obligations, we can appeal to the deliverance at The Hague and hear the authoritative voice of reason and humanity proclaiming a law "whose seat is the bosom of God and whose voice is the harmony of the world."

Never since these continents were first pressed by the feet of white men has such an opportunity come to the peoples of North and South America to unite for their own advancement and for the blessing of the world. We need no formal treaties to impel us to the unity of thought and action that will make the injury of one the injury of all. It is for us, of all the world, to make a moral salvage of Christian civilization. To paraphrase the words of our President, the Americas ask nothing for themselves except what they have a right to ask for humanity itself.

Friendliness and good will have been the atmosphere in which this congress has worked for the benefit of humanity. It is only for the peoples of the two continents to will to be friends and the work is accomplished. Time and circumstance have drawn us together. We can not ignore the community of our interest if we would, nor can we neglect the duty of cooperation which that community imposes upon us.

With the performance of that duty of cooperation will come, I am sure, the mutual respect upon which alone true friendship can be founded. On such foundation I look forward hopefully to a union of the peoples of Pan America more enduring than any that come from treaties or laws.

Gentlemen of the congress, your meeting in this Capital City has brightened our hope for the future, and on behalf of the United States delegation I bid our brethren of Latin America a regretful and affectionate farewell.

Mr. Lansing introduced his excellency the minister of foreign affairs of Costa Rica in the following words:

Gentlemen, I feel that it would be presumptuous on my part to say a word following the eloquent address to which you have listened, and which I am sure finds an echo in the heart of every American, whether he be from the north or the south, and I would only add this, as a toast to the restoration of peace in this war and the reverence for law throughout the world, to those who make principles which should guide individuals and nations in their intercourse with one another.

Gentlemen, we have had the honor to hear from South America and from North America. It is now our privilege to hear from Central



America. We have to-night as our guest a distinguished statesman, who has conducted with success the foreign affairs of his Government. I have the honor to introduce to you, gentlemen, the minister of foreign affairs of Costa Rica.

#### ADDRESS OF THE COSTA RICAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Sr. Don Julio Acosta, minister for foreign affairs of Costa Rica and representing that Republic on special mission, spoke in Spanish, the following being a free translation of his remarks:

This banquet marks a solemn hour in the history of the Americas, occurring as it does at the close of one of the most important scientific congresses, whose sessions have just terminated, that has ever been held by the free nations of the Western Hemisphere. The results can not be long in becoming evident, because this policy of true American solidarity has for a number of years entered deeply into our hearts, and each day we feel more and more impelled to lend it our undivided support and to consider it a lofty ideal to which we should devote the energy of our lives.

The strengthening of the bonds of amity and interest is being slowly but surely realized. This congress has already greatly advanced in this direction, but much is still left to be done. The congress urges not only encouragement in the economic development of the Latin American Republics, but also the immediate diffusion of education among the masses in order to prepare us properly for the new program which present world events will impose upon us as a law of progress and social well-being.

I think that this distinguished group of the delegates of the Americas which has assembled in Washington will have understood, from what I have observed, that a knowledge of the English language in the Latin American Republics and of Spanish and Portuguese in the United States will be the most powerful lever in the establishment of a perfect understanding among the nations of the Americas. By acquiring these languages we will be enabled to read the minds of the different races who inhabit this hemisphere and attain that complete unity of aspiration which will come as a consequence of a perfect harmony and a stronger confidence in the destiny of the Americas. A most favorable impression has been made upon me whenever a distinguished lady or an intelligent girl residing in Washington has spoken to me in the language of my country.

We shall not easily forget this splendid and impressive assembly in which all of our countries were represented nor that manifestation of enthusiasm of the nations to the south of the United States for the generous hospitality which this great people and their Government have shown to the delegates; and the noble thoughts of President Wilson in his address of the 6th instant which have permitted us to feel that American fraternity is not an idle dream but that it is, on the contrary, the basis of our future, and that we should carry to our homes, more or less distant, the warmth of the lofty and virile ideals in the midst of which the memorable sessions of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress were held.

Gentlemen, I drink to the happiness of the Americas, to the diffusion of public instruction in the humblest of American homes, and to that true loyalty which must ever reign in the relations of our peoples in their dealings with each other.

Mr. Lansing introduced his excellency the Bolivian minister in these words:

We have now covered Pan America, having heard from the three Americas. I think it is therefore fitting, gentlemen, that we should offer this toast to the Presidents of the Republics which are represented here as our guests. The next gentleman whom I shall call upon to address us is well known in Washington, for he has served his country here for twelve years. He is a man whom we all know, whom we respect and whom we love. I will call upon the minister of Bolivia to address you.

#### **ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY SR. IGNACIO CALDERON.**

Having fulfilled our mission, we meet here now, around this hospitable board, thanks to the graciousness of his excellency the Secretary of State and the distinguished delegates of this country, not to say good-by, but simply, au revoir. It is proper that in words of cordiality and in behalf of the delegations of the sister Republics of the United States, I fulfill the agreeable duty of expressing our deep and grateful appreciation for the friendly reception given us by the Federal authorities, the high officials of the Government, His Excellency President Wilson, and the distinguished Secretary of State. Nothing could have been also more touching and gratifying than the way the worthy people of this beautiful Capital have taken us into their hospitable homes, showing us every kind of attention, which will remain as one of the happiest recollections of our visit.

It is not in a spirit of invidious satisfaction that we are proud of our democratic institutions, but rather under a solemn sense of duty and re-

sponsibility as members of the human race in presence of the greatest European catastrophe, that by its renewed horrors makes us ponder whether the boast of progress and civilization is not simply a veneer of the unconquered savage.

The astronomers who, invading the limitless space, are patiently trying to penetrate the mysteries of creation, tell us that in the perpetual evolution of the myriads of stars there is a constant and regular process by which shapeless nebulae evolve in perhaps millions of years into a compact body, like our planetary system, and that all those wonderful and marvelous transformations take place as orderly and regularly as day follows night. When man as a free agent chooses to submit himself to the moral laws that are as permanent and unchangeable as all natural laws, the result is peace and harmony. In the social and political evolution of the nations, democracy is the supreme expression of justice and right, the fundamental bases for peace and happiness.

The New World has discarded all the artificial and degrading impositions originated in times when the self-respect and the rights of man were crushed under the doctrine of the divine right of kings and the creation of nobility, supported by might and the spoliation of the many for the benefit of the few. America has reestablished mankind to the fullness of its rights.

It is my profound conviction that our progress and social advance under the great principles of justice, equal rights, and duties for all is promoting the future peace of the world. Civilization and progress are complex facts and the result of coordinate efforts for the welfare of mankind inspired in rightfulness and sympathy. We live in a time when the truth that the advance of the human race represents the sum total of the well-being of one and every nation is better understood. The whole trend of our civilization, the constant mastery of the great elements of nature, the increasing output of manufacturing, the almost obliteration of time and space by the use of steam and electricity is telling us that no nation can grow and develop only within itself; that the universal exchange of thoughts, of the products of industry, and the expansion of capital are as necessary to the world's progress as food for the human body.

Gentlemen, this congress marks an epoch in the relations of our Republics. It met in a historic moment. By its contributions to the store of knowledge it has earned the respect of the men of science and by its recognizing the great principle of Pan Americanism has taken the most forward step toward the solidarity of America. The President in his message to Congress has masterfully expounded the meaning of that great doctrine, which excludes no man, threatens no country, but is the cul-

mination of that great universal yearning for freedom, for peace, justice, and amity.

In introducing the last speaker on the formal program, the representative of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Mr. Lansing said:

Now, gentlemen, we will call as our last speaker the representative of the Carnegie Peace Endowment. I need not assure you, because you all know, how earnestly and how zealously he has worked to make this congress a success.

Pan Americanism in its last analysis is peace, and nothing could be more appropriate than one should speak in behalf of that great endowment founded on that principle. Therefore, I call upon Dr. James Brown Scott, secretary of the Carnegie Endowment.

#### ADDRESS OF DR. JAMES BROWN SCOTT.

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: In the few words that I shall say to-night, as I am the last speaker on the program and you have spoken for the past ten days and been talked to constantly both in public and in private, I shall not——

(Dr. Scott was here invited to a chair at the center of the table by the Toastmaster.)

The Secretary of State, in asking me to the center of the table, evidently felt that I should leave out the introduction I was attempting to deliver and that I should plunge at once in medias res, which I shall proceed to do.

I assure you that I shall make but a very slight demand upon your time and that I shall employ the few minutes, or moments rather, at my disposal, in expressing the feeling of gratitude which all connected with the Carnegie Endowment have for the kindness and courtesy with which we have been treated by the Governments of the various American Republics and by the delegates and by the good people of Latin America, who were kind enough to accept our invitation to this country and whom I have the pleasure of seeing before me to-night.

In the first place, I would like to say on behalf of the endowment how grateful we are to the Secretary of State, who instructed the diplomatic agents of the United States to extend invitations to various scholars, economists, and publicists of the Americas, in order that they might be our guests at the Pan American Congress.

In the next place, I beg to say on behalf of the endowment how grateful we likewise are to the ministers of foreign affairs of the American countries for the very great aid they gave us in our endeavor to select representative scholars, economists, and publicists who might properly claim to represent their best thought and achievement.

And, finally, I should like to express the gratitude that the authorities of the endowment feel toward these gentlemen of South America and of Central America who have traveled so long and so far in order to be with us, and by their presence to add not merely to the interest but to the value of the proceedings of this congress.

Without attempting in any way to belittle this great gathering, or to minimize its labors, let me say that a congress has a value over and above anything that is said in it, anything that is done in it, anything that is decided in it. I do not suppose that we have advanced or pushed very far the boundaries of human knowledge. That is not the purpose, certainly it is not the result, of a congress. A congress means a coming together. It means a getting together. It means an exchange of ideas. It means a comparison of methods. It means a personal contact. It means intercourse. It means laying the foundation of friendship. It means laying the foundation of future cooperation.

What is done outside of the program is often more valuable than that which is done in accordance with the program, and we have hoped that, as a result of the peoples of the three Americas being here, living together in this capital city of our country for the space of ten days, engaging not merely in scientific discussion, but associating with one another on a plane where all are equal, meeting in our houses, and thus learning to know us as we are, that they may go back to their homes with a feeling of kindness, with a feeling that they know us better than they did before, and that upon their return they may be, as it were, centers of good feeling, which Pan Americanism needs in order to be effective.

In times past one of the greatest troubles was—and in this regard it can hardly be said that we have separated ourselves from times past—that the peoples of different countries were strangers and that the word stranger in the remote past was very much akin to enemy. The peoples of one country disliked the peoples of another country, largely because they did not know them. If they had known them they would have found under the surface and at heart that they were very much like themselves, and in coming into contact with them and in knowing them they would have felt themselves inevitably drawn together. To the Greek the foreigner was a barbarian; to the Roman the foreigner was an enemy; and so it has been almost to our own day.

Little by little, however, by intercourse and by personal friendships, we are breaking down the barriers that formerly separated us; we are learning to know one another; we are seeing that, notwithstanding outward differences, our ideals are much the same, and that in the stranger of to-day we greet a possible friend of the morrow.

I can not escape, Mr. Toastmaster, the feeling that the great obstacle standing in the way of the better relations that we all desire is the fact that we do not come together and that we do not meet as we have met in the last ten days at this congress; and I can not escape the feeling, indeed the firm conviction, that as the result of this congress, as the result of the knowledge of one another, as the result of that better understanding, the foundations of friendship have been laid; that, little by little, there will go out from the peoples of the American Republics a desire to cultivate still closer relations, so that, unconsciously, we shall become in fact the friends one of another. And in closing I would like to repeat that the greatest result of this conference is not the scientific discussions; it is not the fact that we have added even in a remote degree to the sum total of human knowledge; but that, coming together, we have laid the foundations for personal friendship and for loyal and harmonious cooperation.

There is a very apt French expression which I should like to quote and to make my own, for it expresses in some four or five words all that I would like to say, more than I have said, and indeed more, I believe, than anyone can reasonably hope to say on an occasion of this kind. The expression is *Tout comprendre, c'est tout pardonner*—"to know is to pardon"—to understand is to forget, is to forgive; and I am quite sure, gentlemen, that if we will all give ourselves the trouble to understand each other, those of the south to understand their brothers of the north, and those of the north to understand their brothers of the south, there will be no longer misunderstandings of an international character between us, and that we shall have laid the foundations for a permanent peace, because it will be a peace bottomed upon understanding and mutual respect.

#### ADDRESS OF SECRETARY GENERAL BARRETT.

At the conclusion of Dr. Scott's address the presiding officer called for impromptu remarks from the secretary general, who took this occasion to pay tribute to the cooperating support of the officials of the Department of State, the members of the governing board of the Pan American Union, the officers of the Carnegie Endowment, and the

staff of the congress, and to express anew, as the chief administrative officer of the congress, his profound indebtedness for, and corresponding appreciation of, the services of all who had given cheerfully at all times loyal, faithful, and efficient service in making this congress a successful Pan American gathering. In addressing the Latin American delegates in conclusion Mr. Barrett said:

I have only one word more to say, a word in regret that the necessary attention that I have been obliged to give to the administration of my work has not permitted me to come into closer personal contact with this splendid body of men who have come here from all over Latin America. There is no man living—there are numerous men living who have done more than I have done—who loves Latin America and Latin Americans more than I do, and I regret that I have not been able to do more personally for this remarkable personnel that has come here from every country to the south of us.

I thank you all on behalf of the organization for the spirit of cooperation that you have shown. I feel to-night probably a sense of elation that perhaps no one else has felt, that I can look back over the fourteen years since first it was my privilege to represent the people of the United States in Latin America, including the nine years that I have been the executive officer of the Pan American Union—looking back to those times when, year after year, I labored in behalf of Pan Americanism and was ridiculed, and I was accused of advancing myself because I loved to talk of the countries of Latin America. I well remember the time that if I ever made the suggestion that a country of Latin America or the men of Latin America were worthy of our best attention some newspaper editor or paragrapher would remind the country that "Barrett is talking again." I ask, therefore, your realization of the fact that although I talked a great deal, I have always talked for that kind of Pan Americanism that is being recognized at this present moment as never before.

Gentlemen, I say it not to bring credit to myself. No. And so I have thought that whereas great credit should be given to the men of the United States, to our President, to our Secretary of State, and to other men in this country who have advanced Pan Americanism, only perhaps I myself know the really unlimited credit that should be given to the ambassadors and ministers and the officers of the various Latin American legations who, through long years, in every way have labored for the advancement of the practical Pan Americanism that we are realizing at this present moment.

And so, unexpectedly called upon to-night to say this word, I congratulate you of Latin America with the fullness of my heart that you have made the most profound impression upon this Capital and upon this Nation that has ever been made by any gathering of Latin Americans in the history of the Nation.

I thank you.

Toasts were proposed during the course of the banquet to the Presidents of the twenty-one Republics, to the Secretary of State of the United States, and the ladies of Pan America. There was further proposed the great Pan American toast, given by the presiding officer on this occasion in the following words:

My friends, friendship is not a matter of mind but a matter of the heart. We have, I believe, all of us an affectionate esteem to-night for one another, and I therefore would offer you as a toast a new day of Pan America: May the days that are to come be as cloudless as they seem to-night and may they endure through the ages.

The presiding host then pronounced these final words:

Now, gentlemen, it remains for me on behalf of the Government and people of this country to bid you, our guests, farewell and Godspeed.

For the purpose of preservation it is fitting at this point to include the following concurrent resolution introduced in the Senate of the United States, Thursday, January 6, by Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

*Resolved*, That the Congress of the United States would view with pleasure negotiations on the part of the President with Central and South American countries to agree upon a day to be celebrated throughout the three Americas as Pan American Day, for the purpose of memorializing past international harmony and as a practical expression of the hope for its continuance and perpetuity.

It is also appropriate to include for the same reason the following submitted by the Minister of Venezuela:

### IEWS ON THE CONGRESS OF PANAMA.

[From an unpublished manuscript in the archives of the liberator, Caracas.]

The congress of Panama will bring together all the representatives of America and a diplomatic agent of His Britannic Majesty. This congress seems to be destined to create a further-reaching, more extraor-



dinary, stronger league than has ever been formed in the world. The Holy Alliance will be less powerful than this confederation, should England be willing to be a party as a constituent member. Mankind will bless a thousand times such league for the public weal, and America as well as Great Britain will reap its benefits.

The relations of political communities would obtain a code of public law for their universal rule of conduct.

1. The New World would be formed by independent nations bound together by a common set of laws which would fix their foreign relations and would give them a conservative power in a general and permanent congress.

2. The existence of these new States would obtain new guaranties.

3. Spain would make peace through respect for England, and the Holy Alliance would recognize these new rising nations.

4. Internal order would be preserved untouched, both among and within each of the different States.

5. No one would be weaker than the other, no one the stronger.

6. A perfect balance would be established in this true new order of things.

7. The strength of all would come to the aid of the one suffering from a foreign enemy or anarchical factions.

8. Difference of origin and color would lose their influence and power.

9. America would have nothing more to fear from that awful monster which has devoured the island of Santo Domingo, nor would there be any fear of the preponderance in numbers of the primitive inhabitants.

10. Social reform, in short, would have been attained under the blessed auspices of liberty and peace, but England should necessarily take in her hands the beam of the scales.

Great Britain would undoubtedly attain considerable advantages through this arrangement.

1. Her influence in Europe would progressively increase and her decisions will be like those of destiny.

2. America would serve her as a wealthy commercial domain.

3. America would be to her the center of her relations between Asia and Europe.

4. English subjects would be considered equal to the citizens of America.

5. The mutual relations between the two countries in time would become the same.

6. British characteristics and customs would be taken by Americans as standards of their future life.

7. In the advance of the centuries, there would be, perhaps, one single nation covering the world—the federal nation.

These ideas are in the mind of some Americans of the most prominent class; they are awaiting impatiently the initiation of this project in the Panama congress, which may be the occasion of consolidating the union of the new States with the British Empire.

(Lima, February, 1826.)

BOIVAR.

### SOCIAL PROGRAM.

Reference has been made to the appointment of official committees in New York, New Orleans, and Washington for the reception of the distinguished delegates from Latin America and members of their families on their arrival in these cities. Numerous courteous attentions were shown the guests of this country by those designated to represent the United States, or detailed for such hospitable services on this occasion. Singly and in groups the members of the congress from the Latin American countries began to arrive in Washington about ten days before the date of the official opening. The official delegation from Argentina, with Dr. ERNESTO QUESADA as chairman, was one of the earliest to arrive. The larger part, however, of the delegates arriving by way of New York remained in that city until Sunday, December 26, and were carried to Washington by special train on the afternoon of that day. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace assisted as host on this occasion, in line with a generous policy of entertainment befitting a congress of this magnitude and worthy of these eminent Latin Americans, many of whom had been invited by the Endowment to be its guests while in attendance at this international gathering. The Endowment's three divisions, international law, education and intercourse, and economics and history, shared in this hospitality through their respective directors, Dr. JAMES BROWN SCOTT, secretary of the Endowment, President NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, Columbia University, and Dr. JOHN BATES CLARK, professor of political economy Columbia University. They were assisted in the details of entertainment by Dr. S. N. D. NORTH and GEORGE FINCH, of the Endowment, and by Dr. PETER H. GOLDSMITH, and HENRY S. HASKELL, director and assistant director of the Pan American division of the American Association for International Conciliation. The arrangements for social entertainment in Washington were carefully planned and carried out with the dispatch and propriety consonant with such a gathering. The Department of State detailed MADDIN SUMMERS, STEDMAN HANKS, and CHARLES LEE COOKE

to perfect and execute these plans, the success of which was due in a large measure to their efficient labors. The lady and gentleman aides appointed by the Department of State and assigned to official delegations during their stay in Washington were tireless and unremitting in their zeal.

The social arrangements included entertainments of a highly varied character. The following social program gives by days a list of all social functions of general and private character. These entertainments included breakfasts, luncheons, teas, dinners, banquets, receptions, theater parties, and special visits to the historic places in and about Washington. Individual invitations were issued for all social entertainments.

#### SUNDAY, DECEMBER 26.

Reception tendered the Latin American delegates at the New Willard Hotel by the official delegation of the United States.

Reception tendered the members of the families of the Latin American delegates at the New Willard by the Women's Auxiliary Committee.

#### MONDAY, DECEMBER 27.

Formal opening meeting at Memorial Continental Hall, D. A. R. Building, Seventeenth and D Streets, directly north of the Pan American Union Building at 10 a. m.

Reception tendered by the Secretary of State and the United States delegation to the members of the congress and invited guests at the Pan American Union at 9 p. m. The following is the form of invitation extended for the reception at the Pan American Union:

In honor of  
The Delegates to the Second  
Pan American Scientific Congress  
The Secretary of State and the United States Delegation  
request the pleasure of your company  
at a Reception in  
the Pan American Building  
on Monday evening, December the twenty-seventh  
at nine o'clock.

This brilliant reception in honor of the delegates and their families inaugurated the social program of the congress. The distinguished guests were received in the Hall of the Americas by the Secretary of State and Mrs. LANSING and Judge GEORGE GRAY of Delaware, chair-

man of the official delegation of the United States. Members of the United States Cabinet, the Supreme Court, both bodies of Congress, and other branches of the Government of the United States were represented in the long line of resident guests invited to meet the delegates from Latin America and their families. The handsome building of the Pan American Union was appropriately and beautifully decorated. The Marine Band gave an excellent program of international airs. A buffet supper was served.

#### **TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28.**

Luncheon tendered by the Secretary of State to the members of the official delegations at the residence of the Secretary, 1323 Eighteenth Street.

A reception arranged specially in honor of the women of the Auxiliary Conference was tendered by Mrs. ROBERT LANSING, 4.30 p. m. at Memorial Continental Hall.

Hosts for private dinners were:

Senator and Mrs. JAMES W. WADSWORTH, 800 Sixteenth Street.

Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, 1535 L Street.

Governor of the Federal Reserve Board and Mrs. CHARLES S. HAMLIN, 1515 Massachusetts Avenue.

MADAME HAUGE, 2349 Massachusetts Avenue.

Mrs. SAMUEL SPENCER, 2012 Massachusetts Avenue.

Mrs. JOHN B. HENDERSON, Sixteenth Street and Florida Avenue.

Commissioner of Patents and Mrs. THOMAS EWING, 1607 H Street.

Reception tendered by Mrs. ROBERT W. PATTERSON, 15 Dupont Circle, at 9.30 p. m.

The members of Section IX were guests of the American Economic Association and American Historical Association at a joint meeting at 8 p. m.

#### **WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29.**

Luncheon tendered by the Secretary of State in honor of the members of the official delegations at the residence of the Secretary, 1323 Eighteenth Street.

Mrs. ROBERT LANSING received in honor of the wives of the Latin American delegates and other lady members of their families from 5 to 7 p. m. at her home 1323 Eighteenth Street.

Reception in honor of Latin American medical men, members of the congress, from 5 to 7.

Hosts for private dinners were:

Senator and Mrs. JAMES W. WADSWORTH, 800 Sixteenth Street.

Mrs. TRUXTON BEALE, 28 Lafayette Square.

Reception tendered by the Regents and Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to the members of the congress and invited guests at the National Museum, Tenth and B Streets, from 8.30 to 11 p. m.

#### THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30.

Luncheon given by Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER at the Metropolitan Club.

Reception by the president of the congress, his excellency the Ambassador of Chile, Señor DON EDUARDO SUÁREZ MUJICA, for the official delegates at the embassy, 1013 Sixteenth Street, from 4.30 to 7 o'clock.

Inspection of Washington post office, 6 to 9 p. m.

Hosts for private dinners were:

The American Society of International Law, Shoreham Hotel, at 7 o'clock.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, 1733 N Street.

Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, 1535 L Street.

Mr. and Mrs. HENNER JENNINGS, 2221 Massachusetts Avenue.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. ANDREW J. PETERS, Woodley Lane.

Mrs. JOHN B. HENDERSON, Sixteenth Street and Florida Avenue.

Mrs. SAMUEL SPENCER, 2012 Massachusetts Avenue.

Hon. and Mrs. THOMAS B. DUNN, 1527 K Street.

Reception by Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS T. GAFF, at 10 p. m., 1520 Twentieth Street.

Section IX of the congress and the American Economic Association gave a smoker at 8.30 p. m.

#### FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31.

Hosts for private luncheons were:

Mrs. A. GARRISON MCCLINTOCK, 1227 Nineteenth Street.

Mrs. E. W. COLE, New Willard Hotel.

A gala performance of the musical play Sybil by Max Body and Frank Martos, with Julia Sanderson, Donald Brian, and Joseph Cawthorn in the stellar rôles, was given in honor of the Latin American delegates to the Second Pan American Scientific Congress at the New National Theater.

Following this performance the delegates and members of their families observed the passing of the old year and the birth of the new in one of the

large dining rooms of the New Willard. Supper was served shortly after 11 o'clock, and one minute before midnight taps were sounded by a bugler in the band stand. All lights in the room were turned off, followed by the striking of a large navy bell twelve times. An electric sign containing the words "Happy New Year" was uncovered and the lights turned on. The band played Auld Lang Syne, and as the assembled guests stood they exchanged toasts and greetings among themselves, many of them singing the familiar lines. The scene was one of carnival spirit, paper hats, confetti, etc., having been passed around. There was dancing afterwards in the ball rooms of the New Willard.

Two exhibitions of considerable interest to the delegates of the congress were open for their inspection. The National Geographic Society, through the courtesy of its executive officer, Gilbert H. Grosvenor, displayed in Hubbard Memorial Hall, Sixteenth and M Streets, a special exhibition of photographs, covering the most interesting phases of the explorations of the National Geographic Society and Yale University which were made by their joint exploration of the highlands of Peru. Attendants were on hand to direct the visitors and to furnish them catalogues. The Bureau of Commercial Economics displayed continually throughout the sessions of the Scientific Congress in the New Willard Hotel, films of motion pictures which showed graphically how things of common use are made, and from what sources the raw material is produced.

#### SATURDAY, JANUARY 1.

Host for breakfast: Mr. CHARLES HENRY BUTLER, 1535 Eye Street, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. EDSON BRADLEY were at home, 1328 Connecticut Avenue, to the delegates of the congress with their families and invited guests from 3.30 to 7 p. m.

Reception tendered by the president and officers of the Cosmos Club, Madison Place and H Street, to the members (men) of the congress from 3 to 6 p. m.

Hosts for dinners were:

Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, 1535 L Street.

Mr. FREDERICK C. DELANO, 1128 Sixteenth Street.

Mrs. FRANCOIS B. MORAN, 2315 Massachusetts Avenue.

Reception by the governing board of the Pan American Union to the members of the congress and invited guests in the Pan American Building, Seventeenth and B Streets, at 9 p. m.

The following card of invitation was presented for the reception at the Pan American Union:

To meet  
The Delegates to the Second  
Pan American Scientific Congress  
The Governing Board of the Pan American Union  
requests the pleasure of your company at  
a Reception in the Pan American Building  
on Saturday evening, January the first  
at nine o'clock

This reception was singularly beautiful and appropriate. The purpose and aim of the Union permitted an arrangement which heightened the Pan American character of the Congress and the large international assemblage. The guests were received by their excellencies the ambassador of Brazil and Mme. da Gama, the minister of Cuba and Mme. de Céspedes, and the minister of El Salvador and Mme. de Zaldivar. The receiving hosts stood at the head of the grand stairway leading into the Hall of the Americas. The Marine Band, stationed in this hall, played beautiful dance and promenade music throughout the evening. Supper was served in the rooms adjoining the patio.

#### SUNDAY, JANUARY 2.

Celebration of high mass at St. Patrick's and special sermons of a Pan American character in other large churches of Washington.

At 2.30 the delegates and members of their families were carried in automobiles, starting from the New Willard Hotel, for a drive through Rock Creek Park, the Zoological Gardens, Arlington, and Chevy Chase.

#### MONDAY, JANUARY 3.

The Supreme Court of the United States reconvened after the Christmas recess on Monday, January 3, and was in session every day thereafter from 12 o'clock noon until half-past 4. The members of the congress, on application to the secretary general, were given cards to the marshal, which facilitated their obtaining seats in the courtroom.

Musical at the home of Mrs. FRANK L. POLK, 2622 Sixteenth Street, in honor of the wives of the foreign delegates, from 4 to 7 p. m.

Hosts for private dinners were:

Governor of the Federal Reserve Board and Mrs. CHARLES S. HAMLIN,  
1515 Massachusetts Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES J. BELL, 1327 Connecticut Avenue.

Mr. HENRY WHITE, 1624 Crescent Place.

Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, 1535 L Street.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. ANDREW J. PETERS, Woodley Lane.

Reception by Mr. and Mrs. HENNEN JENNINGS, 2221 Massachusetts Avenue, at 9 p. m.

The members of the congress were the guests of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets, at 8 p. m.

The officers and members of the congress were cordially invited to witness aeroplane flights of Señor Juan Domenjoz on the White Lot in front of the Pan American Union Building at 2.30 o'clock. Mr. Domenjoz, well known throughout Latin America, has given exhibitions before King Alfonso of Spain and King Albert of Belgium.

Delegates and visitors were invited to visit the office of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture on Monday and Tuesday between 3.30 and 4.30 p. m., where a special exhibit had been prepared for those interested in food, textiles, and various household topics, in order that they might be given an opportunity to learn of the work and publications of this office along these lines.

#### TUESDAY, JANUARY 4.

Mrs. GIBSON FAHNESTOCK was at home, 2311 Massachusetts Avenue, in honor of the wives of the delegates from 4 to 7 o'clock.

Hosts for private dinners were:

The Chargé d'Affaires of Argentina, M. FREDERICO M. QUINTANA.

Mrs. DELOS A. BLODGETT, 1500 Sixteenth Street.

Reception by the trustees of the Carnegie Institution of Washington to the members of the congress and invited guests at 9 p. m., Sixteenth and P Streets.

The following form of invitation was presented for the reception at the Carnegie Institution of Washington:

To meet Members of the  
Second Pan-American Scientific Congress  
The Trustees of the  
Carnegie Institution of Washington  
request the honor of your presence  
at a reception in the  
Administration Building, Sixteenth and P Streets  
on the evening of Tuesday the fourth of January  
at nine o'clock



**WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5.**

Special drill at Fort Myer, Va., in honor of the delegates to the congress and their families at 2.30 p. m. This drill was tendered by the Secretary of War and the officers and soldiers of the Fifth United States Cavalry, and was witnessed by a large number of delegates, who were carried in automobiles for this occasion to Fort Myer. Invitations were also extended to Cabinet members and the diplomatic representatives and other prominent officials in Washington.

The drill was reviewed by Col. Wilder and a large staff of officers.

Particularly interesting to the guests were the bareback drill of Troop K, in command of Lieut. HOMER M. GRONINGER; the cossack drill of Troop M, in command of Capt. W. D. FORSYTH; the saddle drill by Troop E, in command of Capt. ROBERT M. BARON; the battery drill of Battery F, Third United States Field Artillery, in command of Lieut. BETHEL W. SIMPSON; and the jumping contest, in command of Lieut. SLOAN DOAK. The Fifth Cavalry Band played throughout the entire drill.

Other social affairs were:

Reception tendered by the Secretary of War and Mrs. GARRISON to the official delegates of the congress and their families at 1830 Connecticut Avenue, from 5 to 7 p. m.

Dinner tendered by the president of the congress, his excellency the ambassador of Chile, Señor Don EDUARDO SUÁREZ MUJICA, at the embassy, 1013 Sixteenth Street.

Host for dinner was:

Mr. PAUL M. WARBURG, 1704 Eighteenth Street.

Dr. JOHN A. BRASHEAR gave an address entitled "An Evening's Journey Among the Stars," including many slides from South America, at Memorial Continental Hall, at 8.15 p. m.

The Spanish American Athenæum presented the Spanish comedy Zaragüeta in two acts, by Carrion and Vital Aza, in honor of the delegates, at Carroll Hall, at 8 p. m.

**THURSDAY, JANUARY 6.**

Special electric trains carried the delegates of the congress and members of their families over the Washington & Virginia Railroad at 2 p. m. to the historic home of the first President of the United States, GEORGE WASHINGTON, at Mount Vernon.

The President of the United States addressed the members of the congress in formal session at Memorial Continental Hall at 9 p. m.

**FRIDAY, JANUARY 7.**

Luncheon tendered in honor of the Latin American delegates and their wives by Mrs. HENRY F. DIMOCK, 1301 Sixteenth Street, at 1 o'clock.

A reception at the Congressional Club, corner of New Hampshire Avenue and U Street, in honor of the wives of the delegates of the congress, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

The President received the delegates to the congress at the White House at 9.30 p. m.

The Pan American reception given by the President and Mrs. WILSON at the White House was one of the most brilliant functions ever celebrated in Washington. The President with Mrs. WILSON and the ladies of the Cabinet formed the receiving line. Behind them were the Justices of the Supreme Court and their wives and other prominent Government officials. The entire Latin American diplomatic corps and all of the Latin American delegates to the Second Pan American Scientific Congress were present and formed the first group to be greeted by the President and his wife. As the line passed the President it was headed by the ambassador of Brazil and Madame DA GAMA, accompanied by the staff of the embassy and the delegation to the congress from Brazil. Then came the ambassador of Chile and Madame de SUÁREZ MUJICA, accompanied by the staff of the embassy and delegation. Then followed the ministers in the order of their rank, accompanied by their staffs and delegations. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, chairman of the executive committee on the part of the United States, JOHN BARRETT, secretary general of the congress, and BOAS LONG, chief of the diplomatic aides, aided in the presentation of the delegates to the President and Mrs. WILSON.

The occasion was made specially brilliant by the presence of the diplomatic corps and the large number of Army and Navy officers in full uniform. Music was provided by the Marine Band, under the direction of Capt. SANTELMANN. Supper was served in the state dining room.

**SATURDAY, JANUARY 8.**

Reception at the home of Mrs. MARSHALL FIELD, 2600 Sixteenth Street, in honor of the Latin American delegates to the congress and their families from 4.30 to 6 p. m.

Banquet tendered by the United States delegation in honor of the visiting delegates at the New Willard Hotel at 7.30 p. m.

**SUNDAY, JANUARY 9.**

Luncheon tendered by the chairman of the Argentine delegation, Dr. ERNESTO QUESADA, at the New Willard Hotel, at 1 o'clock.

**SPECIAL VISITS.**

Special trips were arranged for the delegates and their families to visit the following places:

The Carnegie Institution, Sixteenth and P Streets.

National Geographic Society, Sixteenth and M Streets.

Bureau of Standards, Connecticut Avenue and Pierce Mill Road. Carnegie Institution, Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, Thirty-sixth Street and Broad Branch Road. Carnegie Institution, Geophysical Laboratory, Upton Street.

Smithsonian Institution, Tenth and B Streets. National Museum, Tenth and B Streets. Army Medical Museum, Seventh and B Streets.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Fourteenth and B Streets. Cotton Standardization Laboratory, Office of Markets, Department of Agriculture, 1358 D Street SW.

Experimental Farm, Bureau of Animal Industry, Beltsville, Md.

Arlington Experimental Farm, Bureau of Plant Industry, Arlington, Va. Arlington Laboratory, Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering, Department of Agriculture, Arlington, Va.

Experiment Station, Bureau of Animal Industry, Bethesda, Md.

United States Patent Office, Seventh and F Streets NW.

United States Weather Bureau, Twenty-fourth and M Streets NW.

Naval Observatory, 2515 Wisconsin Avenue NW.

Washington Navy Yard, foot of Eighth Street SE.

Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service, Twenty-fifth and E Streets NW.

The Library of Congress.

The Washington Monument, the Mall.

Washington Barracks, foot of Four and one-half Street SE.

The Women's Evening Clinic Auxiliary, 720 Thirteenth Street.

The Instructive Visiting Nurse Society of Washington, 2506 K Street NW.

Geological Survey, F Street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets.

Coast and Geodetic Survey, New Jersey Avenue and B Street SE.

Fish Commission, Sixth and B Streets SW.

Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture.

Bureau of Soils, Department of Agriculture.

Astrophysical Observatory, Smithsonian Institution.

## THE TOUR.

A delightful feature of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress was the tour to the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Princeton, New York, New Haven and Boston, organized under the auspices of the Department of State in cooperation with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Second Pan American Scientific Congress. Special points of interest in the various cities visited were the colleges and universities, museums, and libraries, and industrial and commercial plants and institutions. The dignity of the occasion and the international reputation of the members of this tour induced, on the part of corporations, societies, and private individuals, a generous hospitality in the way of entertainment.

The tour began Monday morning, January 10, in Washington and ended Sunday, January 16, on the arrival of the special train in New York City at 10.04 p. m. The tour was directly managed by the secretary general of the congress, John Barrett, director general of the Pan American Union, assisted by Messrs. Boas W. Long, United States minister to Salvador, Maddin Summers, United States consul at Sao Paulo, Brazil, and Stedman Hanks, of the Department of State. The following delegation aides accompanied the party: Mrs. Teresa Long Anderson, Miss Aurora Lucero, and Perry Belden, J. M. Coronado, John Heath, Samuel W. Honaker, Mahlon C. Martin, jr., John Randolph, and Henry P. Starrett. Dr. Peter H. Goldsmith was the tour representative of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. L. M. Snowden, of the Department of State, acted as the financial agent and disbursing officer. Miss Blanche Mundell and John S. Tunstall served as stenographers. Ralph E. Towle, Spencer B. Greene, and E. B. Cotton were in charge of the tour for the American Express Co.

The following is a formal program statement of the itinerary and entertainment:

### ITINERARY.

#### MONDAY, JANUARY 10.

Leave Washington, Union Station, 10 a. m., via Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Arrive Camden Station, Baltimore, 10.55 a. m. Leave Baltimore 6 p. m. Arrive Philadelphia, Twenty-fourth Street Station, 8.19 p. m. Dinner on train. Transfer to Hotel Bellevue-Stratford

#### TUESDAY, JANUARY 11.

In Philadelphia, Hotel Bellevue-Stratford.

**WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12.**

Leave Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Railroad at 10.30 a. m. Arrive Princeton 11.52 a. m. Leave Princeton 2.30 p. m. Arrive New York 3.54 p. m. Proceed to Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

**THURSDAY, JANUARY 13.**

In New York City, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

**FRIDAY, JANUARY 14.**

Leave New York 10.03 a. m., via the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. Arrive New Haven 11.59 a. m. Leave New Haven 4.54 p. m. Dinner on train. Arrive Boston 8.43 p. m. Proceed to Copley-Plaza Hotel.

**SATURDAY, JANUARY 15.**

In Boston, Copley-Plaza Hotel.

**SUNDAY, JANUARY 16.**

Leave Boston 4 p. m., via Boston & Albany Railway. Dinner on train. Arrive New York 10.04 p. m.

**ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAM.****MONDAY, JANUARY 10.**

The Board of Trade of Baltimore will offer the visiting delegates a luncheon at the Hotel Emerson.

In the afternoon automobile trips will be made to Johns Hopkins University and other points of interest.

**TUESDAY, JANUARY 11.**

The mayor of Philadelphia and the Chamber of Commerce will offer a luncheon to the visitors at the Hotel Bellevue-Stratford.

Automobile trips will be made in the morning and the afternoon to Independence Hall, the University of Pennsylvania, and other points of interest.

In the evening the delegates will be invited to the opera by the mayor of the city.

A buffet supper will be given afterwards at the Bellevue-Stratford by the mayor.

**WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12.**

The delegates will be entertained at informal lunch in Proctor Hall, Graduate College, by the president and faculty of Princeton University.

The Pan American Society of the United States will offer a banquet to the delegates at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, at 7 o'clock in the evening. It is desired that everybody make a special effort to be on hand at the appointed hour. The mayor of New York will be present and welcome the guests.

**THURSDAY, JANUARY 13.**

Automobile excursions in the morning to points of interest in New York City.

The American Museum of Natural History will offer a luncheon to the delegates at 12.15 p. m.

In the afternoon a visit will be made to Columbia University.

At 4 o'clock there will be exercises in the Horace Mann School Auditorium.

In the evening a reception will be given by President Butler at his residence.

**FRIDAY, JANUARY 14.**

The president and faculty of Yale University will entertain the visitors at lunch at New Haven and show them the university buildings.

**SATURDAY, JANUARY 15.**

In Boston: Visit to Harvard University, Public Library, State Capitol, and other points of interest.

**SUNDAY, JANUARY 16.**

In Boston: Visiting various places and points of interest in the city during the morning and leaving for New York at 4 p. m.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE TOUR.

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1916.

The details of the tour as far as possible are given below:

The members of the tour were carried in taxicabs from their hotels and homes to the Union Station. They were received at the station by the United States delegation. The chairman of the executive committee, Assistant Secretary of State William Phillips, was attended by Capt. Powell Clayton, United States Army, military aide, and Lieut. Rufus King, United States Navy, naval aide. The latter were in full-dress uniform as a mark of honor on the part of this Government to its distinguished visitors. The Latin American diplomatic corps and prominent Washingtonians, including representatives of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and various bureaus of Government, were also present to bid farewell to the Latin Americans. The party left over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at 10 a. m. in a special parlor-car train of nine coaches. This train was met in Baltimore by a prominent committee, including a number of municipal officials. On alighting from the train at the Mount Royal Station, the members of the party were taken for a drive in taxicabs through Druid Hill Park, returning through the center of the city to the City Hall, where they were received by Acting Mayor John Hubert. Dr. Ernesto Quesada, chairman of the delegation from Argentina, responded for the delegates to Mayor Hubert's address of welcome to the city of Baltimore. From the City Hall the party was carried to the Hotel Emerson, where a luncheon was tendered at 12.30 by the Baltimore Board of Trade. On arrival at the Hotel Emerson the party was greeted by a reception committee of ladies appointed to receive the lady members of the visiting party. This committee consisted of Mrs. Frances M. Jenks, the chairman, Mrs. Edwin Warfield and her daughter, the Countess Louise Ledochowski, Mrs. James Swan Frick, Mrs. Edward C. Wilson, Mrs. E. Stanley Gerry, Mrs. Frances K. Carey, Miss Dawson and Miss Brandt. Informal speeches were made at the luncheon (which was presided over by Benjamin H. Griswold) by Dr. Alberto Gutierrez, of Bolivia, President Frank J. Goodnow, of Johns Hopkins University, and Mr. Griswold. The following message from the address of Mr. Griswold, which was received with great applause, may be taken as an index to the other inspiring Pan American addresses:

"We have all read with the deepest interest of the proceedings of the Pan American Congress in Washington. For the past ten days as the

representatives of the nations of the Western Hemisphere you have been engaged in the serious discussion of problems of science, of statesmanship, of commerce, of all that should make for the peace and welfare of humanity. And the keynote of your discussion has been the cooperation of all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere to promote the great aims and aspirations of civilization.

“Contrast this with the conferences now in almost daily session on the Eastern Hemisphere, which have for their dire purpose the marshaling of all the forces of science, of statesmanship—even of commerce—for the destruction of nations and the starving, the maiming, the slaughtering of mankind.

“May the God of all nations grant that the people on this side of the Atlantic prove worthy of the trust now imposed upon them, and that by united effort, by unselfish sacrifice, by patience in time of stress, we may preserve untarnished the best, the sweetest, the highest ideals of civilization now intrusted to our care, so that when in good time this dreadful strife has ceased we may take back to Europe the ideals of liberty, fraternity, and equality, carrying them not only to the Governments, the great men of the Eastern Hemisphere, the soldier, and the statesman, but refining them with the gold of humanity and consecrating them with the spirit of charity, carry them straight to the doorway of the crippled soldier-peasant and to the home of the widowed and the fatherless.

“This is the great trust and at the same time the great opportunity of the people of this hemisphere, and in so far as we are able to fulfill that trust and to grasp that wonderful opportunity, in just so far will the history of our times record the new nations of the world as worthy of a high place in the realm of civilization—in just so far will republican ideals and aspirations have justified themselves.”

After luncheon the party was carried to Johns Hopkins University for inspection of buildings, including the Johns Hopkins University Engineering School. The members returned to the city, passing through the suburban residential section and by the Baltimore Country Club. At 6.06 p. m. the party left Baltimore for Philadelphia. Dinner was served en route. Upon arrival in Philadelphia, at 8.19 p. m., the visitors were met at the station by N. B. Kelly, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and E. J. Cattell, city statistician and representative of the mayor, and other members of the local committee. The guests were then transferred in automobiles to the Hotel Bellevue-Stratford.



TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1916.

After breakfast the guests assembled in the lobby of the hotel at 9.45 and were driven in hotel automobiles and machines of the chamber of commerce to the University of Pennsylvania. They were welcomed by the provost of the university, Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith, in Houston Hall, the assembly hall of the students' club house, at 10.10 a. m. Dr. Smith's speech of welcome was interpreted by one of the Latin American students of the university. Mr. Hano, representing the Latin American students in the various departments of the university, delivered a short address of welcome, the response to which was given by Dr. Rodrigo Octavio, of Brazil. The delegates were then divided into different groups, according to their respective interests in the various departments, and were escorted to these departments by Latin American students, acting as special guides. Afterwards the party proceeded on foot to the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, where they were welcomed by the director, Dr. William P. Wilson, and Senator McFarlane. The visitors were then carried back to the Bellevue-Stratford in automobiles for a luncheon given in their honor by the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. A separate luncheon was served in the Red Room for the ladies of the party. Several short speeches were made at the conclusion of the men's luncheon, which was presided over by Hon. Thomas B. Smith, the mayor of Philadelphia, who was introduced by Secretary General Barrett and extended a cordial welcome to the delegates from the entire people of Philadelphia. The mayor was followed by Dr. Ernesto Quesada, of Argentina; Dr. Ramon Salas Edwards, of Chile; and Gen. Carlos Cuervo Marquez, of Colombia. The speeches of Dr. Edwards and Gen. Cuervo Marquez, given in Spanish, were interpreted, respectively, by Dr. Peter H. Goldsmith and Boas Long. The speeches of the Latin American delegates were most felicitous, appropriate to the occasion, and in happy accord with the following introductory statement from the address of Mayor Smith:

"In welcoming you to Philadelphia I must tell you what this city means, not merely to the United States but to all the Americas. You are now, my friends, in the birthplace of liberty, the town in which was proclaimed that immortal document which set this country free and which acted as a model for the nations which you represent when your ancestors, like ours, were seeking freedom from European yokes. It is fitting that you should visit Philadelphia from a historical standpoint, and it is more appropriate that you at this time should visit us in this city, because it is here that are manufactured many of the goods which

your countries need; it is from here that are shipped so many of those things which are building up friendly trade between your nations and ours.

"We must come to know each other better, so much better that there will be no more North or South or Central America, but one grand America, united by ties of friendship and trade, leading the world in new paths of peace, increasing the comforts of civilization through new ideas and ideals, helping one another, so that all the peoples of all our nations might be happier.

"So Philadelphia is happy in welcoming you to-day. Every success, every achievement, every advance made by any one of the Republics to the south of us is a subject for sincere congratulation to Philadelphia, because it testifies once more the marvelous power of the great principle of self-government affirmed in our great Declaration of Independence, amplified and safe-guarded in our great Constitution—both world-famous and world-benefiting documents, penned and promulgated in this city and both reflecting Philadelphia ideals."

After luncheon the party was carried in automobiles, at 2.45, to Independence Hall where the Liberty Bell's glass case was unlocked in their honor, many of them reverently touching the old relic's famous crack and remarking that it was their liberty bell as well as the Liberty Bell of the thirteen original colonies. "The Bell," said Dr. Quesada, "was the symbol of all the Americas." Leaving Independence Hall, the delegates motored out past the United States mint on Spring Garden Street to the Washington Monument of the Society of the Cincinnati at the head of the parkway, and out through the park and along the Wissahickon to Chestnut Hill. Many of the delegates left the main party at Chestnut Hill to motor to the Baldwin Locomotive Works and to Cramp's Shipyard, but the majority went on to the Wanamaker department store, where they were taken for a tour of inspection by the Wanamaker military guides. A special concert was rendered in their honor by the famous Wanamaker mixed band, consisting of men and women players. From Wanamaker's the party proceeded to the Hotel Bellevue-Stratford, where a table d'hôte dinner was served from 6.30 to 7.30. At 7.40 they were carried in hotel automobiles as the guests of the city and the chamber of commerce to the Metropolitan Opera House for a gala performance of Mozart's "Magic Flute" in German. After the opera the party returned to the Bellevue-Stratford in house automobiles for a buffet supper in the Clover Room, being received by Mayor and Mrs. Thomas B. Smith. The supper was followed by dancing.

## WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1916.

Immediately after breakfast the members of the party assembled and were carried in hotel automobiles to the Market Street Station and left on a special parlor-car train for Princeton at 10.30. On arrival at Princeton at 11.52 the party proceeded to Nassau Hall by the way of Blair Arch. Formal exercises took place in the banquet room of Nassau Hall at 12.30. The secretary general, Mr. John Barrett, introduced President Hibben, of the university, who welcomed the delegates in the name of the university, pointing out that at the battle of Princeton the British made their last stand in Nassau Hall and that it was also here that Washington received the thanks of the Colonial Congress for his services. President Hibben's address of welcome was responded to on the part of the delegates by Mr. Eduardo Pinto, of Costa Rica, who emphasized that Pan Americanism is the shortest possible way of attaining American unity. Leaving Nassau Hall at 12.35 the party walked through the library arch to automobiles and was driven to the graduate college where an informal luncheon was served at 1 p. m. in Proctor Hall. Short speeches were made on this occasion by Secretary General Barrett, Dr. Andres Montolio, of the Dominican Republic, and by Prof. P. M. Brown, of Princeton University. Dr. Montolio expressed the profound thanks of all the delegates for the generous reception tendered them, and Prof. Brown expressed the appreciation of the faculty for this opportunity of entertaining the delegates and a cordial desire that they might return again. After luncheon the party was carried back to the station in automobiles, leaving Princeton at 2.30, the train arriving in New York at 3.45.

On arrival in New York the members of the party were driven to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel where an informal reception was tendered by Mr. Cabot Ward, second vice president of the Pan American Society of the United States and Park Commissioner of New York City. Mr. Ward, who was introduced by Mr. John Barrett, gave a short speech of welcome which was responded to by Mr. Barrett.

A beautiful banquet was tendered in the main banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria at 7.30, by the Pan American Society of the United States in cooperation with the general committee of New York City which had been appointed by the Secretary of State in honor of the visiting delegates to the Second Pan American Scientific Congress. The ladies and invited guests occupied the balcony boxes. The officers of the Pan American Society of the United States are as follows:

President

HENRY WHITE

Honorary Presidents

ROBERT LANSING

Secretary of State of the United States

DOMICIO DA GAMA, of Brazil

The Ranking Ambassador of Latin America

Honorary Vice Presidents

ELIHU ROOT

ANDREW CARNEGIE

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON

ROBERT BACON

LLOYD C. GRISCOM

First Vice President

JOHN BASSETT MOORE

Second Vice President

CABOT WARD

Third Vice President

JOHN BARRETT

Secretary

HARRY ERWIN BARD

Treasurer

LORENZO DANIELS

The following gives the menu and musical numbers of the banquet:

MENU.

	Grapefruit Maraschino	
	Chicken Gumbo, Printanière	
Radishes	Olives	Celery
	Almonds	
	Filet of sea bass, lobster sauce	
	Potatoes à la Hollandaise	
	Fresh mushrooms under glass, Eugenie	
	Breast of chicken stuffed, deviled sauce	
	Hearts of lettuce, Russian dressing	
	Bombe Glacée, Venitienne	
	Assorted cakes	
	Coffee	

Cocktails, Krug private cuvée, White Rock, White Château Dillon dry, cigarettes, cigars.

## MUSIC.

Marche Espagnole.....	<i>Viva el Torero</i>
Selection.....	<i>Only Girl</i>
Intermezzo.....	<i>Shadowland</i>
Spanish ballet music.....	
Selection.....	<i>Blue Paradise</i>
Cornet solo.....	<i>I Hear You Calling Me</i>
	<i>La Paloma</i>
Intermezzo.....	<i>Pan-Americana</i>
Selection.....	<i>Carmen</i>
Medley.....	<i>Popular Airs</i>
Selection.....	<i>Spanish Airs</i>
	<i>Grand American Fantasie from Herbert.</i>

The announced speakers were as follows:

HENRY WHITE, JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, FRANK POLK, ERNESTO QUESADA, CARLOS MANUEL DE CÉSPEDES, JOHN BARRETT, DUDLEY FIELD MALONE.

President Henry White, of the Pan American Society, former ambassador to France, was toastmaster. Mayor Mitchel sounded a particularly happy note at the very outset of his address: "The people of the United States covet nothing that the southern Republics have except their friendship and their cooperation. I say we covet nothing. I will qualify this. We covet participation in your development, acquaintance with your achievements, and your contributions to the progress of civilization. It is unthinkable that there should be in the Western Hemisphere twenty-one Republics experimenting in democracy and that they should not mutually acquaint each other with the success or failure of their endeavors and the reasons why. Nothing is of greater importance to the progress of the world than these efforts in the democracy of the American Republics."

Over the entire banquet hung a spirit of excellent understanding and the promise of a closer friendship in the future between this country and the nations of the south. That was the topic of all the speeches. President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, on invitation to address the assembled guests, described eloquently the ideals of democracy pursued by the countries of the Western Hemisphere. Dr. Garcia Kohly, of Cuba, also spoke at the banquet as the representative of His Excellency the Cuban Minister, who was unable to be present.

**THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1916.**

After breakfast the party assembled and were carried at 9.45 in automobiles for a drive up Fifth Avenue and along Riverside Drive to Dykeman Street and thence back south to the American Museum<sup>1</sup> of Natural History, where a buffet luncheon was served by the trustees of the museum. There were no speeches at this luncheon. The delegates enjoyed greatly, however, the national airs of the various Latin American countries that were played by the orchestra throughout the luncheon.

The party left the museum at 2.15 for Columbia University where, on arrival, the members were shown about the grounds and buildings. In honor of the delegates a general assembly of the faculty of Columbia University was held at 4 o'clock in the Horace Mann Auditorium. Addresses were delivered by the president of the university, Dr. Nicholas M. Butler, and by Dr. Ernesto Quesada, Dr. Rodriguez Octavia, Dr. Julio Philippi, Dr. Luis Anderson, and Hon. Seth Low. Dr. Butler presided at this assembly and, in his address of welcome, stated that important material barriers between western nations had disappeared before the onslaught of men of science, but that "invisible barriers, the result of lack of knowledge, lack of contact, lack of understanding, and of full appreciation of their forms of endeavor and of other peoples' undertakings," still existed. After the assembly the party returned in automobiles to the hotel for informal dinner in the café. At 8.30 in the evening President and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler were hosts at a beautiful reception for the delegates in the "President's House," One hundred and sixteenth Street and Morningside Drive, attended by many of the most distinguished men and women of New York.

**FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1916.**

Immediately after breakfast the party assembled in the hotel and were driven to the Grand Central Station, whence a special train of parlor cars carried them over the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to New Haven, Conn. The delegates were met en route by Dr. Hiram Bingham, representing the faculty of Yale University, and Mr. Maurice Hadley, representing the students' reception committee. The following program for the New Haven visit, prepared in French, Portuguese, Spanish, and English, was distributed on the train, which arrived in New Haven at 11.59:

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<sup>1</sup> The corner stone of the American Museum of Natural History was laid by President U. S. Grant in 1874. The southern façade measures 710 feet from tower to tower. On the completion of the three remaining façades this building will be the largest in the world to-day. The management and direction of the American Museum is under a board of trustees, administrative officers, and a scientific staff. The latter is subdivided into 12 divisions.

On arrival at New Haven the delegates will be met at the train by members of the students' reception committee, who will conduct them to the west end of the station, where they will be welcomed by representatives of Yale University and the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, and conducted to the automobiles offered by the members of the reception committee of the chamber of commerce.

*First.* A short trip through the city has been arranged, as follows: To State Street, through the wholesale district, up Chapel Street, through the retail district, to Temple Street, through the Green in the center of the city, near the new Federal building, the city hall, the chamber of commerce building, the county courthouse, the New Haven Free Public Library, the law school and other university buildings, and the Hotel Taft. Proceeding north to Whitney Avenue, past the residence of President Hadley of the university, on through one of the chief residential districts to Highland Street, to St. Francis Avenue, past the St. Francis Orphan Asylum, with a fine view of East Rock Park on the right; through Edgehill Road, past the residences of a number of the university professors, to Ogden Street, past the residence of Prof. Hiram Bingham, thence down Prospect Street, noticing on the left the university astronomical observatory, on the right in the distance the Winchester Repeating Arms Co.; on the left the residence of ex-President Taft, now professor of law in Yale University; on the right the Yale forest school and the Yale infirmary; on the left the splendid new laboratories of the departments of physics, botany, and biology. Turning to the left at Sachem Street, to Hillhouse Avenue, past the buildings of the Sheffield Scientific School and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, to Grove Street, to Memorial Hall.

*Second.* In the rotunda of Memorial Hall the delegates will be received by President Hadley.

Passing into the university dining hall, the delegates will be welcomed by the students of the university, who will sing "Bright College Years," the university anthem.

Following the welcome by the students, there will be an informal reception to the delegates in the president's reception room, tendered by President and Mrs. Hadley and the deans and directors of the various departments of the university, including the academic department, Sheffield Scientific School, graduate school, law school, medical school, forest school, school of religion, school of fine arts, and music school.

*Third.* At 1.30 p. m. there will be a luncheon in the university dining hall tendered by Yale University.

NOTE.—Immediately after luncheon a photograph will be taken on the steps of the inner entrance of Memorial Hall, at the point where President Taft was welcomed by the student body when he came to take up his duties at the university on the expiration of his term of office as President of the United States.

*Fourth.* After luncheon the delegates will be invited to visit the mining engineering, mechanical engineering, and electrical engineering laboratories of the Sheffield Scientific School, the Peabody Museum of Natural History, the college campus, the art school, and the university library. A number of books and manuscripts of particular interest to students of Latin American history will be on exhibition in the Chittenden Memorial Reading Room.

NOTE.—As there will not be sufficient time for the delegates to visit more than one or two of the laboratories or collections, parties will be formed under the leadership of the directors of the various laboratories and collections immediately after the taking of the photograph. Those delegates who desire to visit any of the engineering laboratories are requested to assemble on the northeast steps of Memorial Hall, opposite the clock tower of the Sheffield Scientific School. Those who wish to visit the museum, the art school, or the library are requested to assemble on the steps around the flagstaff in front of the southwest entrance to Memorial Hall.

*Fifth.* The automobiles of the chamber of commerce reception committee will be in waiting at the library to reconduct the delegates to the station, passing out from the campus through the Phelps Gateway, which is only opened for the passage of vehicles upon very rare occasions, such as visits by royalty or other distinguished guests. The automobiles will proceed via College and Elm Streets, to Church Street, to Meadow Street, and so to the station.

The following are the names of speakers at the luncheon tendered the delegates of the Pan American Scientific Congress in Memorial Hall, Yale University:

**SPEAKERS.**

Addresses of welcome:

On behalf of the University, ARTHUR TWINING HADLEY, president of Yale University.

On behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of New Haven, JAMES T. MORAN, director of the chamber.

On behalf of the college, HENRY ROSEMAN LANG, professor of the romance languages and literature.



On behalf of the Sheffield Scientific School, **FREDERICK BLISS LUQUIENS**, professor of Spanish.

On behalf of the law school, **WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT**, Kent professor of law.

Responses on behalf of the delegates:

Dr. **PEÑAHERRERA**, of Ecuador;

Dr. **JOSÉ MATOS**, of Guatemala;

Dr. **EBERLE FIRMIN**, of Haiti.

On arrival at the Yale memorial dining hall the visitors were received by President and Mrs. Hadley, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Hubinger, Mrs. Hiram Bingham, Mrs. Frederick B. Luquiens, and Mrs. Henry R. Lang. The dining hall was elaborately decorated with flags, bunting, and flowers, and across the west end were the flags of the twenty-one American Republics. Each member of the party was presented with numerous souvenirs, and the ladies were given bunches of violets, the Yale University flower.

President Hadley made the address of welcome on behalf of the university, saying:

"It is a great pleasure to take part in a gathering like this, which marks the renewal of old ties and the creation of new ones. The ties that we renew are of long standing. The Latin communities of the south and the English communities of the north had many common problems during the early stages of their development. All of us, south and north, had to pass from colonial dependence to national independence. The contest came a little earlier for some than for others, but it had to come everywhere. Each nation, Latin or English, looked with sympathy on the struggles of the other and derived inspiration from its successes. And when independence was achieved each nation had to work out for itself, under conditions differing in detail but similar in underlying principle, the problems of constitutional liberty and industrial emancipation.

"There were certain special reasons why the interest in these problems of Latin America was peculiarly strong in New Haven and at Yale. During all the early part of the last century there was large direct trade between this port and its Latin-speaking neighbors. The desire to secure and safeguard this trade was many times the leading motive in the political life of this community. And during all these years the professors of Yale University watched with special interest the developments of constitutional and international law which came from the development of this new world of ours. Well do I remember, in my own career as a student, how large a part of the teaching of my honored

predecessor, Theodore Dwight Woolsey, centered around the experience of Latin America, and how he impressed upon us as students of international law the importance of knowing the facts of this history and understanding its bearings on the future of our country and of the world.

"There was a time when this essential community of interest was partly lost out of sight; when each separate nation of America, having achieved its independence and in some measure settled its immediate problems of political liberty, turned toward that part of Europe with which it was most nearly connected by race and sympathy, and neglected for the moment those common interests which have united and ought to unite the different parts of our great continent. That day is past. We shall indeed continue to maintain our close relations with the nations of Europe to which we owe our origin. But we have renewed and are, I trust, cementing each year more firmly our close relations with one another in industry and in politics. I take this gathering as a token that we are also renewing our intellectual relations no less than our political and industrial ones; and that the day is close at hand when we shall have not only arbitration of international disputes and active trade between the several nations of America, but in the true sense of the word an American republic of letters—a community of understanding and of intellectual achievement."

Former President Taft, professor of the Yale law school, was unable to be present, but the following letter from him, which had been translated into Spanish, was read by Prof. Bingham:

"MY DEAR MR. STOKES: It is a source of real regret to me that I can not be with you on Friday of this week to join in the welcome to the distinguished delegates to the Pan American Scientific Congress which has just closed its sessions in Washington. I have the deepest sympathy in every movement to bring the two Americas together and to unite as a real force in determining the international policies of the world, all the nations of this hemisphere. I am quite in accord with the suggestions of the present Secretary of State to this end, and I sincerely hope that out of his suggestions some closer bond between those nations may be created. I have had so much in my official life to do with the peoples who trace their descent to Spain, Italy, Portugal, and the other Latin countries, that I count it a great personal loss not to be able to be present and testify in every way possible to my great admiration for them, and my appreciation of the debt which the world owes to them in many of the most important branches of human activity. I count it a most fortunate circumstance that Yale university is to have the opportunity

of receiving these distinguished and learned gentlemen, and I beg to say that nothing but an imperative engagement, of a number of months' standing, a breach of which would involve substantial detriment to those with whom I have made the engagement, would prevent me from being present as one of Yale's faculty to join in her cordial welcome to these able ambassadors of our sister American Republics on a mission of peace and good will."

The party left New Haven for Boston at 4.54 p. m. Dinner was served on the train. A reception committee of this city, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the city of Boston, and the State of Massachusetts, boarded the train at Providence. This reception committee was comprised of Maj. K. A. Burnham, of Governor McCall's staff; H. O. Wellman, Eugene W. Ong, Frank A. Goodhue, of the Chamber of Commerce; Standish Wilcox, representing Mayor Curley; and Prof. A. F. Whitten, representing Harvard University. The members of the party on their arrival in Boston (Back Bay Station) were carried in automobiles to the Copley Plaza Hotel. The following program had been prepared for the reception of the visiting delegates.

### PROGRAM.

#### FRIDAY, JANUARY 14.

8.43 p. m., arrive at Boston, Back Bay Station; proceed to Hotel Copley Plaza.

#### SATURDAY, JANUARY 15.

9.30 a. m., his honor Mayor Curley of Boston will greet the delegates at the Hotel Copley Plaza.

10 a. m., proceed by automobile to Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

1 p. m., luncheon to the delegates by the president and fellows of Harvard University at the Harvard Union. The ladies of the party will be entertained at luncheon by Mrs. A. Lawrence Lowell at her home, 17 Quincy Street.

2.45 p. m., automobiles from the Boston Chamber of Commerce will meet the party at the Harvard Union and proceed to the custom house tower, which will be opened to them by the courtesy of Collector of the Port Billings.

4.15 p. m., leave customhouse and proceed to the Public Library, Copley Square.

5.15 p. m., return to Hotel Copley Plaza.

6.20 p. m., the delegates will leave Hotel Copley Plaza in taxicabs for the Boston City Club. The ladies will leave at the same hour for the Women's City Club.

6.30 p. m., dinner in honor of the delegates by the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Boston City Club, President Louis K. Liggett, presiding. The mayor will welcome the delegates on behalf of the city Dinner to the ladies of the party by the Women's City Club.

8.50 p. m., the two sections will leave the Boston City Club and the Women's City Club, meeting at the State House at 9 p. m. for reception by his excellency the governor of Massachusetts and his staff.

10 to 10.30 p. m., delegates will leave State House in taxicabs for the Hotel Copley Plaza.

#### SUNDAY, JANUARY 16.

In the morning the delegates will pursue their own pleasure. Arrangements have been made for a private opening of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts from 11 to 12 o'clock, and also for a visit to the Forsyth Dental Infirmary.

12.30 p. m., luncheon to the delegates by his honor the mayor at the Hotel Copley Plaza.

2.45 p. m., departure for New York.

The director general of the Pan American Union, Mr. John Barrett, who had accompanied the party as far as New York in his official capacity as secretary general of the congress, was compelled by illness, in the form of a sudden attack of the grippe, to leave the party at that point. His place as official representative of the executive committee of the congress was taken by Mr. Phillips, Third Assistant Secretary of State and chairman ex officio of the executive committee. The delegates, on their arrival at the Copley Plaza, were greeted by Secretary Phillips.

#### SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1916.

After breakfast the delegates were formally welcomed by Mr. Wilcox, representing Mayor Curley, and were then carried for a visit to the laboratories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the new Harvard Medical School, for a tour along Charles River, over the Emerson Memorial Bridge and around the stadium, through the freshman dormitories, to the Harvard law school, law school library and the university museum, and through Memorial Hall (students' dining hall) to the new Widener Library where a photograph of the party was taken. Luncheon was tendered the ladies of the party at 1 p. m. at the home of Mrs. President

Lowell. Luncheon was tendered the gentlemen at Harvard Union, the student meeting place, by the fellows and president of Harvard University. Mr. Robert Bacon, fellow and former ambassador to France, delivered the speech of welcome.

Mr. Bacon's address was delivered in Spanish, to the great pleasure of the delegates. He said in part:

"Your visit is the more fortunate because it signifies one step more in the development of the American Institute of International Law, and also of the various national societies of international law, many of which were forming with your most valuable assistance at the time I visited your countries.

"Permit me to repeat to you my profound appreciation for this aid, which, fortunately, you have continued to give to these societies. The American Institute of International Law with its affiliations can be considered to-day as definitely established. By its means the international problems which affect the twenty-one republics of America are being solved by men of real intellectual attainment, from whose judicious and friendly discussions has resulted the rule of conduct we should follow in order that nothing may destroy the harmony which ought to exist among the members of the same family of nations inhabiting the same continent.

"The regular and constant exchange of professors and students which we have been prompt to inaugurate in this university will hasten the good understanding among the various institutions of learning.

"The law of nations is not the law of one nation alone; nor is it made for one nation alone. It is not imposed by any one nation; nor can it be changed by any one nation. Every nation stands equal before this law, with equal rights and obligations. Just as the municipal or national law depends upon the sanction of public opinion, so international law rests on the sanction of international opinion. And it is through the education of and formation of the international opinion that the American Institute of International Law will render an inestimable service to America and to the world."

Dr. Fausto Davila of Honduras responded with thanks in behalf of the delegates. Other speakers were President Lowell of Harvard, Dr. Victor Maurtua, of Peru, and Prof. Howard of Harvard University. At 2.45 p. m. the members were carried in automobiles to the customhouse, where they were received by Mr. Edmund Billings, collector of the port of Boston, and Mr. Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port of New York. After a visit to the tower, 495 feet high, the party was driven to the Boston Public Library and thence to the hotel. At 6.30

p. m. the gentlemen were carried in automobiles to the Boston City Club, where they were tendered a banquet by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. A similar function was tendered the ladies at the Women's City Club. The following comprised the dinner committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: Eugene M. Ong, chairman, Frank M. Bowers, Louis A. Coolidge, Walter C. Fish, F. Abbot Goodhue, John S. Lawrence, and Benjamin Joy.

The names of the speakers follow:

Presiding officer, LOUIS K. LIGGETT, president Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Address of welcome, HON. JAMES M. CURLEY, mayor of Boston.

Response in behalf of Pan American delegates.

Following the dinner a reception was tendered the visiting delegates and guests of the Boston Chamber of Commerce by HON. SAMUEL A. MCCALL, governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the Hall of Flags, State House.

The Boston papers commented on this banquet as being in many respects unique. Flags once unfamiliar, the national colors of the South and Central American Republics, were draped, intermingled with the Stars and Stripes, from the ceiling of the banquet hall. Spanish music floated softly over the hum of pleasant table talk and contributed largely to the atmosphere of the dinner. President Liggett, the presiding host, said, in part: "We welcome our distinguished visitors from our neighboring Republics to the south and as representatives of that ideal of the larger internationalism for which we are all hoping and working." Mayor Curley in his speech remarked: "Fellow Americans, there is only one other institution in Boston where it would be more fitting to meet you than this place, that is the Cradle of the American Liberties, Faneuil Hall. You are here, gentlemen, not to conquer new fields for gain; but you come here as idealists and as humanitarians to put into practice the ideal which has always been the glory of historic Boston, service to humanity. In that spirit we welcome you, not only because of the character of your mission but because of the time you have chosen for that mission. You stand for a great contrast with the entire world, for the ideals of peace and progress for which your countries stand. We have much to learn from South America and the message you bring is of much value to North America." Other speakers were Dr. Eusebio Ayala, of Paraguay, and Dr. Alfredo Persico, of Uruguay. Gen. Carlos Cuervo Marquez, of Colombia also addressed the banquet.

Following the banquet the guests were carried to the State House where the delegates and the lady members were received by his excellency, the

governor of Massachusetts, and his staff, and Mayor and Mrs. Curley. The reception was held in the beautiful Hall of Flags. A band of the first corps of cadets of the Spanish War played patriotic songs during the reception, including some of the national hymns of the Latin American countries, and closed with the Star Spangled Banner. At 10.30 p. m. the members of the party were carried in automobiles to the Hotel Copley-Plaza for dancing.

#### SUNDAY, JANUARY 16, 1916.

There was a special opening of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in honor of the delegates. At 12.30 a luncheon was tendered the delegates and the lady members of their families at the Hotel Copley-Plaza by his honor, the mayor of Boston.

Mayor Curley presided and gave the address of welcome. Other speakers were Gov. McCall, Dr. Rincones of Venezuela, Dr. Sanchez de Fuentes of Cuba, and the Hon. William Philipps, Third Assistant Secretary of State. The eloquent address of Dr. Fuentes, speaking in Spanish, was enthusiastically applauded. In his reference to the Monroe Doctrine he praised in particular President WILSON'S interpretation of its meaning. Referring to the Pan American countries, he stated that while in the past they mainly aspired to commercial success, it is gratifying to see them now assiduously cultivating the sciences and arts which will tend to bind all countries closer together in the future. He referred to the policy of the United States in reference to Cuba as a guarantee of America's faith in the integrity of the nations of Pan America in the case of possible intervention in the future on the part of the United States. Mr. Phillipps, speaking in behalf of the President of the United States, complimented the delegates of Latin America on the results which this congress had achieved through their participation, not only along scientific lines but along lines of mutual social understanding, which he explained were far greater. The luncheon concluded at 3.20 with a brief but cordial invitation on the part of Mayor Curley for the delegates to return again to Boston, which was received by a rising vote of thanks. The delegates then proceeded to Trinity Place station, leaving for New York via the Boston & Albany Railroad at 4 o'clock.

On arrival in New York, at 10.04 p. m., the delegates, escorted by the aides, were carried in automobiles to their various hotels.

**DEPARTURE OF THE DELEGATES.**

In New York City the representatives of the United States Government, the executive committee of organization, and the Pan American Union took formal leave of the Latin-American delegates, some of whom returned immediately to their respective countries, while others remained to accept invitations to deliver addresses and make visits in different parts of the country. Nearly all of them before departure communicated with the secretary general and expressed their gratitude for the hospitality extended them during their stay in the United States and their satisfaction with the conduct of the congress. Since the arrival home of the majority of the delegates, they have also corresponded with the secretary general and the assistant secretary general on matters connected with the congress and otherwise shown their interest in Pan American relations.

**STATEMENT OF EXPENSES.**

There now follows, as a matter of record and information, a summarized statement of the receipts and expenditures covering the holding of the Second Pan American Scientific Congress. A more detailed statement is in possession of the disbursing officers of the Pan American Union and the Department of State.



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

### Appropriations:

Diplomatic act, June 30, 1914.....	\$35,000.00
Diplomatic act, Mar. 4, 1915.....	15,000.00
Deficiency act, Dec. 17, 1915.....	35,000.00
Total appropriations.....	85,000.00

### Expenditures:

Salaries, including clerical services.....	23,720.55
Services, including contract for court stenographers, reporting, publicity, and honorariums.....	6,866.12
Authorized traveling and subsistence expenses of 66 employees.....	3,834.41
Printing and engraving.....	24,976.30
Office supplies, including furniture, typewriting machines, and rental charges.....	3,323.39
Postage, car tickets, telegrams, telephone and messenger service, drayage, etc.....	1,918.93
Entertainments, including tours, receptions, dinners, etc., medals, music, floral decorations, and taxicabs.....	18,835.73
Rent for rooms and meeting places.....	1,231.08
Miscellaneous.....	285.94
Unexpended balance, refunded to appropriation, Oct. 30, 1916.....	7.55
Total expenditures.....	85,000.00

All of the above was disbursed under the direction of the disbursing officer of the Pan American Union, who served as disbursing officer for the Pan American Scientific Congress. On Sept. 8, 1916, the United States Congress, in its urgent deficiency bill of that date, appropriated for the preparation and printing of the proceedings of the congress the sum, disbursed by the State Department, of.....

Grand total expended.....	127,000.00
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## APPENDIX A.

### ARGENTINA.

#### Official Delegates.

- ERNESTO QUESADA, chairman of the delegation; member of the faculty of philosophy and literature, National University of Buenos Aires; professor in the University of La Plata; attorney general of the court of appeals in the Federal capital.
- JUAN B. AMBROSETTI, advisory professor and director of the Ethnological Museum, faculty of philosophy and literature, National University of Buenos Aires; honorary vice president of the Congress of Americanists.
- EMILIO E. DAGASSÁN, electrical engineer in the Argentine Navy.
- BENJAMÍN GARCÍA APARICIO, colonel of the Argentine Army; director, geographical institute of the staff of the Argentine Army.
- CRISTÓBAL M. HICKEN, professor of botany, National University of Buenos Aires; professor in the Argentine Military Academy; ex-inspector of secondary education.
- Rear Admiral JUAN A. MARTÍN, ex-minister of marine; chief of the Argentine naval commission in the United States.
- AGUSTÍN MERCAU, vice dean of the faculty of exact, physical, and natural sciences, National University of Buenos Aires; counselor and professor in the same; professor in the faculty of physics, mathematics, and astronomy, University of La Plata.
- RICARDO SARMIENTO LASPIUR, professor in the faculty of medicine in the National University of Buenos Aires; surgeon in the Fernandez Hospital; secretary of the board of public medical aid.
- TOMÁS S. VARELA, professor in the National University of Buenos Aires; president of the Argentine Odontological Society; secretary of the delegation.

#### Delegates of Societies and Institutions.

- JUAN B. AMBROSETTI.
- CARLOS OCTAVIO BUNGE, member of the Academy of Law and Social Sciences and of philosophy and literature of the University of Buenos Aires; member of the faculty of law and philosophy; attorney general of the court of appeals in the criminal branch.

H. H. CLAYTON, chief weather bureau of Argentine.

BENJAMÍN GARCÍA APARICIO.

ENRIQUE GIL, member of the Argentine bar.

F. A. GOODMANSON.

CRISTÓBAL M. HICKEN.

JOSÉ INGENIEROS, professor, National University of Buenos Aires.

Rear Admiral JUAN A. MARTÍN.

AGUSTÍN MERCAU.

ENRIQUE NELSON, professor, University of La Plata.

ERNESTO NELSON, national inspector of higher education.

JUAN N. PASTOR, lieutenant in the Argentine Navy.

ERNESTO QUESADA.

IBERIO SAN ROMÁN, engineer; advisory and professor, faculty of exact physics and natural sciences.

ARTHUR ROSENFELD, director and entomologist, agricultural experimental station of Tucumán; professor of entomology.

EDUARDO SARMIENTO LASPIUR, counselor of the ministry of foreign affairs; professor National University of Buenos Aires and National University of La Plata.

RICARDO SARMIENTO LASPIUR.

WALTER E. STUBBS, publicist.

TOMÁS S. VARELA.

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JUAN B. AMBROSETTI.

LORENZO ANADÓN.

ROBERTO BEDER.

CARLOS P. BERRA.

GUILLERMO A. BOSCO.

HUGO BROGGI.

JULIO L. CATONI.

H. H. CLAYTON.

EMILIO E. DAGASSÁN.

PABLO T. DELAVÁN.

ENRIQUE FEINMANN.

JAMES H. FITZ SIMÓN.

COL. BENJAMÍN GARCÍA APARICIO.

GENARO GIACOBINI.

ENRIQUE GIL.

A. ESTELLE GLANCY.

FERNANDO GORRITI.

AUGUSTO CELESTINO GOURDY.

ISAAC GRINFELD.

ENRIQUE M. HERMITTE.

CRISTÓBAL M. HICKEN.

JUAN B. LARA.

JOSÉ INGENIEROS.

REAR ADMIRAL JUAN A. MARTÍN.

CÁNDIDO PATIÑO MAYER.

JULIO MÉNDEZ.

AGUSTÍN MERCAU.

A. E. MORÁN.

JOSÉ MORENO.

GALDINO NEGRI.

SRA. ERNESTINA A. LÓPEZ DE NEL-  
SON.

ERNESTO NELSON.

SILVESTRE OLIVA.

C. D. PERRINE.

P. RUEDA.

IBERIO SAN ROMÁN.

EDUARDO SARMIENTO LASPIUR.

RICARDO SARMIENTO LASPIUR.

ANTONIO F. SOLARI.

JOSÉ LEÓN SUÁREZ.

JUAN D. SUSINI.

TOMÁS S. VARELA.

JULIO VATÍN.

M. L. ZIMMER.

#### BOLIVIA.

##### Official Delegates.

His Excellency Sr. IGNACIO CALDERÓN, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States; chairman of the delegation.

CONSTANT LURQUIN, director of the Meteorological Observatory of Sucre; professor of mathematics, Normal School of Sucre.

##### Delegates of Societies and Institutions.

ALBERTO DIEZ DE MEDINA, former member of the congress; ex chargé d'affaires to Brazil.

His Excellency ALBERTO GUTIÉRREZ, diplomatist, minister of Bolivia to Ecuador.

CONSTANT LURQUÍN, director of the meteorological observatory of the Medical Institute of Sucre.

Col. ELÍAS SAGÁRNAGA, surgeon of the Bolivian army; director of hygiene of La Paz; professor of medicine.

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HENRI DE GENST.

EMILIO JACOBS.

CONSTANT LURQUIN.

HENRI METTEWIE.

NÉSTOR MORALES VILLAZÓN.

RIGOBERTO PAREDES.

ARTURO POSNANSKI.

GEORGES ROUMA.

ANTENOR SOLÍZ.

CARLOS TEJADA SORZANO.

IGNACIO TERÁN.

#### BRAZIL.

##### Official Delegates.

His Excellency Sr. DOMICIO DA GAMA, ambassador to the United States, chairman of the delegation.

His Excellency MANOEL DE OLIVEIRA LIMA, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Brazil; member of the Brazilian Academy of Letters, of the Royal Society of Literature of England, of the Royal Spanish Academies of Language and History, and of the Portuguese Academy; official delegate of the State of Sao Paulo.

JOSÉ RODRÍGUES DA COSTA DORIA, physician, former governor of the State of Sergipe; member of the House of Representatives; official delegate of the State of Bahia.

Delegates of Societies and Institutions.

A. G. DE ARAUJO JORGE, of the ministry of foreign office of Brazil.

VITAL BRAZIL, director Butantan Institute of Sao Paulo; professor of the University of Sao Paulo.

VICENTE LICINIO CARDOSO, civil engineer of the Polytechnic School of Rio de Janeiro.

His Excellency DOMICIO DA GAMA, ambassador to the United States.

FELICIANO MENDES DE MORAES, Jr., civil engineer of the Polytechnic School of Rio de Janeiro and electrical engineer of Montefiore, Liege.

RODRIGO OCTAVIO, member of the Brazilian Academy and general counselor of the Republic.

JOAQUIM DE OLIVEIRA BOTELHO, physician; member of the National Academy of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro and of the Royal Academy of Genoa.

His Excellency MANOEL DE OLIVEIRA LIMA, ex-envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Brazil.

LUIZ BETIM PAES LEME, engineer of the Ecole des Pontes et Chaussées de Paris; director, South American Fuel Co.

JOSÉ RODRÍGUES DA COSTA DORIA, professor, faculty of medicine of Bahia.

PEDRO SOUTO MAIOR.

JOHN CASPER BRANNER, president Leland Stanford University.

WILLIAM DEMING.

WILLIAM GORGAS, Surgeon General United States Army.

ANTONIO CARLOS SIMOENS DA SILVA, lawyer and publicist; president of the Historical and Geographical Institute of Rio de Janeiro.

PEDRO SIQUEIRA CAMPOS, civil engineer.

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THEODORO BAYMA.	PESTANA.
MAYOR LIBERATO BITTENCOURT.	CLODOMIRO PEREIRA DA SILVA.
VITAL BRAZIL.	REYNALDO PORCHAT.
CLEMENTE FERREIRA.	ANTONIO DOS REIS CARVALHO.
A. CHILDE.	EMILIO RIBAS.
MAX FLEIUSS.	JOSÉ RODRIGUES DA COSTA DORIA.
CHRYSANTO FREIRE DE BRITO.	E. ROQUETTE PINTO.
VICTOR GODINHO.	GASTÃO RUCH STURZENECKER.
ARTURO GUIMARÃES.	ALBERTO SANTOS DUMONT.
JOSÉ LINHARES.	LUIZ FREDERICO SAUERBRONN CAR-
H. C. MARTINS PINHEIRO.	PENTER.
JOAQUIM DE OLIVEIRA BOTELHO.	ALFREDO BALTHAZAR DA SILVEIRA.
MANOEL DE OLIVEIRA LIMA.	ANTONIO CARLOS SIMOENS DA SILVA.
LUIZ BETIM PAES LEME.	CLINTON D. SMITH.
JOSÉ MÉNDES.	PEDRO SOUTO MAIOR.
ALVARO DE MENEZES.	MANUEL TAVARES CAVALCANTI.

## CHILE.

## Official Delegates.

- His Excellency Sr. EDUARDO SUÁREZ MUJICA, ambassador to the United States; chairman of the delegation.
- JULIO PHILIPPI, professor in the Pedagogical Institute; lawyer; professor of public finance in the University of Chile; first secretary of the Chilean delegation to the Third Pan-American Conference; counselor of the Chilean delegation to the Fourth Pan-American Conference; vice chairman of the delegation.
- ALEJANDRO ÁLVAREZ, former counselor to the ministry of foreign relations; counselor to the Chilean legations in Europe; member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague; secretary general of the American Institute of International Law.
- DANIEL ARMANET FRESNO, civil engineer, honorary secretary of the delegation.
- RICARDO COX MÉNDEZ, former minister of war, and member of the Chilean Congress.
- JAVIER DÍAZ LIRA, member of the bar of Santiago; member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.
- JOSÉ MARÍA GÁLVEZ, professor in the Pedagogical Institute.

JORGE MERY, captain in the Chilean Navy.

TEODORO MUHM, surgeon; professor of experimental physiology in the School of Medicine, Santiago de Chile.

JAVIER RODRÍGUEZ BARROS, professor in the Medical College, Santiago.

DARÍO E. SALAS, professor in the University of Chile; professor of pedagogy, Pedagogical Institute of Chile.

RAMÓN SALAS EDWARDS, civil engineer; professor of general Hydraulics, Catholic University.

ARTURO E. SALAZAR, professor of electro-technical science and industrial physics, University of Chile; former professor of general physics, Naval School of Chile.

MOISÉS VARGAS, assistant secretary of the ministry of transportation; professor of administrative law, University of Chile.

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EDUARDO CARRASCO BASCUÑÁN, lawyer; chief of the commercial department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

ENRIQUE CUEVAS, former counselor of the Chilean embassy; assistant secretary of foreign affairs.

JOSÉ MARÍA GÁLVEZ.

ALBERTO KÖRNER, physician; delegate ad honorem of the Chilean Government.

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JULIO PHILIPPI.

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WALTER KNOCHE.

RAMÓN A. LAVAL.

SRITA GABRIELA MANDUJANO

SANTIAGO MARÍN VICUÑA.

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FERNANDO MONTESSUS DE BALLORE.	ARTURO E. SALAZAR.
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AURELIANO OYARZÚN.	GUILLERMO SUBERCASEAUX.
His Excellency EDUARDO POIRIER.	LUIS THAYER OJEDA.
I. MARCIAL RIVERA.	MAX UHLE.
DARÍO E. SALAS.	MOISÉS VARGAS.
RAMÓN SALAS EDWARDS.	CARLOS YBAR.

## COLOMBIA

## Official Delegates.

- ROBERTO ANCÍZAR, lawyer, chairman of the delegation; secretary of the legation in the United States.
- PHANOR J. EDER, lawyer.
- FRANZ HEDERICK, professor of modern languages, University of Bogota; representative of the press of Colombia; secretary of the delegation.
- TULIO OSPINA, rector of the School of Mines, Medellin; former rector of the University of Antioquía; president of the Historical Academy of Antioquía; member of the Geological Society of France, and of the Academy of Science of California.
- EDUARDO RODRÍGUEZ PIÑERES, lawyer; ex-president of the Colombian Academy of Jurisprudence; honorary member of the Academy of Legislation and Jurisprudence of Madrid.
- CALIXTO TORRES UMAÑA, surgeon, National University of Colombia; chief of the clinic in the faculty of medicine; ex-president of the Society of University Medicine.

## Delegates, Societies and Institutions.

- RAFAEL ÁLVAREZ SALAS, civil engineer; director general of the Pacific Railroad in Colombia.
- GEN. CARLOS CUERVO MÁRQUEZ, former minister of foreign affairs, war, and public instruction; president of the National Academy of History.
- PHANOR J. EDER, secretary comparative law bureau.
- FRANCISCO ESCOBAR CAMPUZANO, mining engineer; vice president National School of Mines, Medellin.
- MELITÓN ESCOBAR LARRAZÁBAL, civil engineer; member of the Engineering Society of Colombia.



LEOPOLDO MONTEJO, director of the bureau of information, legation of Colombia.

TULIO OSPINA.

EDUARDO RODRÍGUEZ PIÑERES.

FRANCISCO F. URRUTIA, former minister of foreign affairs.

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CARLOS BRAVO.

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LUIS LÓPEZ DE MESA.

RICARDO LLERAS CODAZZI.

A. MANRIQUE MARTÍN.

GONZALO MEJÍA.

CARLOS DE NARVÁEZ Q.

ALFREDO ORTEGA.

TULIO OSPINA.

LUIS ALFREDO OTERO.

ARCESIO PENAGOS.

PAULO PINZÓN.

CALIXTO TORRES UMAÑA.

EDUARDO RODRÍGUEZ PIÑERES.

MIGUEL TRIANA.

JOSÉ A. VARGAS TORRES.

COSTA RICA.

Official Delegates.

EDUARDO J. PINTO, chairman of the delegation; director of the International Bank of Costa Rica.

His Excellency Sr. MANUEL CASTRO QUESADA, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States.

Delegates, Societies and Institutions.

LUIS ANDERSON, lawyer; ex-minister of foreign affairs, public instruction and Justice; former minister to Washington, Mexico, El Salvador, and Nicaragua.

HON. JOHN BASSETT MOORE, former counselor to the State Department.

ROBERTO BRENES MESÉN, former minister of Costa Rica to the United States; former secretary of foreign affairs and public instruction.

His Excellency MANUEL CASTRO QUESADA, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States.

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GUSTAVO MICHAUD.

LOUIS SCHAPIRO.

FIDEL TRISTÁN.

## CUBA.

## Official Delegates.

- His Excellency Sr. CARLOS MANUEL DE CÉSPEDES, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States; chairman of the delegation.
- ARÍSTIDES AGRAMONTE, professor in the school of medicine, National University.
- RAFAEL MARÍA ANGULO, member of the bar of Habana.
- JOSÉ COMALLONGA, professor in the school of agronomy, National University; agricultural engineer.
- JUAN SANTOS FERNÁNDEZ, president of the Academy of Medicine, Physics, and National Sciences of Habana.
- His Excellency Sr. JUAN DE DIOS GARCÍA KOHLY, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Holland; member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.
- JUAN GUIERAS, director of the health bureau, department of public health and charities; member of the national board of health; professor in the school of medicine, National University; director of the National Hospital for Infectious Diseases.
- MARIANO GUTIÉRREZ LANZA, S. J., assistant director of the astronomical observatory of Belén College, of Habana.
- MARIO G. LEBREDO, chief of the bureau of laboratory investigations and study of infectious diseases, department of public health and charities.
- JOSÉ CARLOS MILLÁS Y HERNÁNDEZ, architect; assistant director of the National Observatory of Cuba.
- LUIS MONTANÉ, physician and professor of anthropology, University of Habana; member of the Society of Americanists of Paris; honorary member of the Academy of Sciences of Habana; associate member of the Argentine Scientific Society.
- FERNANDO SÁNCHEZ DE FUENTES, member of the House of Representatives from the Province of Habana; professor and secretary of the faculty of law in the National University; ex-chairman of the committee on codes and jurisprudence, House of Representatives of Cuba.
- SIMÓN SARASOLA, S. J., director of the observatory, Montserrat College, Cienfuegos.
- MOISÉS A. VIEITES, member of the bar of Habana; counselor to the Merchants Aid Association and the "Centro Gallego" of Habana.

JOSÉ RAMÓN VILLALÓN, secretary of public works; professor in the National University; member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; member of the Academy of Physical and Natural Sciences of Habana; member of the Cuban Society of Engineers; colonel in the "Ejército Libertador."

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JUAN GUITERAS.

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JOHN R. JOHNSTON.

LUIS MONTANÉ.

RAFAEL MONTORO, secretary to the presidency of Cuba.

ANTONIO SÁNCHEZ DE BUSTAMANTE Y SIRVEN; Senator of the Republic and professor of international law.

FERNANDO SÁNCHEZ DE FUENTES.

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MARIO G. LEBREDO.

JORGE LE ROY Y CASSÁ.

JOSÉ CARLOS MILLÁS Y HERNÁNDEZ.

LUIS MONTANÉ.

FERNANDO SÁNCHEZ DE FUENTES.

SIMÓN SARASOLA, S. J.

ANTONIO L. VALVERDE.

MOISÉS A. VIETTES.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

## Official Delegates.

His Excellency Sr. ARMANDO PÉREZ PERDOMO, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States; chairman of the delegation.

FRANCISCO J. PEYNADO, ex-minister to the United States; member of the international high commission; permanent delegate to the Pan American Financial Conference.

## Delegates, Societies, and Institutions.

ANDRÉS J. MONTOLÍO, member of the American Institute of International Law; former minister of public instruction and justice; justice of the supreme court.

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ARÍSTIDES FIALLO CABRAL.  
FEDERICO VELÁZQUEZ.

ANDRÉS J. MONTOLÍO.

## ECUADOR.

## Official Delegates.

His Excellency Sr. GONZALO S. CÓRDOVA, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States; chairman of the delegation.

MIGUEL H. ALCÍVAR, professor in the University of Guayaquil; surgeon in the general hospital; president of the Society of Medicine and Surgery of Guayas.

CÉSAR D. ANDRADE, surgeon of the University of Quito.

VÍCTOR MANUEL PEÑAHERRERA, professor of law, Central University of Quito.

## Secretary of the Delegation.

RAFAEL PEÑAHERRERA.

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FRANCISCO MANRIQUE, civil engineer.

VÍCTOR MANUEL PEÑAHERRERA.

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VÍCTOR MANUEL PEÑAHERRERA.

GUILLERMO DESTRUGE.

JOSÉ GABRIEL NAVARRO.

SIXTO MARÍA DURÁN.

PEDRO PABLO TRAVERSARI.

ALFREDO ESPINOSA TAMAYO.

LUIS G. TUFÍÑO.

FRANCISCO MANRIQUE.

## GUATEMALA.

## Official Delegates.

His Excellency Sr. JOAQUÍN MÉNDEZ, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States; chairman of the delegation.  
 ADRIÁN RECINOS, assistant secretary of foreign relations; member of the faculty of law of Guatemala.

## Delegates, Societies, and Institutions.

ANTONIO BATRES JÁUREGUI, former minister of foreign affairs and public instruction.

COL. RAMÓN BENGOCHEA, consul general of Guatemala in New York City; formerly chargé d'affaires in Washington.

JOSÉ MATOS, professor of international law of the faculty of law and notarial practice; former assistant secretary of foreign affairs.

ADRIÁN RECINOS.

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RAFAEL PIÑOL BATRES.

PEDRO GÁLVEZ PORTOCARRERO.

ADRIÁN RECINOS.

MIGUEL LARREINAGA.

RODOLFO ROBLES.

MANUEL LEMUS.

JUAN J. RODRÍGUEZ LUNA.

JOSÉ MATOS.

## HAITI.

## Official Delegates.

CHARLES MATHON, chairman of the delegation; member of the faculty of medicine, Port au Prince, and an officer of the academy; president of the Society of Tropical Medicine of Paris; vice president of the Medical Society of Port au Prince.

LEON DEJEAN, lawyer; chief of the Bureau of the Department of foreign Relations.

ÉBERLE FIRMIN, lawyer; ex-chargé d'affaires.

## Delegates, Societies, and Institutions.

HORACE ETHEART, general inspector of public education.

EDMOND HERAUX, former minister to London and former minister of finance.

GEN. F. D. LÉGITIME, former President of the Republic.

## Writers of Papers.

L. AUDAIN.

CHARLES MATHON.

Gen. F. D. LÉGITIME.

## HONDURAS.

## Official Delegates.

CARLOS ALBERTO UCLÉS, chairman of the delegation; rector of the University of Honduras; president of the Society of International Law of Honduras, of the Literary Scientific Society of Honduras, and of the cooperative committee of Honduras.

FAUSTO DÁVILA, lawyer; former minister to the United States; professor of public law in the Central University of Honduras; ex-minister of foreign relations, of the interior, of public instruction and justice; delegate to the Second and Third Pan American Conferences; expresident of the chamber of deputies; justice of the supreme court.

## Delegates, Societies, and Institutions.

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LUIS LANDA, director general of public education and professor of physical and natural sciences.

ANTONIO A. RAMÍREZ F. FONTECHA, former envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Honduras; commissioner from Honduras to the San Francisco Exposition.

CARLOS ALBERTO UCLÉS,

RICARDO J. URRUTIA, assistant secretary of foreign affairs and former minister of Honduras to El Salvador.

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SAMUEL LAÍNEZ.

BARÓN DE FRANZENSTEIN.

LUIS LANDA.

His Excellency GUILLERMO CAMPOS.

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## Writers of Papers.

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ALBERTO SMITH.

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LUIS UGUETO.

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CARLOS LARA, former minister of Costa Rica to Guatemala.

## CENTRAL AMERICAN COURT OF JUSTICE.

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- Work of Mount Wilson Solar Observatory*, by F. H. Seares.
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## SUBSECTION 2.

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- Forecasts of weather favorable to an increase of forest fires*, by Edward A. Beals.
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- Primeros pasos de Venezuela en el campo de la meteorología; climatología de Caracas en los últimos 20 años. Algunas consideraciones acerca de la altura media anual del barómetro al nivel del mar en Venezuela y de la oscilación barométrica diurna*, by Luis Ugueto.
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- Síntesis general de los resultados obtenidos desde su fundación (1900) y en sus distintas secciones y servicios en el Instituto Nacional Físico-Climatológico de Montevideo*, by Luis Morandi.
- Sleet and ice storms in the United States*, by H. C. Frankenfield.
- Snow surveying: Its problems and their solution*, by J. E. Church, jr.

- Solar activity, cyclonic storms, and climatic changes*, by Ellsworth Huntington.
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- Temperature conditions at New Orleans, as influenced by sub-surface drainage*, by Isaac M. Cline.
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- The thunderstorms of the United States as climatic phenomena*, by Robert De C. Ward.
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### SECTION III.

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## SUBSECTION 2.

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*Scientific forestry for Latin America*, by Barrington Moore.  
*South American forest resources and their relation to the world's timber supply*, by Raphael Zon.  
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## SUBSECTION 3.

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## SUBSECTION 4.

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*Public control of irrigation in the United States*, by R. P. Teele.

*Relation between quantity of irrigation water used and quantity of crop produced*, by John A. Widtsoe.

*Securing settlers for private irrigation projects*, by H. G. Shedd.

*State aid to irrigation and swamp land reclamation projects*, by C. E. Grunsky.

*The combination of water resources for irrigation and power development*, by G. G. Anderson.

*The doctrine of riparian rights (in the western United States)*, by A. E. Chandler.

*The irrigation work of the United States Indian Service*, by W. M. Reed.

*The water requirement of plants as influenced by environment*, by Lyman J. Briggs and H. L. Shantz.

*Uniformity of distribution of moisture in soils*, by P. E. Fuller.

*What should be done for the settler*, by I. D. O'Donnell.

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- Catálogo de los peces de Guatemala*, by Juan J. Rodríguez Luna.
- Cattle raising and the meat industry in southern Brazil*, by Reynaldo Porchat.
- Convención internacional americana de policía veterinaria—Posibilidad de ajustarla en determinadas condiciones*, by José León Suárez.
- ¿Es factible la reglamentación uniforme entre los diferentes países americanos para la prevención de la introducción y propagación de las enfermedades de animales?* by Julio Besnard.
- ¿Es factible la reglamentación uniforme entre los diferentes países americanos para la prevención de la introducción y propagación de las enfermedades de los animales?—Prevención y extinción de las enfermedades que diezman a los animales*, by Francisco Etchegoyen.
- ¿Es factible la reglamentación uniforme entre los países americanos para la prevención de la introducción y propagación de las enfermedades de animales?—Prevención y extirpación de las enfermedades destructoras de animales*, by Rafael Muñoz Ximénez.
- How an animal grows*, by H. J. Waters.
- Prevención y extirpación de las enfermedades destructoras de animales*, by Julio Besnard.
- Recent progress in the development of methods for the control and treatment of parasites of live stock*, by B. H. Ransom.
- Relation between wool and mutton production in North and South American sheep industries*, by F. R. Marshall.
- The function of live stock in agriculture*, by George M. Rommel.
- The horse in rural industry and recreation*, by Carl Warren Gay.
- The poultry industry; its importance in agricultural development*, by Harry M. Lamon.
- The prevention and eradication of destructive animal diseases and the effect upon agriculture and the meat supply*, by Archibald R. Ward.
- The rôle of the dairy industry in a system of national agricultural development*, by B. H. Rawl.

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- Algo sobre la langosta (*Schistocerca americana*) y la necesidad de una convención internacional para obtener su destrucción*, by Juan J. Rodríguez Luna.
- Conservación de las plantas industriales*, by Rafael Piñol Batres.
- Cooperación en el servicio cuarentenario de plantas entre los países pan-americanos*, by John R. Johnston.

*Cooperación panamericana en la cuarentena de las plantas*, by Roberto Sundberg.

*Dípteros; nuevos parásitos de la "schistocerca peregrina,"* by Carlos Nocedo.

*El manganeso en la capa arable del Uruguay*, by J. Maimo Sarrasín.

*El progreso de la ciencia agrícola en Cuba*, by J. T. Crawley.

*Pan American cooperation in plant quarantine*, by C. L. Marlatt.

*Plant introduction opportunities open to all the Americas*, by David Fairchild.

*Possibilities of intensive agriculture in Tropical America*, by O. F. Cook.

*The great need for the establishment of competent bureaus for the study of injurious insects in all American countries*, by L. O. Howard.

*The Institute of Tropical Agriculture of the Pacific Coast*, by Herbert J. Webber.

*Trabajos fitotécnicos y de experimentación agrícola en "La Estanzuela," Uruguay*, by Alberto Boerger.

*Tropical varieties of maize*, by G. N. Collins.

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*Car lot distribution*, by J. S. Crutchfield.

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*Efectos de la apertura del canal de Panamá sobre la distribución de productos agrícolas*, by Eduardo Carrasco Bascuñán.

*Financing cooperative marketing associations*, by W. H. Kerr.

*Great central markets for live stock and meats*, by Louis D. Hall.

*Improved transportation service for perishable products*, by G. C. White.

*Modern retail merchandising*, by C. C. Parlin.

*Municipal terminal markets*, by Cyrus C. Miller.

*Opportunities afforded the railroads of the United States for profitable agricultural development work*, by T. F. Powell.

*Organization by consumers*, by Herbert A. Smith.

*Relation of the Government to the marketing problem*, by Beverly T. Galloway.

*Standardization of vegetables*, by S. J. Cook.

*The advisability of collegiate courses on marketing and distribution*, by T. N. Carver.

*The development of a market news service*, by Wells A. Sherman.

*The economic bearing of future trading in agricultural commodities*, by Henry C. Emery.

- The economic trend in wholesale methods of fruit distribution*, by Arthur R. Rule.
- The economic value of the auction as a distributor of perishable commodities*, by Victor K. McElheny, jr.
- The effective use of the Panama Canal in the distribution of products*, by Charles J. Brand.
- The extent and possibilities of cooperation*, by C. E. Bassett.
- The influence of supply on prices*, by A. U. Chaney.
- The marketing of farm mortgage loans*, by C. W. Thompson.
- The principles and practices of cooperation applied to citrus production and distribution*, by G. Harold Powell.
- Trading in grain futures*, by L. D. H. Weld.
- Transportation of perishable commodities: Need of cooperation by shippers with carriers*, by Eugene F. McPike.
- Truck crop marketing on a large scale under cooperative principles*, by N. P. Wescott.
- Uniform grades and standard packages*, by C. T. More.

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- Address, by His Excellency the Minister of Uruguay, Carlos M. de Pena.*

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- Algunas deficiencias de la educación popular en la América Latina*, by Darío E. Salas.
- Algunas ideas sobre nuevas orientaciones de la enseñanza*, by Abel J. Pérez.
- ¿Cuál es la manera más eficaz para la preparación de los profesores elementales de las escuelas de cada clase?* by Mariano Pereira Núñez.
- ¿Cuáles son los elementos de una ley efectiva sobre asistencia obligatoria en las escuelas?* By Emilio Fournié.
- ¿Debería ser una sola escuela la unidad local de administración en el distrito o en una esfera más amplia?* by Enriqueta Compte y Riqué.
- Edad y demás condiciones en que debe hacer el niño el primer año o sea el noviciado, en la escuela elemental para no perjudicar su desarrollo físico*, by Mariano Pereira Núñez.
- Educação physica, intellectual e moral*, by Liberato Bittencourt.

- Educational and social economic contributions of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to Pan American interests*, by Alvin E. Pope.
- El Estado y la música en las Américas*, by Narciso Garay.
- El método en la ciencia pedagógica*, by Luis Arce Lacaze.
- El porvenir del panamericanismo*, by Peter H. Goldsmith.
- El problema de la educación en el Ecuador*, by A. Espinosa Tamayo.
- El problema de la educación primaria en la América Latina*, by Guillermo A. Sherwell.
- ¿En qué proporción deberá sostenerse la instrucción elemental por impuestos locales y en cuál por impuestos del Estado? ¿Cuáles deberán ser los factores determinantes en dicha distribución?* by Jeanne Puch and Marguerite Galharret.
- Enseñanza de las matemáticas en las escuelas públicas. ¿Cuál es el mejor sistema para la enseñanza de las matemáticas?* by Rodolfo Muñoz Oribe.
- ¿Entre qué límites de edad debe hacerse obligatoria la asistencia de los niños a la escuela primaria elemental? ¿Cómo puede hacerse efectiva la ley de asistencia obligatoria a la escuela primaria elemental?* by Eduardo Rogé.
- How may the school be made an effective health agency?* by Thomas D. Wood.
- La Asociación Bibliográfica Panamericana, por medio de la Unión Panamericana de Bibliotecas Nacionales*, by Carlos Silva Cruz.
- La instrucción primaria en sus relaciones económicas con la localidad y el Estado*, by Darío E. Salas.
- La instrucción pública en el Paraguay*, by Juan F. Pérez.
- Las bellas artes en la instrucción pública de América*, by Pedro Pablo Traversari, José Gabriel Navarro, and Sixto María Durán.
- L'Education Physique en Bolivie*, by Henri de Genst.
- Motivos de una ley de educación común*, by Abel J. Pérez.
- Noticia synthetica do ensino no Estado de São Paulo*, by Tiburtino Mondim Pestana.
- Panamericanismo y educación*, by Ernestina A. López de Nelson.
- Provision for the education of the city child*, by Ernest C. Moore.
- Proyecto sobre educación moderna*, by Rodolfo Robles.
- The educational value of endowment for public schools*, by John A. Brashear.
- The essentials of an ideal compulsory education law*, by John B. Quinn and Ben Blewett.
- Una contribución a la comprensión panamericana*, by José María Gálvez.
- Value of the kindergarten in the public school system*, by Lucy Wheelock.
- What remains to be done for education; wanted: a thoroughgoing reform in Pan American education*, by Luis A. Baralt.



## SUBSECTION 2.

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*Agriculture in secondary schools with special reference to the State of Minnesota*, by A. V. Storm.

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¿Cuál debería ser el fin primario y cuál el secundario de las altas escuelas de instrucción? ¿Hasta qué punto deberían determinarse los cursos escolares en las altas escuelas por los requisitos de admisión al colegio y hasta qué punto por las exigencias de la vida industrial y civil? by A. M. Zúñiga.

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*Historical development of our secondary schools*, by Elmer Ellsworth Brown.  
*La instrucción intermediaria*, by J. Alberto Gámez.

*Los fines de la enseñanza media*, by Luis Galdames.

*Los fines de la enseñanza secundaria en los países americanos*, by Juan Monteverde.

*Los idiomas extranjeros en la enseñanza secundaria de Chile*, by Graciela Mandujano.

*Should public vocational training of high school grade be organized as a course or courses in the regular high school, or in a separate school established primarily for vocational training?* By Edwin G. Cooley.

*The changes needed in American secondary education*, by Charles W. Eliot.

*The secondary school and the university*, by Ernesto Nelson.

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*American diplomas abroad*, by Felipe Gallegos.

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¿Deberían depender las universidades y colegios sostenidos por fondos públicos, de poderes independientes y autónomos, o deberían estar directamente bajo el dominio central del Estado? by Bernabé Salgado.

- En camino hacia la Universidad Panamericana*, by Narciso Garay.
- Extramural activity of universities from the governmental point of view*, by Herman G. James.
- Extramural services of State and endowed universities, including university extension, from governmental standpoint*, by John A. Fairlie.
- Extramural services of State and endowed universities, including university extension, from the humanistic standpoint*, by Edward K. Graham.
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- Function of graduate schools in the universities of the United States*, by William H. Carpenter.
- La enseñanza de las matemáticas generales en la Universidad de La Plata*, by Hugo Broggi.
- La filosofía científica en la organización de las universidades*, by José Ingenieros.
- The duty of State-supported universities in regard to scientific, historical, economic, and political research, and publication of such research*, by A. O. Leuschner.
- The mutual recognition of academic degrees, including reciprocity in the professions of law, medicine, dentistry, and education*, by Augustus S. Downing.
- The perpetuity of the independent college*, by John S. Nollen.
- The purpose of the graduate school*, by Albion W. Small.
- The relation of universities to public service*, by Frank L. McVey.
- The status of the university professor in the United States*, by Clyde First.
- Things which interest university students in the United States as compared with the interests of similar students in Europe and Latin America*, by John Driscoll Fitz-Gerald.
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- Education of women as related to the welfare of children*, by Julia C. Lathrop.
- ¿En qué proporción es conveniente la instrucción mixta en las escuelas elementales, altas escuelas, colegios y universidades?* by Francisco Buitrago Díaz.
- Finalidad esencial de la educación de la mujer*, by Eduardo Monteverde.
- ¿Hasta qué proporción es conveniente la instrucción mixta en las escuelas elementales, altas escuelas, colegios y universidades?* by Francisco A. Rísquez.

- La coeducación en la Escuela Normal de Sucre*, by Emilio Jacobs.
- The college woman as a secretary*, by Mary Snow.
- The education of the nurse for the home and the community*, by Miss Adelaide M. Nutting.
- The education of women as measured in civic and social relations*, by Susan M. Kingsbury.
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- The librarian: the library and the education of the people*, by Lutie E. Stearns.
- The new profession of public health nursing and its educational needs*, by C. E. A. Winslow.
- Well-being of children as determined by education of women*, by Helen C. Putnam.

## SUBSECTION 5.

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- Das escolas profissionais. Permuta de professores e alumnos*, by Reynaldo Porchat.
- Exchange of professors and students between the universities of the United States and Central and South America*, by Manoel de Oliveira Lima.
- Exchange of teachers between Mexico and the United States*, by G. B. Winton.
- Intercambio de profesores y alumnos y reconocimiento de títulos*, by Santiago Key-Ayala.
- Organización y desarrollo de un plan para el cambio sistemático de estudiantes y profesores entre las universidades de los distintos países americanos. Plan para obtener un reconocimiento mutuo de los grados técnicos y profesionales concedidos por las instituciones de primera clase en las distintas repúblicas americanas*, by Domingo Amunátegui Solar.
- Organización y desarrollo de un plan para el cambio sistemático de estudiantes y profesores entre las universidades de los distintos países americanos. Plan para obtener un reconocimiento mutuo de los grados técnicos y profesionales concedidos por las instituciones de primera clase en las distintas repúblicas americanas*, by Rómulo E. Durón.
- Plans for bringing about a mutual recognition of educational credentials, particularly technical and professional degrees issued or granted by institutions of the first rank*, by Augustus S. Downing.

*The development of cultural ties between the Republics of America through the interchange of professors and students*, by Leo S. Rowe.

*The organization and development of a plan for the systematic exchange of university students and university professors between the several American Republics*, by John Bassett Moore.

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*Cooperation between engineering societies and engineering schools*, by Frederick Rensen Hutton.

*Cooperative work in industrial plants in connection with engineering education*, by Louis E. Reber.

*Coordination and cooperation within and between technical schools*, by Gardner C. Anthony.

*Engineering education in the United States*, by Charles S. Howe.

*Essential physical equipment for engineering education*, by C. H. Benjamin.

*Influence of technical journals on engineering education*, by Thomas T. Read.

*La enseñanza práctica de la Ingeniería*, by Juan Monteverde.

*Methods of teaching ceramic and cement technology*, by Arthur S. Watts.

*Methods of teaching chemical engineering*, by M. C. Whitaker.

*Methods of teaching electrical engineering*, by Dugald C. Jackson.

*Methods of teaching highway engineering*, by Arthur H. Blanchard.

*Opportunities and problems confronting the engineer in South America*, by Elmer I. Corthell.

*¿Qué amplitud puede tener en los cursos escolares de ingeniería una provechosa práctica suplementaria en los establecimientos industriales?* by Justiniano Sotomayor.

*Scientific progress and invention in relation to engineering education*, by Walter Rautenstrauch.

*The influence of technical journalism on mining education*, by T. A. Rickard.

*The practicing engineer's part in engineering education*, by R. V. Norris.

*The relative importance of general training in engineering branches to extreme specialization*, by William H. Burr.

*The significance of engineering degrees in the United States*, by Wm. T. Magruder.

*The study of engineering education by the joint committee of the National Engineering Societies*, by C. R. Mann.

*To what extent may college courses in engineering be profitably supplemented by practical work in the shop? To what extent may laboratory work in engineering be replaced through cooperation with industrial plants?* by Arthur A. Hamerschlag.

*What does engineering education contribute to scientific progress and invention?* by V. Karapetoff.

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*Conveniencia de crear la Escuela Americana de Patología Tropical en una de las naciones del Sur. Estudio de la medicina tropical en Europa antes de la guerra. Estudio de la medicina tropical en América. La Escuela Americana de Medicina Tropical, su objeto, importancia y oportunidad* by Rafael González Rincones.

*Correlation of the purely scientific and clinical branches in the undergraduate medical curriculum*, by B. M. Randolph.

*Development of a fifth year in medical education in the United States*, by Samuel W. Lambert.

*Enseñanza médica*, by Teodoro Muhtn.

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*¿Cuál es la instrucción mejor que puede darse por doctores consagrados a la práctica de la medicina?* by Francisco A. Rísquez.

*Relaciones médicas en las Américas*, by Carlos Morales Macedo.

*State control of medical licensure*, by Augustus S. Downing.

*The amount of biological knowledge essential for the student beginning the study of medicine*, by Frederick C. Waite.

*The development of entrance requirements in medical education and the effect of this development on attendance in medical colleges of the United States*, by D. A. K. Steele.

*The premedical education in biology*, by Paul Bartsch.

*The preparatory and college education in the Latin American colleges in relation to the studies of medicine in the medical schools of the United States of America*, by Dámaso Rivas.

*Who is a medical practitioner?* by Harlan Hoyt Horner.

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*A decade in agricultural education*, by Andrew M. Soule.

*Agricultural education*, by E. Davenport.

*Agricultural education in county schools*, by H. L. Russell.

*Agricultural extension work*, by G. I. Christie.

*Agricultura científica ou ensino agrícola no Brazil*, by Luiz Frederico Sauerbronn Carpenter.

*A national system of agricultural education*, by Henry Jackson Waters.

*Education for the baccalaureate degree as administered in agricultural colleges*, by A. C. True.

*Instrucción agrícola*, by José Comallonga y Mena.

¿Qué preparación deberá requerirse para admitir alumnos en los colegios de agricultura nacionales y del Estado? ¿Hasta qué punto en los colegios agrícolas deberán ser los cursos de estudios teóricos y generales y hasta qué otro prácticos y especificados? ¿En qué grado deberán determinarse los planes de estudios de cualquier colegio de esta índole for las condiciones locales? by B. H. A. Groth.

*The agricultural college and the working farmer*, by Kenyon L. Butterfield.

*The American college of agriculture*, by F. B. Mumford.

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*Cooperation between public schools and organizations of employers and employees in making and executing plans for industrial education*, by Arthur Williams.

*Corporation schools*, by E. H. Fish.

¿Cuál deberá ser el lugar de la instrucción industrial en el sistema escolar de las repúblicas americanas? by Julio César Bolet.

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*puede cooperar por medio de sus alumnos y ex-alumnos a los trabajos y labores de las industrias, fábricas y obras públicas. Forma como las industrias, fábricas y obras públicas pueden facilitar el aprendizaje práctico de los alumnos de las escuelas industriales,* by Joaquín Cabezas.

*¿Cuál debería ser el lugar de la instrucción industrial en el sistema de las repúblicas americanas? ¿Debería ser considerada como una función del sistema público escolar? ¿Debería darse bajo un sistema separado y bajo una organización aparte?* by Alfredo Samonati.

*Industrial education for Latin America,* by Harold E. Everly.

*National, State, and local support of industrial education,* by David Snedden.

*Readjustment in elementary and secondary schools in response to changing industrial and social needs,* by L. D. Harvey.

*The corporation school,* by F. C. Henderschott.

*The need of an industrial education in an industrial democracy,* by John Dewey.

*The place of industrial education in a system of public schools of a self-governing people,* by E. Davenport.

*The training of girls and women for trades and industries,* by Mary S. Woolman.

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*Commercial education:*

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*In England,* by I. L. Kandel.

*In Germany,* by Frederick Ernest Farrington.

*Commercial education from the standpoint of business,* by John H. Fahey.

*Commercial education from the standpoint of the educator,* by Edmund J. James.

*Commercial education in secondary schools,* by Paul Monroe.

*Commercial education in secondary schools,* by David Snedden.

*Commercial preparation through corporation schools,* by Lee Galloway.

*¿Cómo puede una nación preparar de la manera más eficaz a sus jóvenes para una carrera comercial que deben emprender, bien sea en dicha nación o en un país extranjero?* papers by A. Aubert, Francisco Araya Bennett, M. Delley, Santiago H. Fitz-Simon, Antonio L. Valverde, and Agustín T. Whilar.

- El comercio moderno y las nuevas orientaciones de la enseñanza comercial*, by Isaac Grinfeld.
- Elementary commercial education*, by F. G. Nichols.
- Entrance requirements to colleges of commerce*, by David Kinley and by W. F. Gephart.
- How to secure properly prepared instructors for colleges and universities, in courses in domestic and foreign commerce*, by James C. Egbert.
- Is there a profession of business, and can we really train for it?* by Elliot H. Goodwin.
- Preparación para la carrera comercial en Chile. Punto de vista latinoamericano de la enseñanza comercial*, by Francisco Araya Bennett.
- Preparation for foreign trade*, by Andrew J. Peters.
- Preparation for trade, domestic and foreign:*
- From the standpoint of the business man*, by J. A. Farrell.
- From the standpoint of the educator*, by Edwin F. Gay.
- Science and commerce*, by William C. Redfield.
- Special courses for commercial study: Statement as to aim and achievements since establishment:*
- Correspondence schools*, by T. J. Foster.
- University extension work for men in business*, by Samuel MacClintock.
- Alexander Hamilton Institute*, by Joseph French Johnson.
- Commercial Museum of Philadelphia*, by W. P. Wilson.
- The National City Bank*, by F. C. Schwedtmann.
- Bureau of Commercial Economics*, by Francis Holley.
- Special schools of commercial education, college and university grade:*
- Georgia School of Technology*, by Kenneth G. Matheson.
- Tulane University: Cooperation between the business men of New Orleans and the college of commerce and business administration of the Tulane University*, by Morton A. Aldrich.
- University of Cincinnati: The college of commerce*, by Frederick C. Hicks.
- University of Oregon: The school of commerce*, by Harry B. Miller.
- New York University: Two-year course and individualization of training for business*, by Jeremiah W. Jenks.
- Special schools of secondary grades: Raison d'être, character and method of instruction:*
- Commercial high school*, by William Fairley.
- Y. M. C. A.*, by Edward L. Wertheim.
- The curriculum of a school of commerce*, by Roswell C. McCrea.



*The graduate school of business:*

*Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance, Dartmouth College,*  
by H. S. Person.

*Harvard University: Graduate School of Business Administration,* by  
Edwin F. Gay.

*The proper use of business experts from the business world in class instruction on domestic and foreign commerce.* Symposium. By Roger W. Babson, Edward N. Hurley, E. T. Gundlach, Wallace D. Simmons, B. Olney Hough, Harry Erwin Bard, John Franklin Crowell, and John Clausen.

*The teaching of special subjects in the collegiate course of study for business, domestic and foreign:*

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*Mathematics,* by Everett W. Lord.

*History,* by Wm. R. Shepherd.

*Government,* by Jesse S. Reeves.

*Accounting,* by John B. Geijsbeek and by Donald F. Grass.

*Statistics,* by E. Dana Durand.

*Banking and finance,* by Charles Lee Raper.

*Business law,* by Ward W. Pierson.

*Business ethics and psychology,* by James E. Lough.

*Business organization and administration,* by Arthur E. Swanson.

*What can the small college do in training for business?* by George W. Hoke.

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*City streets and pavements,* by George W. Tillson.

*Contracting and regulating works at mouths of rivers,* by Elmer I. Corthell.

*Conveniencia e possibilidade de se estabelecer uma bitola uniforme de ferro-carril na Pan-Americana, e especialmente no Centro e Sul-America,* by Clodomiro Pereira da Silva.

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*Educación de los niños nerviosos*, by Bernardo Etchepare.

*Educación física, moral e intelectual del niño, según la ciencia psicológica contemporánea*, by Genaro Giacobini.

*Educación sexual de los jóvenes como medio profiláctico de las enfermedades venéreas*, by Alfredo Pérsico.

*El asma: sus causas, defectos e inconvenientes de un solo método exclusivo para curarla, como el método de Efraim; necesidad de varios tratamientos en relación con las varias causas asmatógenas*, by José A. Rampini.

*El ejercicio muscular de la respiración, sistema sueco, ¿es fisiológico? by A. Moraga Porras.*

- El problema del alcoholismo y su posible solución*, by Luis López de Mesa.
- El trabajo en la mujer embarazada*, by Augusto Turenne.
- Ensayo sobre profilaxia de la sífilis y la blenorragia*, by Joaquín Travieso.
- Examen anatómico comparativo del sistema nervioso en la escala animal*, by Genaro Giacobini.
- Factory sanitation*, by E. R. Hayhurst.
- Granuloma venéreo. Contribución provisoria a su estudio histológico*, by Federico Susviela Guarch.
- Higiene dentaria del niño*, by Carlos P. Berra.
- Higiene mental en sus relaciones con el desarrollo y consecución de la energía psíquica y con la fatiga producida por la enseñanza escolar*, by A. Moraga Porras.
- Housing of wage earners*, by Lawrence Veiller.
- Influencia de la habitación en la lucha contra la tuberculosis*, by Juan Monteverde.
- International agreements in relation to the suppression of vice*, by James Bronson Reynolds.
- La blastomycosis humana en el Perú y Bolivia*, by Edmundo Escomel.
- La buba (Leishmaniosis americana)*, by Luis E. Migone.
- La delincuencia y el crimen: su represión científica*, by Genaro Giacobini.
- La equivalencia mental entre el hombre y la mujer, mirada del punto de vista psicológico. Deducciones sociológicas, pedagógicas e higiénicas*, by A. Moraga Porras.
- La heredo amoralidad infantil y su influencia social pedagógica. Higiene alimenticia del niño*, by Genaro Giacobini.
- La influencia de la anquilostomiasis sobre la prosperidad de la agricultura y sobre la mortalidad infantil en Costa Rica*, by Louis Schapiro and Mauro Fernández.
- La inspección médica en las escuelas públicas de Centro América. Necesidad y posibilidad de establecerla en vista de las condiciones existentes en Costa Rica*, by Louis Schapiro.
- La medicina social y los problemas del trabajo en la República Argentina*, by Enrique Feinmann.
- La novocaína-glicero-yodada, como anestésico local y tratamiento preventivo en las extracciones a consecuencia de la periostitis alveolo dentaria*, by Juan D. Susini.
- La tuberculosis en Bolivia: su etiología y profilaxia*, by Néstor Morales Villazón.
- Lepra y autosangroterapia. Necesidad de una Liga Panamericana Anti-leprosa*, by Luis Zanotti-Cavazzoni.



- Linfocitosis sanguínea en los sífilíticos (signo diagnóstico y pronóstico)*, by Cándido Patiño Mayer and Augusto Celestino Gourdy.
- Los alienados delincuentes y los delincuentes alienados—Creación de manicomios criminales*, by Genaro Giacobini.
- Los dispensarios para lactantes (Gotas de Leche) como medio para disminuir la mortalidad infantil*, by Julio A. Bauzá.
- Lucha contra el alcoholismo*, by Ricardo Sarmiento Laspiur.
- Mechanical appliances in the treatment of pyrorrhea alveolaris and a short notice on an astringent substance extracted from a tree called "targua colorado,"* by Felipe Gallegos.
- Mental Hygiene. The etiology and prevention of insanity from the sociological point of view*, by William A. White.
- O erro essencial de pessoa na lei brasileira do casamento civil*, by José Rodrigues da Costa Doria.
- On the bearing of occupation on medicine*, by David L. Edsall.
- Os fumadores de maconha: efeitos e males do vicio*, by José Rodrigues da Costa Doria.
- Pabellón modelo de clínica médica del Hospital Rawson*, by Tomás S. Varela.
- Pauperism*, by Edward T. Devine.
- Parasitología de ciertos animales del Paraguay*, by Luis E. Migone.
- Prevenção da tuberculosis desde el punto de vista sociológico: conferencia sobre la higiene de la boca*, by Felipe Gallegos.
- Profilaxia de la tuberculosis*, by Constancio Castells E.
- Prophylaxia do ophidismo na America*, by Vital Brazil.
- Prophylaxis of venereal diseases*, by Edward L. Keyes, jr.
- Proyecto de ordenanza reglamentaria de la prostitución*, by Silvestre Oliva.
- Proyecto de ordenanza reglamentaria del comercio de leche de consumo en Buenos Aires*, by Ricardo Sarmiento Laspiur.
- Puericultura*, by P. Rueda.
- Régimen de convalecencia en los alienados*, by Santin-Carlos Rossi.
- Reorganización del servicio médico-legal en Chile*, by I. Marcial Rivera.
- Signo o puntada colítica de la pneumonia en la infancia*, by Genaro Giacobini.
- The alcohol and drug habit and its prophylaxis*, by Harvey W. Wiley.
- The defective child and the prevention of the feeble-minded*, by Henry Herbert Goddard.
- The employment of married and pregnant women and the protection and promotion of the health of female wage earners*, by John B. Andrews.
- The etiology and prevention of tuberculosis from the sociological points of view*, by William Charles White.

- The progress of the antituberculosis fight in Brazil*, by Clemente Ferreira.
- The training of defectives*, by E. R. Johnstone.
- Tratamiento de la tuberculosis por el pneumo-tórax artificial*, by Joaquim de Oliveira Botelho.
- Tratamiento en libertad de los alienados en la República Argentina*, by Ricardo Sarmiento Laspiur.
- Un trabajo de prótesis dental*, by A. E. Morán.
- Un nuevo flagelado de las plantas (Leptomonas Elmassianii)*, by Luis E. Migone.
- Vulgarización científica. Higiene bucal*, by Julio L. Catoni.
- Ways and means of bringing matters of public health to social usefulness* by William C. Woodward.
- What can unofficial effort do for public health?* by Hoyt E. Dearholt.
- What can unofficial effort do for public health?* by Irving Fisher.
- Youthful offenders—a comparative study of two groups, each of 1,000 young recidivists*, by William Healy and Augusta F. Bronner.

#### SUBSECTION 4.

##### SANITATION.

- A contribution to the study of artificial illumination*, by James D. Gatewood.
- Available methods for the sanitary disposal of refuse*, by George A. Soper.
- Buildings for human occupancy*, by Robert W. de Forest.
- Changes in the food supply and their relation to nutrition*, by Lafayette B. Mendel.
- Collection and disposal of municipal refuse*, by J. T. Fetherston.
- Enfermedades transmitidas por insectos en Pan América*, by Juan Guiteras.
- Fresh air and ventilation in the light of modern research*, by C. E. A. Winslow.
- Nota sobre a extinção completa da febre amarella no Estado de S. Paulo (Brasil)*, by Emilio Ribas.
- Rural hygiene*, by J. N. Hurty.
- Sanitary aspects of waste disposal*, by W. T. Sedgwick.
- Teoría biológica de la inmunidad; tratamiento esencial de las diversas infecciones de neumococo*, by Julio Méndez.
- The applicability of microscopic methods to the study of water-supply problems*, by E. M. Chamot.
- The control of Asiatic cholera on international trade routes*, by Allan J. McLaughlin.
- The effect of land subdivision upon housing and public health*, by John Nolen.
- The human side of city planning*, by J. Horace McFarland.

- The means by which infectious diseases are transmitted, and their extermination*, by Alvah H. Doty.
- The purification of water supplies*, by Edwin O. Jordan.
- The sanitation of the Panama Canal*, by D. F. Reeder.
- The significance of chemistry in water purification*, by Edward Bartow.
- Town and city planning*, by Frederick Law Olmsted.

## SUBSECTION 5.

## LABORATORY CONFERENCES.

- Acción respiratoria del depressor cordis*, by Teodoro Muhm.
- Anaphylaxis and its relation to immunity*, by J. Bronfenbrenner.
- Anaphylatoxin and the mechanism of anaphylaxis*, by Richard Weil.
- Cancer in plants*, by Erwin F. Smith.
- Cancer problems in special biological groups: Fish tumors—Further observations on so-called carcinoma of the thyroid*, by Harvey R. Gaylord.
- Chemotherapeutic experiments on rat tumors*, by Richard Weil.
- Experimental studies in heredity*, by Maud Slye.
- Factors in immunity to cancer*, by James B. Murphy and John J. Morton.
- Filariasis in the Americas*, by Allen J. Smith.
- General biology of the protozoan life cycle*, by Gary N. Calkins.
- General pathology and experimental cancer research*, by James Ewing.
- General problems and tendencies in cancer research*, by Leo Loeb.
- Hay fever and certain other local anaphylactic phenomena referable to the respiratory mucous membranes*, by A. Parker Hitchens and Claude P. Brown.
- Immunity to transplantable neoplasms*, by William H. Woglom.
- Nota sobre el tratamiento de la infección puerperal por los baños tibios prolongados*, by Arístides Fiallo Cabral.
- Nouveau procédé pour la transfusion du sang*, by Louis Agote.
- Radium in experimental cancer*, by Francis Carter Wood.
- Radium in the treatment of cancer*, by William Duane.
- Sero-diagnostic methods in cancer; reactions of Freund and of von Dungern*, by A. F. Coca.
- Teratoma de la región del tuber cinereum*, by Guillermo A. Bosco.
- The application of chemical methods to the study of cancer*, by Casimir Funk.
- The biological and medical significance of the intestinal flagellates*, by Charles Atwood Kofoid.
- The classification of the parasitic amæbæ of man*, by Charles F. Craig.
- The mechanism and clinical significance of anaphylactic and pseudo-anaphylactic skin reactions*, by John A. Kolmer.

*The mechanistic theory of cancer*, by G. A. H. Clowes.

*The relation of hay fever to anaphylaxis, together with a theory regarding the nature of anaphylactic phenomena*, by G. A. H. Clowes.

*The tissue culture in cancer*, by Montrose T. Burrows.

*Tissues cultures in cancer*, by Robert A. Lambert.

*Tumor immunity*, by E. E. Tyzzer.

## SECTION IX.

### TRANSPORTATION, COMMERCE, FINANCE, AND TAXATION.

*Address before the section*, by the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. William Gibbs McAdoo.

#### SUBSECTION 1.

##### TRANSPORTATION.

*A navegação interior do Brasil*, by Pedro Souto Maior.

*Ferrocarriles de la República Oriental del Uruguay*, by Guillermo Dotte.

*How the aeroplane may effect closer alliance of the South American countries with the United States*, by Alberto Santos-Dumont.

*Hydroplanes*, by Gonzalo Mejía.

*Lines of future railway development*, by Fred Lavis.

*Motor driven vehicles and motor railroad cars as a factor in transportation*, by Thomas H. Wheless.

*Necesidad de un convenio internacional sobre arqueo de buques mercantes*, by Guillermo Lyons.

*Regulation of public utilities*, by Charles A. Prouty.

*Reseña general sobre la marcha y desarrollo que han tenido los ferrocarriles colombianos desde 1835 hasta 1914*, by Alfredo Ortega.

*Some problems and principles of Government regulation of railroads*, by Emory R. Johnson.

*The relation of central to local control in the regulation of public utilities*, by Alfred P. Thom.

*The safety-first movement on American railways*, by Ralph C. Richards.

#### SUBSECTION 2.

##### COMMERCE.

*Abundant vegetable products in Venezuela for dyeing and tanning*, by Andrés Ybarra.

*A plea for the ratification of the Buenos Aires Trade-Mark Convention of August 20, 1910*, by James T. Newton.

- Brazil: Contribution to her economic and financial study from 1888 to 1915*, by Álvaro de Menezes.
- Changes in accepted conclusions as to international trade due to (1) Asiatic development and (2) to war*, by John Bates Clark.
- Comercio del Uruguay*, by Pablo Fontaina.
- Comercio entre Estados Unidos y Centro América*, by Rafael Guirola D.
- Comercio estrangeiro entre países americanos*, by Arthur Guimarães.
- Educación, clima, riquezas mineralógicas y agrícolas, comercio, finanzas y beneficencia de la República de Guatemala*, by Joaquim de Oliveira Botelho.
- Effects of the war upon the trade of South America*, by George E. Roberts.
- ¿Es deseable y posible establecer tarifas, métodos y clasificaciones uniformes en los gastos de puerto, reglamentos y clasificaciones de aduana entre las Repúblicas de Norte, Centro y Sudamérica?* by Juan José Reinoso.
- Estadísticas de población y navegación*, by Dirección General de Estadística de la República Oriental del Uruguay.
- Estudio sobre los recursos de la República de Honduras y su desarrollo comercial*, by Guillermo Campos.
- Geographical and statistical notice about the Republic of Honduras*, by Antonio A. Ramírez F. Fontecha.
- Is it desirable and possible to establish uniform rates, methods, and classifications in port charges, customs regulations, and classifications between the North, Central, and South American countries?* by F. M. Halstead.
- La República Centro-Americana de Honduras: sus medios de comunicación, comercio, industria y orientación económica actual y para el porvenir*, by Antonio A. Ramírez F. Fontecha.
- On some possible reciprocal relations in the patent practice of Pan American countries*, by Frederick Transom.
- Organización del comercio exterior en Europa, con destino al Uruguay, especialmente de artículos manufacturados*, by Octavio Morató and J. West.
- Puntos de vista relativos al desarrollo industrial y comercial de la República Dominicana*, by Federico Velázquez.
- Régimen aduanero del Uruguay*, by A. Idiartegaray.
- Relaciones comerciales de El Salvador y los Estados Unidos de América*, by Pedro S. Fonseca.
- Situation économique et financière d'Haïti*, by General F. Légitime.
- The balance of trade in the commerce between South America and the United States*, by Jeremiah W. Jenks.
- The possibility of standardizing census and commercial statistics in the American Republics*, by S. N. D. North.

## SUBSECTION 3.

## FINANCE.

- A common monetary unit for America*, by Guillermo Subercaseaux.
- Crédito y bancos*, by Alejandro Tállice.
- Economic theories and scientific progress*, by Jacob H. Hollander.
- El problema rentístico de Nicaragua*, by Pedro J. Cuadra Ch.
- El sistema fiscal de México*, by Toribio Esquivel Obregón.
- Industrial investments as a basis of foreign trade expansion*, by David Kinley.
- Investment of capital in Brazil*, by H. C. de Martins Pinheiro.
- La Hacienda Pública y el crédito del Perú*, by Enrique Ramírez Gastón.
- La moneda internacional*, by Joaquín D. Casasús.
- La organización y las funciones de las finanzas de los Estados Unidos de América y de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela*, by N. Veloz Goiticoa.
- Memoria sobre finanzas e impuestos*, by Pedro Gálvez Portocarrero.
- Necesidad de adoptar principios generales uniformes en la América en materia de bancos como medio para aproximarse a la unificación monetaria*, by Toribio Esquivel Obregón.
- Peru's financial problem*, by Osgood Hardy.
- Problema del cambio internacional (monetario) y medios más adecuados para establecer un cambio directo (monetario) entre los países del Continente Americano*, by Barón de Franzenstein.
- Procedimientos más indicados para facilitar las transacciones comerciales entre los manufactureros de Estados Unidos y los comerciantes hispanoamericanos*, by Lorenzo Anadón.
- The effects of the war on Latin American public finance*, by Chester Lloyd Jones.
- The possibility of introducing a common monetary standard as between the Republics of America*, by E. W. Kemmerer.
- The relation of public finance to private credit*, by Willard Straight.
- The relations of Federal, State, and local revenues*, by Edwin R. A. Seligman
- Unificación monetaria*, by Pedro J. Cuadra Ch.
- Why Latin American municipal and State bonds should be quoted in New York*, by Roger W. Babson.

## SUBSECTION 4.

## TAXATION.

*Government monopolies and internal revenue systems*, by Carl C. Plehn.

*Impuestos directos*, by Juan A. Márquez.

*Los catastros parciales en la aplicación de leyes impositivas sobre la propiedad raíz, su ejecución e importancia*, by Antonio F. Solari.

*Necesidad de reformar las leyes impositivas relacionándolas con el catastro en la política económica y financiera de los pueblos*, by Antonio F. Solari.

*Protection and nationalism*, by Alvin S. Johnson.

*Relaciones generales entre las rentas federales, del Estado y locales*, by S. Hernández y Hernández.

*The American system of special assessments and its applicability in other countries*, by Robert M. Haig.

*The assessment of real estate*, by Lawson Purdy.

*The taxation of business*, by Thomas S. Adams.

*The principles of equity in the taxation of foreign corporations*, by Fred Rogers Fairchild.

*Tributación directa en Costa Rica*, by Roberto Brenes Mesén.

## APPENDIX C.

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### LEARNED SOCIETIES, EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS, AND GOVERNMENTAL BUREAUS.

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*Academia Brasileira de Letras, Brasil.*

HIS EXCELLENCY DOMICIO DA GAMA.

RODRIGO OCTAVIO.

MANOEL DE OLIVEIRA LIMA.

*Academia de Ciencias Médicas, Físicas y Naturales de la Habana, Cuba.*

JUAN SANTOS FERNÁNDEZ.

JUAN GUITERAS.

*Academia de Chile, Chile.*

ENRIQUE CUEVAS.

*Academia Colombiana de Jurisprudencia, Colombia.*

PHANOR J. EDER.

*Academia de la Historia, México.*

MANUEL GAMIO.

*Academia Militar, Guatemala.*

CORONEL RAMÓN BENGOCHEA.

*Academia Nacional de Historia, Colombia.*

GENERAL CARLOS CUERVO MÁRQUEZ.

TULIO OSPINA.

*Academia Nacional de Medicina, Brasil.*

JOAQUIM DE OLIVEIRA BOTELHO.

*Academia Nacional de Medicina, Perú.*

CARLOS MORALES MACEDO.

*Academia Peruana de Jurisprudencia y Legislación, Perú.*

VÍCTOR MAÚRTUA.

*Academia de Práctica Forense, Perú.*

JOSÉ ÁNGEL CAPARÓ.

*Actuarial Society of America, secretary, R. Henderson, 32 Nassau Street,  
New York City.*

R. HENDERSON.

W. A. HUTCHESON.



*Aero Club of America, secretary, Howard Huntington, 297 Madison Avenue,  
New York City.*

ALBERTO SANTOS-DUMONT.

HENRY A. WISE WOOD.

HENRY WOODHOUSE.

EMERSON McMILLIN.

*Agricultural College of Utah, Logan, Utah.*

JOHN A. WIDTSON.

*Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Texas.*

CLARENCE OUSLEY.

C. C. HEDGES.

*Albany Society of Civil Engineers, secretary, E. G. Raynor, Barge Canal  
Office, Albany, N. Y.*

WILLIAM B. LANDRETH.

*American Academy of Medicine, secretary, Thomas W. Grayson, 1101  
Westinghouse Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

JOHN B. ROBERTS.

G. N. ACKER.

*American Academy of Political and Social Science, secretary, J. F.  
Lichtenberger, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.*

EDMUND J. JAMES.

DAVID KINLEY.

EMORY R. JOHNSON.

CARL KELSEY.

CLYDE L. KING.

*American Anthropological Association, Smithsonian Institution, Washing-  
ton, D. C.*

CHARLES PEABODY.

CLARK WISSLER.

*American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.*

HIRAM BINGHAM.

*American Association for International Conciliation, secretary, F. P.  
Keppel, 415 West One hundred and seventeenth Street, New York  
City.*

F. P. KEPPEL.

*American Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Teaching,  
secretary, A. C. Monahan, Bureau of Education, Department of  
Interior, Washington, D. C.*

C. H. LANE.

A. C. MONAHAN.

*American Association for the Advancement of Science, secretary, L. O. Howard, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.*

W. W. CAMPBELL.

L. O. HOWARD.

*American Association for Labor Legislation, secretary, John B. Andrews, 131 East Twenty-third Street, New York City.*

FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT.

JOHN B. ANDREWS.

*American Association Medical Milk Commissioners, secretary, Otto P. Geier, Ortiz Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

JOHN W. KERR.

J. H. MASON KNOX.

*American Association of Economic Entomologists, secretary, A. F. Burgess, Melrose Highlands, Mass.*

C. L. MARLATT.

W. J. HOLLAND.

*American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers, secretary, L. R. Taft, East Lansing, Mich.*

J. M. STEDMAN.

*American Association of Immunologists, secretary, Martin J. Synnott, 34 South Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, N. J.*

RICHARD WEIL.

A. PARKER HITCHENS.

*American Association of Instructors and Investigators in Poultry Husbandry, secretary, Harry R. Lewis, New Brunswick, N. J.*

RAYMOND PEARL.

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*American Association of Museums, secretary, Paul M. Rea, Charleston, S. C.*

PAUL M. REA.

JAMES E. TALMAGE.

*American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, secretary, Z. F. Westervelt, 1545 St. Paul Street, Rochester, N. Y.*

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GILBERT H. GROSVENOR.

*American Astronomical Society, secretary, Philip Fox, Dearborn Observatory, Evanston, Ill.*

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*American Bankers Association, secretary, F. E. Farnsworth, 5 Nassau Street, New York City.*

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*American Bar Association, Section of Legal Education, secretary, C. M. Hepburn, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.*

*American Ceramic Society, secretary, Edward Orton, jr., Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.*

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*American Chemical Society, secretary, Charles L. Parsons, Box 505, Washington, D. C.*

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CHARLES L. PARSONS.

*American Civic Association, secretary, R. B. Watrous, 914 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.*

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*American Climatological and Clinical Association, secretary, Guy Hinsdale, Hot Springs, Va.*

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GUY HINSDALE.

*American Economic Association, secretary, A. A. Young, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.*

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A. A. YOUNG.

*American Electric Railway Association, secretary, E. B. Burritt, 8 West Fortieth Street, New York City.*

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*American Electrochemical Society, secretary, Joseph W. Richards, Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.*

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*American Entomological Society, secretary, James A. G. Rehn, Logan Square, Philadelphia, Pa.*

JAMES A. G. REHN.

MORGAN HEBARD.

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PLINY EARLE GODDARD.

*American Exporters' and Importers' Association, secretary, George F. Trowbridge, 17 Battery Place, New York City.*

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*American Farm-Management Association, secretary, G. A. Billings, Office Farm Management, Washington, D. C.*

W. J. SPILLMAN.

G. F. WARREN.

*American Folk-Lore Society, secretary, Alanson Skinner, American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

FRANZ BOAS.

CHARLES PEABODY.

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C. F. QUINCY.

P. S. RIDSDALE.

*American Foundrymen's Association, secretary, A. O. Backert, Twelfth and Chestnut Streets, Cleveland, Ohio.*

STANLEY G. FLAGG, jr.

R. A. BULL.

*American Genetic Association, secretary, George M. Rommel, 511 Eleventh Street NW., Washington, D. C.*

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L. W. PAGE.

H. B. SPENCER.

*American Historical Association, secretary, W. G. Leland, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.*

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GLENN BROWN.

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Union, New York, N. Y.*

SAMUEL P. SADTLER.

J. C. OLSEN.

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Street, New York, N. Y.*

DUGALD C. JACKSON.

C. O. MAILLOUX.

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EDWARD LINDSEY.

*American Institute of Electrical Engineers, secretary, F. L. Hutchison, 33  
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GANO DUNN.

JOHN H. FINNEY.

W. McCLELLAND.

*American Institute of Metals, secretary, W. M. Corse, 106 Morris Avenue,  
Buffalo, N. Y.*

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WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS.

BRADLEY STOUGHTON.

EDWIN W. PARKER.

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Street, Chicago, Ill.*

HERBERT PUTNAM.

H. H. B. MEYER.

*American Manufacturers' Export Association, secretary, E. V. Douglas, 160 Broadway, New York City.*

WILLIAM P. BARBA.

A. E. OSBORN.

*American Mathematical Association, secretary, F. N. Cole, 501 West One hundred and sixteenth Street, New York City.*

E. W. BROWN.

HENRY B. FINE.

E. H. MOORE.

*American Medical Association, secretary, Alex. R. Craig, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.*

W. C. GORGAS.

WILLIAM H. WELCH.

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TOM A. WILLIAMS.

H. J. BERKELEY.

R. P. GUNDRY.

ERNEST S. BISHOP.

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CARL SCHOLZ.

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